FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 AUGUST 1986

Lebanon

A car bomb exploded near the Arab University in West Beirut 8 August, killing 25 people and wounding about 45 others, Beirut radio reported, adding that the "huge" explosion burned cars, damaged buildings and sparked off fires in the area. Voice of Lebanon radio said the target of the explosion was a nearby Amal Movement office.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian planes raided military installations east of Mosul as well as military and industrial targets in two other Iraqi towns early 8 August, the Iranian Joint Staff announced in a statement reported by Tehran radio. Earlier, INA cited reports by Lloyds Insurance Company that two oil tankers were hit during the three Iraqi air raids on Khark Island 7 August. The agency also reported a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman denying Iran's claim that an Iraqi aircraft was downed during the raids on Isfahan that day. An Iranian spokesman dismissed Iraq's allegation that Iran shelled an Iraqi residential complex in the Halabjah area 6 August, asserting that Iran never fired at the area and that Iraq made the claim to justify its "plots and crimes," IRNA reported.

Egyptian-Jordanian Summit

A press statement issued at the end of President Husni Mubarak's talks with King Husayn in Alexandria emphasized their concern over the dangers inherent in Iran's insistence on continuing its "aggressive" war against Iraq, adding that the two leaders held "identical" views in their analysis of the threat to Arab land posed by the continuation of the war. The statement, which was broadcast by Cairo radio, commended the Iraqi president's recent peace plan and urged Iran to respond to it in a practical way.

Cairo papers cited by MENA said the talks were a good opportunity to promote the Mideast peace process, discuss developments in the Iran-Iraq war, revive cooperation and solidarity between Jordan and the PLO, and reconcile Syria and Iraq.

Iran

Reconciliation with the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is "flagrant treason" against Islam, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni asserted in a message to Hajj pilgrims reported by IRNA. Khomeyni denounced the leaders of Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco, viewing King Hassan's meeting with the Israeli prime minister as "unforgiveable treason." He urged pilgrims to "cry out loudly against oppressors" during religious rituals and to boycott U.S.-made goods.

A Tehran radio report from Mecca stressed that Iranian pilgrims are adhering to Khomeyni's message by boycotting U.S.-made goods, adding that the number of Iranian pilgrims visiting Mecca this year reached 62,000 by 7 August.

PLO

The PLO will never use Greek territory for any action and it insists on not involving Greece in inter-Arab or Arab-Israeli conflicts, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf stated at a press conference in the Greek capital reported by Athens radio. According to the radio, Khalaf's talks with Greek officials confirmed the "close relations and friendly climate" between the PLO and Greece.

In a separate development, a Fatah information official in Cairo denied the recent Kuwaiti press report that PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir met secretly with U.S. Vice President George Bush during the latter's visit to Cairo, Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio reported. Meanwhile, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted that Al-Wazir held talks in Cairo with Usamah al-Baz, President Mubarak's political adviser. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit the Egyptian capital shortly, according to a Palestinian source cited by WAKH.

Aftermath of Cyprus Attack

The Nicosia paper *Alithia* reported that six unidentified Arabs were smuggled out of Larnaca Airport by "an Arab airline" 5 August, and the paper said there are serious suspicions that the men were involved in the 3 August attack on the British base at Akrotiri. The Cyprus Government will shortly release the results of its investigations into the affair, an official spokesman disclosed in a statement reported by Nicosia radio.

Morocco

Morocco would be "foremost among those fighting" in the event of an Arab-Israeli war, King Hassan II asserted at a news conference broadcast by Rabat radio. He also affirmed that Morocco's union with Libya "continues to exist," noting that ministerial meetings of the union are scheduled soon. As for Syria's "violent" reaction to his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, King Hassan viewed this as a logical result of its undeclared intention of expanding to establish a new version of the Umayyad state. Hassan also castigated the Arab magazine *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* for publishing alleged "minutes" of his meeting with Peres, stating that he intends to sue the Paris-based magazine in a French court for propagating such "lies."

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DFLP Statement Calls Moscow Talks 'Exceptional Event'

JN080924 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0900 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The DFLP has issued a statement calling the Palestinian meeting held in Moscow, attended by representatives of the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party, an exceptional event and a first step toward restoring PLO unity. The statement noted that the three Palestinian sides voiced their readiness to cancel and end all agreements and political steps, especially the Amman agreement, which had been bones of contention among the Palestinian forces in order to unify Palestinian ranks on the basis of consensus. The DFLP said the Fatah Movement's representative said the Amman agreement will not be an obstacle to restoring PLO unity.

'Abbas Moscow Meetings Viewed

JN071821 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Fatah Central Committee member, and the accompanying delegation, met with a number of officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and the Solidarity Committee, in Moscow yesterday. During these meetings, the talks revolved around Palestine dialogue and unity, Arab soldiarity, and Soviet-Palestinian relations.

Our radio correspondent has learned that there was a complete understanding of the viewpoints of Brother Abu Mazin and the accompanying delegation on all the topics that were discussed. The Soviet comrades expressed this by saying that the two sides' viewpoints were identical.

Al-Wazir Meets Mubarak's Political Adviser in Cairo

JN071817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met with Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's political adviser, in Cairo yesterday. The two sides reviewed recent developments in the Palestine question and the current Arab situation.

Fatah's Al-Wazir on 'Possible' PNC Session, Bush Tour

PM071241 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
6 Aug 86 p 1,2

[*Al-Sharq al-Awsat* Cairo Bureau report: "Abu Jihad: We will Convene the PNC; No Escalation of Dispute With Jordan"]

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution, said in an exclusive statement to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* that the PLO Executive Committee meetings to be held in Baghdad next week will discuss a number of issues, most important of which is the possibility of convening a PNC session in a suitable venue. This will be done in light of studying the general climate and the objective conditions to ensure the success of the new session and to continue the dialogue with the parties that did not participate in the previous PNC which was held in Jordan.

The PLO Executive Committee, he added, will adopt a definite stand on convening the next PNC in light of the consultations taking place among the five organizations that had earlier approved the holding of the reconciliation conference proposed by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. These are: the Fatah movement, the Arab Liberation Front [ALF], the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], the [Palestinian] Communist Party, and the DFLP.

It is understood that dialogue with the Palestine National Salvation Front leaderships has reached a deadlock after Fatah's and the PLO's appeal for unity was rejected, according to Abu Jihad.

Abu Jihad said that the second topic that will be discussed by the Executive Committee is the outcome of the Ifrane meeting between Shim'on Peres and King Hassan II. The result of the meeting and its impact on the Arab situation will be studied and evaluated and steps and measures taken to counter its effects will also be discussed. Abu Jihad denied that the PLO had prior knowledge of the meeting or the intention to hold it.

Abu Jihad stressed the PLO's desire not to exacerbate the situation with Jordan following its decision to close down the PLO offices in Amman. He said: "We have supported every fraternal effort by Saudi Arabia, Egypt, or Iraq to contain the disagreement, not to widen the gap, and to prevent furthering the dispute." Abu Jihad denied that the PLO's cadres had interfered in Jordan's internal affairs, adding that: "I challenge anyone to prove that in the history of the relations with Jordan during the past 4 years there has been a single problem caused by the PLO relating to internal security matters." He said: "It is regrettable to hear some officials accusing the PLO of interfering in the incidents at the Yarmuk University or the local elections in Irbid. If anybody has evidence to prove this, then let him place it before Arab public opinion. Our objective is to restore the fraternal relations between the two peoples, away from the sensitivities of the past and for the sake of building the future on a solid ground."

Khalil al-Wazir denounced Vice President George Bush's tour of the area saying: "It constituted a strong provocation to Palestinian, Arab, and Islamic nationalist and religious feelings. This was a reference to when he ingratiated himself with Jewish voters at the Wailing Wall and when he toured the streets and gates of Jerusalem. Many of the Palestinian personalities have refused to meet with Bush for this reason."

Khalil al-Wazir added: "There is nothing new in the visit; everybody has criticized his electioneering move in which he put himself forward but brought nothing new relating to the political reality. This is because the U.S. Administration ignores every opportunity to advance things toward a just solution in the Middle East. There will be no new U.S. or Israeli moves in the present Arab disarray."

Abu Jihad denied reports by Egyptian opposition press that there is a silent crisis between the PLO and Cairo following the latter's request for a reduction in the number of visits to it by Palestinian leaders. He said: "We, more than anybody else, are aware of the reality of Egypt's role and we suffered most when we missed Egypt from the Arab arena and when Egypt lost Arab support. With regard to what is being said about a silent crisis, this is not true."

Further Reaction Reported on Bush's Middle East Tour

Al-Wazir-Bush Meeting Denied

JN071654 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The official in charge of information and foreign relations at the Fatah office in Cairo yesterday evening denied press reports about a secret meeting between Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and U.S. Vice President George Bush during his visit to Cairo. The Palestinian official said that Brother Abu Jihad did not meet with Bush, and that this report is completely baseless.

PLO's Kamal Terms Tour 'Exploratory'

NC071506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Aug (MENA) — Sa'id Kamal, assistant head of the PLO's Political Department for Egyptian Affairs, has said that the six points declared by U.S. Vice President George Bush at his press conference in Cairo on Tuesday do not reflect anything new in the U.S. position on the Middle East peace process. Kamal stressed that these points were inspired by the 10 points recently relayed by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Moroccan King Hassan II in Ifrane.

The Palestinian official added that these 10 points set out the bases for an autonomy plan on Israeli terms and that the PLO and the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories categorically reject them. He described Bush's tour as primarily one of electioneering and partly exploratory.

Sa'id Kamal said that the PLO's top priorities at present are to bolster efforts to rebuild Arab solidarity and to achieve national Palestinian reconciliation in order to strengthen the Arabs' international role.

He also said that the PLO believes it is very important to support Iraq in the Iraq-Iran war and to back its efforts to bring this conflict to a peaceful resolution. The PLO also believes that its efforts and those of Jordan to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, restore the Palestinian people's national rights, and safeguard Lebanon's unity and sovereignty represent the most important aims of Palestinian action at the current stage.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli Position in S. Lebanon

JN071827 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces attacked a Zionist occupation position with machine guns and rockets in Tal'at 'Alman in southern Lebanon yesterday. The attack heavily damaged the position, destroyed a military vehicle, and killed or wounded several enemy personnel.

Reportage on Visit of King Husayn, Delegation

7 Aug Working Meeting

NC071415 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Jordanian and Egyptian delegations held a joint working session at Qasr Ra's al-Tin this morning. It was chaired by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. The two delegations made a comprehensive review of all aspects of relations between the two fraternal countries.

The session was attended for the Egyptians by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and for the Jordanians by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of the Royal Court; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; and Jordanian Ambassador in Cairo Husayn Hamami.

Press Statement on Visit

NC071345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Aug 86

["Text" of press statement issued on 7 August in connection with the visit to Egypt of King Husayn of Jordan]

[Text] King Husayn ibn Talal and His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held comprehensive talks on the general Arab situation and developments in the Arab region. The talks laid particular emphasis on the dangers inherent in Iran's insistence on continuing its aggressive war against fraternal Arab Iraq. The two leaders' views were identical in their analysis and assessment of the dimensions the continuation of this war would assume and the threat it poses to the Arab land. The two leaders consider that every inch of this land is equally sacred wherever it may be in the great Arab homeland. Consequently, the two leaders feel that everyone must abide by Arab charters, foremost among which is the Arab defense pact.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt urge all Arab and Islamic governments and peoples, including the Muslim Iranian people, to help end this destructive war in accordance with the teachings of God Almighty so as to spare the blood of Muslims, and to support and respond in a practical way to the peace plan recently proposed by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. This plan is built on balanced principles that are bound to bring about relations of good neighborliness and ensure that the people of the area will live in peace and stability.

The two leaders also reviewed the various aspects of both the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue. They reiterated their firm stand that a just and all-embracing peace can be established and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people can be assured through the convening of an international conference to be attended by all parties concerned, including the five permanent members of the Security Council. The two leaders also stressed the need to support our steadfast kinfolk in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and to ensure the means to enable them to stay on their land.

The two leaders reviewed the close fraternal ties between the two countries. They voiced full satisfaction over the development and promotion of these ties in the service of the two fraternal people.

King Husayn Departs

NC071240 Cairo MENA in English 1226 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Alexandria, August 7 (MENA) — King Husayn of Jordan and his wife left here today at the end of a two-day visit to Egypt.

President Husni Mubarak and Mrs Mubarak saw off the distinguished guest at Janaklis airport.

Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and deputy premier and foreign minister Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid were also on hand to bid farewell to the Jordanian monarch.

Cairo Press Comments

NC080547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2217 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Aug (MENA) — In reviewing the Egyptian-Jordanian summit, Cairo papers published tomorrow, Thursday [as received], all agree that the meeting between Mubarak and Husayn was a good opportunity to move the Middle East peace process forward, discuss developments in the Iraq-Iran war, revive the cooperation and solidarity between Jordan and the PLO, and reconcile Syria and Iraq.

Al-Ahram describes the Alexandria summit as the most important move of recent times to promote Arab solidarity, which has been marred by fragmentation. It also sought to get the regional peace process back on track after a period of stagnation and immobility.

The paper states that Egypt supports and blesses King Husayn's efforts to bring Damascus and Baghdad back together. This stems from Egypt's unchanging desire to unite the Arabs, and its unshakable belief that fraternal Iraq must be supported in the face of Iran's hostile policy. Baghdad must be helped, as it is determined to end the war and thus preserve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

Al-Ahram explains that the Arab nation will not be able to face its political, military, and economic challenges without sincere cooperation and enlightened coordination among all its countries.

The paper notes that Amman appreciates Egypt's attempts to revive cooperation and solidarity between Jordan and the PLO on rational and objective foundations that put all formalities aside and focus on those basic principles agreed on by all to liberate the land and end the Palestinian people's suffering in the West Bank and Gaza. [passage omitted]

Delegations Continue Tabah Discussions

7 Aug Meeting

NC071334 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations to the Tabah talks resumed their meetings today to continue discussions of the points in dispute between Egypt and Israel. These relate to the special addendum to the arbitral compromis.

Mubarak Receives Israeli Delegation

NC071755 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Aug (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening received Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who was accompanied by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks; Minister Plenipotentiary Nihad Muqbil, member of the Egyptian delegation; Avraham Tamir, director of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office and head of the Israeli delegation to the talks; Dr David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and member of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks; and Moshe Sason, the Israeli ambassador in Cairo.

Reportage on W. German Minister in Cairo

DPA Reports Talks

LD061846 Hamburg DPA in German 1654 GMT
6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Aug (DPA) — Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann has said that the Federal Government will help Egypt solve its economic problems. Following his talks with President Husni Mubarak, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Sultan Abu 'Ali, and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, he said in Cairo today that Bonn will press the IMF in its negotiations with Egypt to see not only the economic problems but also the "political dimensions."

"The IMF's principles are correct," Bangemann said, "but there can be no economic improvement if one lives in an economically unhealthy way." Egypt, which has debts of $36 billion (DM75 billion), is seeking rescheduling. [passage omitted]

Bangemann stressed that contrary to the Egyptian wish there will be no separate negotiations on rescheduling. "The rescheduling goes via the Club of Paris," he stated. He does expect the IMF to grant Cairo a bridging credit, however. "The example of Mexico shows that the IMF can be flexible," he added.

Bangemann said that Bonn will strive for a "reversal of the downward trend" in the German-Egyptian trade balance, but added that Egypt must become more competitive. Furthermore, the Federal Government intends to be more flexible in the future with aid that is linked to specific projects. Some 1.2 billion [currency not specified] in German aid has not yet been called by Egypt.

Egypt receives technical and financial assistance worth DM268 million annually. Bangemann will meet Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid and Industry Minister Abd al-Wahhab tomorrow, and will leave for home on Friday.

Bangemann Comments

NC071547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Aug (MENA) — German Economics Minister Dr Martin Bangemann has praised the development of relations between Egypt and the FRG in various fields. He said that the two countries are linked by firm, traditional ties based on trust, understanding, and mutual respect.

In a statement to MENA today, the German minister expressed complete satisfaction with the results of his meeting with President Husni Mubarak and the talks he had with senior Egyptian Government officials. He said: The government and people of the FRG support Egypt's efforts for development and peace. He added that his visit to Egypt is a step toward strengthening bilateral relations. He stressed the need to support and develop economic and technical cooperation and to boost trade during the coming stage.

Dr Bangemann stressed that private sectors in Egypt and the FRG, particularly small and medium industries, must be encouraged to expand the scope of cooperation. He pointed out that the private sector can play a prominent and effective role in increasing production, and added: We in the FRG seek to promote traditional and non-traditional Egyptian exports to German markets. We are also encouraging Germans to increase their investments in Egypt to the two countries' benefit. He noted the importance of preparing studies and providing full information about the investment market in Egypt, such as volume and type, and to present these studies to German investors. He also noted the importance of cutting administrative and bureaucratic red tape and improving public utilities to facilitate the influx of German investors and tourists.

Dr Martin Bangemann said that the FRG Government will exert efforts with the IMF and other international financing institutions to persuade them to give all possible assistance to Egypt. [passage omitted]

Economic Delegation Leaves 8 Aug

NC080633 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and his accompanying delegation left Cairo for home early this morning following a 4-day visit to Egypt during which they were received by President Husni Mubarak. The delegation also had talks with high-ranking Egyptian officials on ways to promote economic and technical cooperation in various fields.

Mubarak, Senior Aides Discuss Tabah, Bush Visit

NC071621 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Alexandria, 7 Aug (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stated that the expanded meeting that President Husni Mubarak held this afternoon with senior Egyptian officials dealt with a number of domestic and foreign topics. The most important of these, he added, were the discussions held during U.S. Vice President Bush's visit and the talks on Arab issues during King Husayn's visit.

Following the 90-minute meeting, Minister al-Sharif said that the president then reviewed the situation with regard to the Tabah talks. The president said that there had been progress in the current negotiations, but that there were still points in dispute. Al-Sharif added that the president also discussed a number of reports on internal security. Several ministers reported on the executive programs for the industrial plan, strategic projects and their dates of completion and operation, and tourist and service projects in the health and higher education fields.

Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak heard a report on changes in the international oil market. He also discussed a report from the Central Bank concerning credits to cover the requirements of production and supply.

Ma'ruf Returns From African Tour, Makes Statement

JN071727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) — Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president of Iraq, and his delegation returned to Baghdad late this afternoon following an official visit to Mali, Guinea, and Kenya, which lasted several days.

In a statement to INA, the RCC member said he conveyed verbal messages from President Saddam Husayn to Presidents Moussa Traore, Lansana Conte, and Daniel arap Moi. He added that these presidents highly appreciated Iraq's call for peace and admired the progress and prosperity achieved by Iraq. He said he held talks on bilateral relations and the ways to promote them, Iraq-Iran war developments, the Palestine question, and the Nonaligned Movement.

Joint communiques were issued reflecting the positive results of the visits. The vice president was accompanied by Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Wisam al-Zahawi, and a number of Foreign and Trade Ministry officials.

Oil Minister Returns Home, Makes Statement

JN071408 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0941 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) — Iraqi Minister of Oil Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has returned to Baghdad after leading Iraq's delegation to the complementary meeting of OPEC's 78th ordinary ministerial conference, which concluded in Geneva the day before yesterday. The Iraqi minister also participated in OPEC's long-term strategy committee meeting, which preceded the conference.

In a statement to INA, Al-'Uraybi said that the deliberations of the conference focused on what measures should be taken to prop up oil prices on the international market and drive them up from their present low levels to acceptable rates by reducing OPEC's current production, estimated at over 20 million barrels per day, which led to prices reaching as low as $8 per barrel.

He went on to say that, guided by President Saddam Husayn's instructions, Iraq had explained its stand on production quotas and Iraq's legitimate right to have its output share readjusted on objective grounds. He pointed to the big sacrifices that Iraq has made on behalf of OPEC's efforts to realize its objectives.

He said that Iraq had stressed during the conference that it is not prepared to agree to a smaller quota than that of Iran, given the continued Iranian agression.

He pointed out that in appreciation of Iraq's circumstances and its legitimate right, and recognizing that the quota previously fixed for Iraq was unrealistic, the conference decided that member-states should stick to their old production quotas as set in October 1984 within OPEC's output level of 16 million barrels per day and that Iraq's share be left floating for the next 2 months pending an agreement by OPEC on an acceptable distribution of production.

The minister said the decision means that during this period Iraq may produce oil at whatever level it chooses and that all the other members are limited to their allotted shares, thus holding down OPEC's production to 17 million barrels per day, appreciably below the present production level.

In conclusion, the Iraqi oil minister stressed that Iraq's positive and objective stands throughout OPEC's march has proved beyond doubt its principled policy of promoting and consolidating the organization in the short and long runs. He said Iraq will follow this policy to confront OPEC's enemies who are trying to undermine the organization and threaten its interests. He expressed the hope that the stand adopted by the majority of OPEC nations at this meeting would be kept up in the future.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,316

JN071216 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1128 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,316 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 August 1986]

[Excerpt][Passage omitted praising Iraq and its Armed Forces]

O Iraqi people, your brave pilots have carried out the following missions:

1. At 1120 [0720 GMT] today, a number of our planes raided the Esfahan oil refinery, leaving it as rubble with fire and smoke rising from it.

2. At 1120, other groups of our planes were raiding the Montazeri electric power station, leaving it as burning junk.

3. At 1120 also, other planes were dealing a series of devastating blows to two thermal power stations southwest of Esfahan, pounding their targets.

4. At 1120 also, squadrons of our planes were pouncing on Khark Island's eastern jetty, further devastating it; and attacking other extremely important targets on the Island, to increase their devastation.

5. At 1430 today, our powerful planes returned to Khark Island to attack other targets on the Island. They scored accurate hits and set their targets ablaze.

O proud Iraqis, your brave pilots have carried out all of these achievements with impeccable planning by the Air Force command center. With their well-known courage and efficiency, they broke the enemy's defense systems to hit their targets in accordance with the pre-set plan. All our pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, safe and triumphant, bringing good tidings of victory, and retaliating against the enemy of God and our enemy.

God be praised. [passage omitted]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 August 1986

Communique No. 2,317

JN071635 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1605 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,317 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Supported by God, the steadfast men are daily scoring a new victory. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. In addition to the powerful strikes carried out by our Air Force as reported in today's Communique No 2,316, our brave pilots further attacked the Khomeyniite remnants, inflicting losses in men, weapons, and equipment in 88 combat missions. Our pilots have also carried out the following:
A. At 1005 [0605 GMT] today, our planes carried out a successful raid on Khark Island, setting their targets ablaze.
B. At 1045, our planes raided the Armareh camp, inflicting further losses on enemy personnel, weapons, and equipment.

The pilots then returned safely to base.

2. A mortar team, a shovel [preceding word in English], and three personnel shelters were destroyed and a vehicle was hit in the I Army Corps northern sector, and several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and an ammunition dump was set ablaze in the V Army Corps northern sector.

3. Four enemy soldiers were killed and four ammunition dumps, two infantry positions, and two observation posts were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector, and an enemy soldier was killed and a vehicle was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

4. One boat and three positions of various types were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, two boats and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, and one infantry position was destroyed and one ammunition dump was set ablaze in the VII Army Corps front.

5. The spiteful enemy forces shelled residential areas in the Abu al-Khasib district, the Kanaru housing complex, and the villages of Khurmal and Biyarah with long-range artillery.

6. To rid themselves of the oppression of the evil clique in Iran, some military and civilian Iranians sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 August 1986

Commander Dismisses New 'Slogan'

JN071056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) — A senior Iraqi field commander has labeled the false Iranian regime's slogan to make this year a year of decision as further testimony to its political, military, and economic bankruptcy.

Lieutenant General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid said in a statement to the Iraqi military newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* that the slogan is an attempt to (?cover) the disasters that have befallen the Iranian peoples as a result of the hostile practices of the Iranian regime.

He said the new slogan of the Iranian regime will not put an end to Iraq's superiority, because the Iranians are in for defeat and terrible disaster, should rashness and arrogance drive them to commit a new folly.

He emphasized that the Iraqis will turn their folly into a decisive victory, bang the empty Iranian heads, and inflict further losses on them in men, weapons, and equipment, until the hour of violent death arrives, when they will be annihilated and their aggression terminated once and for all.

Iranian Claims Denied

JN071303 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi fighter plane was downed over Esfahan today. In a statement to INA, the spokesman defied the Iranian rulers to prove these claims.

It will be recalled that the Iraqi fighter planes today launched a series of violent and destructive raids on several vital and economic installations deep inside Iran, including the Esfahan refinery.

Panamanian Tanker Hit

JN071555 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] London, 7 Aug (INA) — The British Lloyd's Insurance Company has said that the Panamanian oil tanker *Magnum* was hit by an Iraqi missile near Khark Island this morning.

Lloyd's told the INA office in London a short while ago that fire broke out in the 141,640-metric ton tanker. It pointed out that the tanker, built in 1981, is run by the London-based World Shipping Co. together with the Athens-based Greek shipping company (Bilakasa Kombnav).

It will be recalled that the Iraqi Air Force raided Khark Island three times today and destroyed extremely important targets, including the Island's eastern jetty.

Liberian Tanker Hit

JN071651 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1622 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] London, 7 Aug (INA) — The British Lloyd's Insurance Company said a short while ago that a second oil tanker was hit today during the Iraqi air raids on Khark Island. Lloyd's told the INA office that the 117,340-metric ton Liberian oil tanker (*Mistra*) was hit while it was being loaded with oil. It pointed out that the tanker, built in 1974, is run by the (Aegean Oceanic S. E. Barius) company and supervised by the (Kolotrus) Agency Limited in London.

A military spokesman announced today that Iraqi fighter planes had raided the loading jetties and main installations of Khark Island, setting their targets ablaze.

King Husayn Returns From Egypt Visit

JN071538 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur returned to Aqaba this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Egypt during which his majesty held talks with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak dealing with the situation in the Middle East and relations between the two fraternal countries.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Views Husayn-Mubarak Talks, Bush Tour

JN071059 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
7 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Alexandria Talks and the Requisites of Coordination"]

[Text] The meeting in Alexandria between His Majesty King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak is significant for more than one reason during this stage through which our Arab region is passing.

This meeting embodies the Arab wisdom and perception required to adopt stands and decisions aimed at restoring Arab solidarity and to build a unified Arab stand to confront the dangers facing the Arab nation. Moreover, this meeting embodies our constant objective, which must be the concern of the whole nation, and its leading issue in the search for a just peace.

The results of U.S. Vice President Bush's visit have emphasized the difficulties involved in searching for peace at a time when Israel rejects any talk or even a preliminary move that might extricate the region from the current stalemate.

It can be said that Bush's visit to the Middle East failed to paint an optimistic picture about U.S. policy's understanding of what is required by the region's peoples. Bush's visit also failed to draw up a balanced U.S. policy which would renew hope about the possibility of achieving a lasting and just peace for all peoples in the region.

Certainly the Arab nation, which fully realizes what is behind the visits of Bush and other U.S. officials, has complete confidence in His Majesty King Husayn's leadership and in his awareness of events, his wisdom in dealing with Arab problems, and his courageous stand rejecting all that is hostile to the Arab nation's hopes and aspirations.

Hence the important and historic meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak. The importance of this meeting now is on the level of the results of Bush's visit or it may go far beyond this visit. Thus, the truth of Jordan's pan-Arab principles is confirmed day after day. Foremost of these principles is the unification of the Arab stand toward dangers so that Arab action can be utilized to attain the results which will save the nation's dignity and drive harm away from its fateful causes.

'Text' of Islamic Jihad Statement From AL-NAHAR

NC071414 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 3 Aug 86 pp 1, 8

["Text" of statement issued by the Islamic Jihad organization submitted to Beirut *Al-Nakar* on 2 August]

[Text] "In the name of God Almighty, following the release of Father Lawrence Jenco, the criminals of Hiroshima, Vietnam, Lebanon, and elsewhere tried to deceive the American people and public opinion with lies and calumnies. Therefore, we clearly announce the following:

"1. We have released Father Jenco for humanitarian reasons in light of his deteriorating health, as a gesture of our goodwill and as a final warning to the U.S. Government. This is our last initiative. We have sent a tape with Father Jenco. This tape, which you have viewed, is the message to which we referred in our previous statement. It is addressed to the hostages' families, the American people, and their obstinate government.

"2. We never asked Father Jenco to convey any messages to anyone, neither secretly nor in public. They are trying to show or publish that he is carrying messages from us to the pope, to the archbishop, or to the vicious Reagan. This is a flagrant distortion, a groundless lie, and a falsity. We have declared, and we still believe, that we are in a state of permanent and continual antagonism with the great Satan (Reagan and his government), and that we neither contact nor correspond with them. The pope's silence over America's crimes and those of its protege [not further identified], and his support for their criminal acts make him an accessory to all their global crimes. Therefore, any correspondence with him is out of the question, and the same applies to Archbishop Robert Runcie.

"3. One of our basic principles is to fight rather than negotiate with those who are arrogant and oppressive. Therefore, we emphasize that we did not and will not negotiate with the criminal butcher Reagan or with his government. We have not forgotten his crimes against our people; including the shelling, killing, and devastation. He is still committing crimes against the oppressed peoples of the world. We will never negotiate with him or his government even if they get down on their knees. We have clarified our demands, which must be met by any means.

"4. We say to Father Jenco: You know better than anybody else that we never asked you to convey messages anywhere, so do not let the CIA dictate to you or force you to fabricate lies that only complicate the issue. The CIA's attempt to distort facts and to harm our public image is in vain. If you want your companions to join you and Father Weir you know where the solution begins.

"5. As for the great Satan's (Reagan and his administration) belief that the problem will be solved by prayers, we advise them to start praying for their souls and for the souls of the corpses that will reach the black house one after another if our demands are not met. Let it be known to the American people that they will be held responsible for their ignorant government's policy.

"The Islamic Jihad Organization"

Car Bomb Explosions Continue in West Beirut

Amal Movement Office Targeted

NC081001 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0940 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The military expert states that, according to preliminary information, the explosion in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area at 1150 today was the result of a booby-trapped car whose make has not yet been determined. The target of the booby-trapped car was an Amal Movement office on Al-Bustani street in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area. Gunmen have spread out intensively in the area and internal security forces have withdrawn. Preliminary reports indicate that approximately 30 persons have been killed or wounded.

Blast Near Arab University Kills 25

NC081114 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1040 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] A huge explosion occurred on 'Afif al-Tibi Street near the Arab University at 1045. [passage omitted] According to initial reports, the blast left 25 dead and about 45 wounded. Twenty cars were burned and a large number of buildings within a 200-meter radius were damaged. The explosion touched off several fires, but they were extinguished within 30 minutes, as a fire station was nearby. [passage omitted] Rescue workers are still sifting through the rubble.

Mahmud Khashshab, an Army munitions expert called to the scene, estimated that the booby-trapped burgundy Fiat was rigged with 50 kg of TNT. Several 82-mm mortar shells were attached to the explosive charge. [passage omitted]

Communist Party Radio To Begin Transmission in Sep

NC071109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, 7 Aug (MENA) — Lebanese information sources have revealed that a radio station for the Lebanese Communist Party has been established in the Al-Rumaylah area of the Iqlim al-Kharrub district near Sidon. They added that the new radio will start transmission in the beginning of September. The cost of establishing the radio was estimated at 18 million Lebanese pounds.

Approximately 10 radio and television stations broadcasting from various Lebanese territories express the views of rival parties.

Envoy Says Only Consular Issues in Talks With Soviets

TA070513 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Israeli Ambassador to Finland Mordekhay Lador confirmed yesterday that Israeli and Soviet officials are to meet in Helsinki on August 18-19 for talks on resuming consular relations.

Political issues are not to be discussed, Lador told reporters in Helsinki.

"The talks will deal exclusively with consular matters such as visas, passport extensions for Soviet citizens in Israel, and a survey of Soviet property in Israel," he said.

Prime Minister Peres said yesterday that if diplomatic relations were restored, Israel would accept a Soviet role in Middle East peace talks. [passage omitted on remarks by Soviet ambassador to Damascus]

Peres Updates Ceausescu on Meetings With Hassan, Bush

TA080446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres sent a message to Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu with regard to his meetings with King Hassan of Morocco and U.S. Vice President George Bush. A Voice of Israel reporter says that the prime minister sent this message through a special envoy, Ion Stoian, the international secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, who arrived in Israel this week. Stoian also brought a personal message from Ceausescu to the prime minister. Our reporter points out that President Ceausescu often sends envoys to Israel to receive an update on the political situation.

Tamir Comments on Mubarak Meeting, Tabah Talks

TA080708 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Interview with Avraham Tamir, diractor general of the Prime Minister's Office and head of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, on the telephone from Cairo by program moderator Mikha Friedman — live]

[Text] [Friedman] Prior to your departure for Cairo, the assessment voiced here was that the arbitral compromis on Tabah would be signed within 1 to 2 weeks at the latest. Following your meeting with President Mubarak yesterday, do you believe we are now closer to an agreement?

[Tamir] The talk with Mubarak yesterday focused on issues other than the arbitral compromis because we must present the Inner Cabinet with a full pucture that includes the compromis, bilateral issues pertaining to our mutual relationship, and other subjects. Hence the talk focused on all those other issues because we [the delegations to the Tabah talks] can agree on the compromis on our own. Although some points related to the compromis emerged in the talk, that was not the main issue.

[Friedman] Did those other issues include a summit between Peres and Mubarak and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv? Do you feel the Egyptians are willing to meet us halfway on these issues and further thaw relations?

[Tamir] Look, we have known about Egyptian willingness on the question of the ambassador and the summit for over a year; they have reiterated their willingness time and again, and the president repeated it again yesterday. We did not come here to check on this willingness since it is certain to materialize.

[Friedman] You said that we are capable of agreeing on the compromis on our own. So what is now preventing us from concluding the Tabah affair as soon as possible?

[Tamir] I said 2 weeks ago and again last week that the arbitral compromis should be seen on two levels: first, the points that should be agreed on so that we may submit the compromis to the Inner Cabinet; second, the points that do not concern the Inner Cabinet which we can continue to pursue until the final agreement is signed. After all, the Inner Cabinet should be presented with a document, but for the final agreement several other points must be concluded which need not be submitted to the Inner Cabinet.

The issues that must still be pursued include the question of surveys in the field; we have agreed on all the points related to this and work will begin next week. The second issue that is still pending is the selection of three international arbiters, and this issue will also be finalized in time.

The arbitral compromis itself — that is, all the paperwork and verbal arguments related to it — is actually on the verge of being completed. One point is still being discussed which we may conclude either today or by Sunday. We are now in the concluding phase.

Peres Speaks on Peace, International Relations

Sums Up Importance of Term

TA071602 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hopes that the Tabah negotiations are about to be completed. In a speech to members of the Labor Party Central Committee, Shim'on Peres said in relation to the negotiations with Jordan that Israel agrees to international accompaniment for these negotiations. Our party affairs correspondent Yaron Deqel reports from the Congress Center, where the Labor Party Central Committee session is going on at present:

[Begin recording] [Deqel] Two months before the rotation Prime Minister Peres sums up his 2 years in office from the political viewpoint. The prime minister covered relations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Europe, and the United States. Mr Peres expressed the hope that we are approaching the conclusion of the Tabah negotiations. Regarding the contacts with the Soviet Union, the prime minister expressed the hope that they will bring about change, even though this move appears to be technical and limited, as he put it. The prime minister recalled his appeal for economic aid to the countries of the region, and said that George Bush told him that there is a tendency to embrace the economic plan, and this as an economic incentive to peace. The prime minister attacked those who say no to peace and to negotiations. As for negotiations with Jordan, the prime minister said that Israel does not oppose international accompaniment:

[Peres] If Jordan asks that the negotiations start with international accompaniment, that is okay. Not an accompaniment that will dictate, but one that will help. We do not oppose this. If Jordan says it wants to present its own ideas, let it do so; we have no objections. If Jordan and other Arab countries propose that we sit with all the sides we will do so, and I do not know who is entitled to say that Israel has not agreed to international accompaniment; it agreed. The Knesset and the government approved this.

[Deqel] Shim'on Peres says that Israel has no intentions of extending its sovereignty to additional territories in Judaea and Samaria, and notes that if Jordan seeks authentic Palestinian representations in the negotiations, we will accept this. It should be recalled that today's session comes after the party's doves asked that the party's platform include the issue of self-determination for the Palestinians. The prime minister reiterates his opposition to this proposal:

[Peres] I believe that we need all the formulations we can come up with to remove the obstacles to negotiations. [end recording]

Syria, Tabah, Jordan Noted

TA071815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] In his address before graduates of a National Defense College course today, the prime minister summed up the current state of affairs in several areas: peace with Egypt, Tabah, Jordan, the visit to Morocco, and Syria. The prime minister said that Syria is the spearhead of the parties pursuing the military option in the Middle East. Over the past 5 years, it has doubled its Army's naval, ground, and air power, despite its serious economic predicament.

[Begin Peres recording] Syria has been refusing to join any negotiations, comprehensive or partial. It has deepened its dependence on the Soviet Union as its chief arms supplier, and is left with no real alternative to speak of. It has turned its land into fortifications, and has been paying a high price to provide its Army with mobility and offensive and night combat capability. It is spending large sums of money to purchase surface-to-surface missiles and develop chemical warheads, believing that these weapons could help it win a war. It persists in taking the risk involved in remaining a full-fledged terrorist country, supporting international and regional terrorism. [end recording]

The prime minister said, nevertheless, that there is no point in overstating Syria's power. It is a country that is perpetuating its economic backwardness to promote its military prowess, but it is liable to discover very quickly that backwardness sometimes overcomes progress.

[Begin Peres recording] Israel will maintain constant maximum alertness vis-a-vis Syria's alertness and intentions, and will carefully ensure that it has sufficient forces to prevent Syrian aggression, or ward it off if it succumbs to that temptation. Neither nation is interested in war, and for our part, we will strive to preserve the option of negotiations toward a comprehensive or partial settlement, even as we acknowledge the nature of the incumbent Syrian leadership. [end recording]

As for Tabah, the prime minister said: I realize that unless the Tabah problem is resolved, peace will stop at the point it has now reached. In negotiating, we have no intention of eroding Egypt's status or sovereignty, the prime minister said, we merely wish to enjoy the same status as the Egyptians in the arbitration. The prime minister said that at the moment we only have a contractual peace with Egypt, and not all our expectations have materialized. This peace lacks economic, cultural, and sometimes even political content. We expect to complete the peace process with Egypt and turn it into a lever for solving the Palestinian problem and even turn it into a comprehensive process.

As for Jordan, the prime minister said: In trying to talk to the PLO, that country has weakened its status among the inhabitants of the territories. We offered Jordan a shortened process, assuming that if it makes a speedy and open decision in favor of the political process, it will enjoy cooperation among the Palestinians, too. The prime minister was addressing graduates of a National Defense College course.

Autonomy Is Step to Peace

TA040432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the only way to get the Middle East peace process moving is to being with autonomy for the residents of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. Speaking last night at a World Jewish Students gathering at Moshav Nes Harim, Peres added that he believes there is presently no bridge between the Arab and Israeli views on peace, and that the only way for the sides to come closer together is through dialogue and negotiations.

[Begin Peres recording] We have to find a solution. When two people are living on the very same land, you can either partition the land or divide the government. To divide the government means to have autonomy; to divide the land means partition. I think most of us do agree today that to move ahead let's start with autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and see how can we continue and find the solution.

If I may express my own view of it, I do not see for the time being a bridge between the Arab view and the Israeli view. The gap, I must admit, is deep and wide. The only way to bridge over the gap is really by meeting and talking without prior conditions. And as a man who is engaged in political action, I believe that what Israel has to do today is to form all the prior conditions which are necessary in order to open a negotiation, and negotiate without prior conditions. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Shamir Reiterates Opposition to International Conference

TA080459 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says Israel is against an international peace conference with or without the Soviet Union. Shamir was speaking last night to a gathering of Jewish students just outside of Jerusalem.

[Begin Shamir recording] An international conference that will try to determine the future of our people and of the region, such a conference cannot bring peace. Israel will not agree to any attempt to impose solutions from the outside on the parties to the conflict. The solutions must come from these in the region and by direct negotiations. We cannot accept the proposal to hold an international conference, whether it is with or without the participation of the Soviet Union. However, a superpower such as the Soviet Union can influence developments in the Middle East by acting in a responsible manner, by publicity, by publicly supporting the peace process, and by refraining from providing support to aggressive regimes or terrorist organizations. We will conduct our contacts with the Soviet representatives with an open mind, in the hope that a real improvement in relations between our two countries will come about. A real improvement will come about only if the Soviet Government will change its attitude toward the Jewish people in the Soviet Union and will change its negative attitude toward the State of Israel in the Middle East. [end recording]

Treasury Team Leaves for Talks in S. Africa

TA080622 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
8 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] A delegation headed by Treasury Director-General 'Imanu'el Sharon left last night for South Africa to renegotiate credit and investment agreements, Israel Radio reported.

The visit was postponed two months ago when South Africa imposed its emergency regulations.

The delegation aims to renew the credit Israel receives for buying South African coal, and to persuade the South African Government to allow the country's Jews to invest more in the Israeli economy, it was reported.

Sharon stressed that the timing of the trip was determined by the fact that the agreements, which have to be renewed annually, were about to expire.

Demonstrators Try To Settle in Jericho Synagogue

TA061944 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Approximately 70 demonstrators who planned to settle in the old synagogue in Jericho were detained at an IDF roadblock in Kefar Adummim. Some of the demonstrators tried to infiltrate on foot, but most of them did not make it. Our correspondent Menahem Hadar reports that the territory was declared a closed military zone.

IDF Commander Bars Settlers

TA072002 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Ehud Baraq, commander of the IDF Central Command, prevented a group of Gush Emunim members from entering the synagogue in Jericho. He explained that this would disrupt public order and amount to a demonstration. Major General Baraq told Knesset Member [MK] Ge'ula Kohen, who is in the place together with 20 Gush Emunim people, that she can enter the synagogue accompanied by one or two persons, but she did not want to do so. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that Maj Gen Baraq said he will allow individual visitors to enter the synagogue during the day, and that he will examine separately each request to hold group prayers.

Rabin Raps Labor Member for Conflict Stand

TA071623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The defense minister has again accused Labor Party members of encouraging terrorism and discouraging peace in defending the PLO's position in its confrontation with Jordan. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that in a political debate at the Labor Party's Central Committee, Minister Rabin emphasized that the Palestinian problem can only be solved through Jordan. That is why he believes it is necessary to encourage the moderate Palestinian leaders in the territories, because they can serve as a bridge to Amman.

ASL Soldier Killed, 2 Wounded N. of Security Strip

TA071828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] An army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldier was killed and two others were wounded in two incidents north of the security strip. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that an ASL patrol encountered a terrorist squad near Bint Jubayl, and the soldier was killed in the exchange of fire. In another incident, an ASL patrol hit an explosive device and two of its soldiers were wounded.

Bedouins Convicted of Planting Bomb, Sentenced

TA060842 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Aug 86 p 6

[Report by Nurit Amitay]

[Excerpt] Two Sinai Bedouins were convicted and sentenced by the Lod Military Court for planning an attack. Ramadan 'A'id Matri'at was sentenced to 22 years in prison and 'Umar Abu Jurad to 5 years. They were convicted of planting a 4 and 1/2 kg bomb in a house in the Ramat Ben-Tzvi neighborhood of Nes

Ziyyona on 15 August last year together with some others, two of whom were sentenced not long ago to 22 years in prison. [passage omitted]

Ground, Air Forces End Maneuver on Golan Heights

TA051014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] A joint maneuver of the ground and air forces has ended on the Golan Heights. The final firing exercise was attended by the chief of staff, the commander of the Northern Command, the commander of the ground forces, and various IDF generals. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the chief of staff noted the high level of performance and the accurate hits on the targets.

AL-FAJR Assails Jordanian, U.S. Palestinian Aid

TA051847 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 2 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Era of Buying Protection Has Gone and Will Not Return"]

[Text] It seems that the United States is "determined" to take a long stride toward its denial of the Palestinian problem as one having pan-Arab and fateful dimensions with respect to our entire nation. Therefore, we find the United States reckless in foiling any honorable and real efforts toward seeking a just solution of the Palestinian problem. In return, the United States strives to keep the problems exposed to storms, hoping to achieve the eradication of its characteristics over time.

In reinforcement of the negative U.S. perception of the Palestinian problem, the United States tries with all its might to peddle dubious touches to emaciated solutions of the problem. The newest of these dubious touches is what William [name as published] Kalb, State Department spokesman, called "financial assistance to the Palestinians in the West Bank" which Jordan will transfer to them in the shape of financing "development projects" in the occupied territories.

It is common knowledge that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee was the one responsible for providing financial assistance to boost steadfastness in these territories within the framework of joint coordination between the Jordanian and Palestinain sides. What does it mean then for Jordan to act separately in tranferring this assistance "to the Palestinians in the West Bank" as Kalb said?

We believe that this step entails immense danger because it can no longer be regarded as a mere dubious touch in the American touches aimed futilely at seeking an emaciated solution of the Palestinian problem.

When will the United States realize that the problem is not that of "improving the quality of life of the residents in the occupied territories," but that it is a problem of a nation that has the right to existence, liberation, and life, enjoying its legitimate rights, above all the right to self-determination and the establishment of independent statehood on its own soil?

Finally, when will the United States and every Arab regime that revolves in its orbit realize that the era of buying protection has gone and will never return?

BRIEFS

New IDF Artillery Chief — Major General Shmu'el Reshef today takes over as chief of the Artillery Corps. He will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general. The outgoing Artillery Corps chief, Brigadier General 'Oded Tira, is retiring from active service. Reshef was born in Romania in 1946 and came to Israel with his parents in 1950. [Summary] [*Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Aug 86 p 2 TA*]

Hashish Seizure — Two drug dealers from Tel Aviv were captured near Giv'at Olga after a pursuit by policemen from the Narcotics Squad of the Haifa Police Central Unit. The pair were found to be in possession of 143 soles of hashish, with a total weight of 31 kg. [Excerpt] [*Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0742 GMT 1 Aug 86 TA*]

Foreign Currency Reserves Up — Israel's foreign currency reserves have gone up by $3.126 million. Our economic affairs correspondent explains that the increase stems from the strengthening of European currencies in comparison to the dollar. Bank of Israel reports that during July the government absorbed 58 million new Israeli shekels. [Text] [*Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Aug 86 TA*]

LIBYA

U.S. Concept of Maltese 'Neutrality' Questioned

LD071411 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici has stated that in the future his country will notify the friendly countries to the island's north and south of any impending American aggression. The Maltese prime minister has also praised his country's strong economic and political relations with the Jamahiriyah saying that they were historic relations since the flight between Tripoli and Valetta was closer than between Valetta and Rome, a matter which the others fail to appreciate.

The New York Times has commented on the Maltese prime minister's statement saying that last November, the island of Malta concluded a treaty of friendship with Libya covering cooperation in all fields. The paper noted that the statements of the Maltese prime minister have aroused a strong wave of anger in the U.S. War Department.

Charles Redman, U.S. State Department spokesman, commented yesterday on the Maltese prime minister's statements in which he described the Great Jamahiriyah as an ally of Malta. Redman said: We have repeatedly conveyed to the Maltese our concern over their close and strong alliance with Libya in violation of their declared policy of nonalignment and neutrality.

The JANA Arab affairs editor has commented on the U.S. position saying that these statements constitute blatant interference in the affairs of an independent sovereign state. This has been the habit of the administration of the rabid dog and Mosad agent Reagan and its frivolous terrorist policy against the Mediterranean peoples.

The JANA world affairs editor [as heard] has stated that the policy of threats and ultimatums adopted by the administration of the rabid dog Reagan against sovereign countries was nothing but a reflection of cowboy barbarism in the U.S. dealings with other peoples of the world. He affirmed the depth of relations between the Jamahiriyah and Malta saying that the Mediterranean relations which bind the Jamahiriyah and Malta were founded on mutual respect and Mediterranean fraternity which grows stronger day by day in the economic, political, and cultural fields. For this reason, all attemps at harming these strong relations or undermining them are desperate attempts which are bound to fail.

In conclusion the JANA world affairs editor wondered about the neutrality which Redman wants from the region's countries. What is the U.S. Administration's concept of neutrality? Does it mean siding with the peoples exposed to aggression, or does it mean transforming these countries into U.S. bases from which U.S. aircraft take off to murder children as well as destroy the houses of innocents and populated quarters?

Yugoslavian Foreign Ministry Official Arrives for Visit

LD061132 Tripoli JANA in English 1028 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja, 1, Shahr Hannibal 6, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Yugoslavian vice foreign minister arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon on a visit to Great al-Jamahiriyah.

Visits Al-Qadhdhafi's House

LD070950 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1835 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Aug (JANA) — Vimikano Sivic, Yugoslav vice foreign minister [name and title as received], today paid a visit to the house of the brother leader of the revolution where he saw the results of the failed barbaric North Atlantic American aggression on the house of the brother leader.

Sivic has expressed his profound grief for this barbaric aggression aimed at the person of the brother leader, affirming the Yugoslav people's condemnation and denunciation of this aggression.

Departs 7 Aug

LD071523 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Aug (JANA) — Vimikano Sivic, Yugoslav vice foreign minister [name and title as received], left Tripoli today at noon at the end of a several-day visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Sivic has made a statement to JANA's correspondent, in which he has affirmed the successful outcome of his visit which dealt with exchanging viewpoints on the preparation for the nonaligned summit; pointing out that such a summit will consolidate international security and peace as well as effectively contribute to finding solutions to some issues and the international crisis.

He lauded the good relations linking the two friendly peoples, the Yugoslavs and the Libyan Arabs.

MOROCCO

King Hassan News Conference 7 August

LD080920 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1943 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Press conference given by King Hassan II for foreign correspondents at the royal palace in Rabat — live]

[Excerpts] [Hassan] God be praised and prayers and peace be upon our master Muhammad and his family and followers.

Gentlemen: In my life, I have held several news conferences. But this press conference is not like any of the previous ones, either in its kind or its importance Before giving you the microphone to present your questions, all your questions — provided that there are no repeated questions, therefore, you will present all your questions — I would like to submit a brief review of modern Arab history, and very modern history. [passage omitted]

You will ask, however, what is the connection between the past and this press conference? (?I will explain). The connection is the folowing: Since I was 7 years old, I learned from my Koranic teacher that the maturity of the Muslim, the sign of maturity is the ability to distinguish between things. Unfortunately, because of the brainwashing since 1953, we live, our children live, and our men, and I do not say our old men, our men live on what remains in their heads and their blood from this brainwashing and this enslavement. The questions that you yourselves presented for [word indistinct], the questions that you submit to me now are nothing but a mixture of today's conviction, through open eyes, and the remnants of the brainwash that occurred in 1953. In 1953 all of us were old enough to be conscious, in 1967 we were also old enough to be conscious. None of us can deny his responsibility. [passage omitted]

May God help you to put forward the necessary questions, and me to find the answer that will be satisfactory to you.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty: Let me start by speaking on my own behalf and on behalf of the brother Arab journalists, most of whom have asked me to thank Your Majesty for granting this exclusive interview to the Arab press, which will have a special flavor, as I have said, marked by courage, the courage his majesty the king has accustomed us to.

Your Majesty's meeting with the Arab journalists constitutes in our eyes an act of honor for the Arab press. We thank you for that. I have some remarks, not questions. I would request his majesty the king to clarify these points with my utmost thanks for the good introduction Your Majesty has provided us of the last 30 years during which we have experienced our agonies and witnessed our hard times.

Your Majesty: What were the calculations on which Your Majesty the king based your meeting with the Israeli prime minister? My second point is: Were there any secret articles? I ask this so that no one in the future will come and say that there were secret articles that were agreed. My third point, Your Majesty, is: I noticed from your meeting....

[Hassan, interrupting] [Sentence indistinct].

[Correspondent] Yes, Your Majesty.

[Hassan] Your first question was: What were the calculations? I believe that there was no question of calculations. I prefer to replace this word by objectives or purposes.

First, the bitter fact is that we are not fighting a ghost but a people, government, and a regime, and that in our minds we confuse recognition and discussion. We also confuse in our minds exploration and negotiation.

When we read the biography of the Prophet, we can see that the Prophet personally was at Hudaybiyah [where the Prophet signed a peace treaty with the infidels], and that he personally ordered what was to be added or removed from the writings of the Hudaybiyah peace treaty. Therefore, as I told you before as a political (?opinion), it was as if the Prophet were giving us a lesson in practical policies — the policies that recognize the realities, so that they do not live in the shadow of the imagination chosen by their owners.

First of all, I started from the fact that there is an enemy and not a ghost.

Second, and this is the basis, after years and years of searching and continuous efforts, the Arabs unanimously reached a result, which is the Fes plan. Even more important and better than that, this plan was satisfactory to a number of countries from various continents, races, and colors.

I said, since I have the groundwork [words indistinct], basically, since I have a legitimate plan, on which everybody agreed, and which is supported by everybody, or nearly everybody, then perhaps we could talk personally to those responsible for the disaster in which we are currently living in the Arab East, and ask them about their opinion in this plan.

However, I admit to all of you that I did not carry out this action at the spur of the moment. I have announced it repeatedly, perhaps not in a very frank way, but we say that the free man understands a gesture. (?I hinted it), and in the last hint I said: If the heads of the Arab countries were to meet in a summit, I would propose to them to commission one of them, whom they know to be honest, and whom they know to be intellectually honest, and of solid character, and to be politically honest, and I would propose that they send him to ask the enemy directly about what he considers good or not good in the Fes resolutions.

At that time, things happened, [words indistinct] in the message I sent to my brothers the kings and presidents. First of all, the Arabs in their history have never been more divided than they are now. Second, the unique, magnificant, creative, and positive element, because it represents the Arab unanimity after years and years, was [word indistinct] the Fes resolutions and [word indistinct] the Fes resolutions, and therefore becomes an item for the museums and public keeping places. Last, I saw that a dispute, which is really fictitious, has entered the heads of the Arabs. Here, God is my witness, and everyone of you should tell me, yes or no, when we were in the Koran schools and in the elementary schools, we heard about the Shi'ites, and we read about the Shi'ites and the Kharijites. [passage omitted]

When I said that they should delegate an honest head of state, I meant that he should not have a problem of territory or a problem of people in the region, so that if he signed a sheet of paper or 10 sheets of paper with the Israeli who talks to him, then his signature will not be binding to anybody. Second, we should distinguish between, and specify the difference, between investigation and negotiations. If it was negotiations, and this is the answer to the question, if it was negotiations, then I would not have closed the door with him. Negotiations demand give and take. I accept this and I reject that. But in the investigatory round, I saw that my questions were not answered in a satisfactory way [words indistinct]. Here, I think I will go back to your other point: Were there other items?

[Correspondent] Are there any secret clauses? We are only asking to prevent people in the future, or the European press, fromsaying that there are secret clauses between King Hassan and Peres.

[Hassan] At any rate there is an Arab proverb which says time tells all. Therefore, as I have said to you, there is no reason for any secret clauses to exist between me and him because there is no direct problem between him and me concerning Morocco. I have no occupied land; I have no people living under colonialism. But if anyone wants to continue to believe this despite the denial I am making now, let him please himself and continue to do so. Personally, this does not interest me. What interests me is that I am sincere and it has not been proved against me in my position that I have lied [words indistinct]. Time tells all and there will emerge [word indistinct] between people of goodwill and those of ill-will. Next please.

[Correspondent] The Kuwaiti *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* newspaper, Abdallah [name indistinct]. Your Majesty, the visit by the head of the Zionist entity to Morocco and his meeting with Your Majesty, chairman of the Arab summit conferences and chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, had a big impact and echo throughout various official and popular quarters. Bearing in mind that Your Majesty knew beforehand that Israel rejects all just peace solutions, especially the Fes summit resoltuions, can Your Majesty tell us what made you decide to hold the meeting with Peres? Was there an agreement in principle from the United States to back these efforts? And does Your Majesty believe that your meeting with Peres will obstruct the chances for Arab solidarity at a time when we are in dire need of it? What we want to ask is this: All the time you knew the seriousness of this stand. Did you consult some Arab countries over this issue in particular to avoid the press saying that the Peres visit to Morocco resembled President al-Sadat's visit to the Zionist entity?

[Hassan] Let us begin with the last question. There can be no comparison when differences exist. The scientists of logic say there can be no comparison when differences exist. My meeting with Peres cannot be compared with the meeting between President al-Sadat, may God have mercy on him, and Begin. We cannot be compared with it because there are many differences [words indistinct].

Second — I add another point — I do not want my meeting with Peres to be compared with the meeting between Anwar al-Sadat and Begin for one reason — because the motive was not the same and the objective was not the same. We were at the Fes summit in 1982 when President Hafiz al-Asad spoke and said: Have you not seen what Anwar al-Sadat had said and done and that he was killed? I asked to speak and answered him: Listen, Mr President, do not make us fear negotiations. It was not Camp David that killed Al-Sadat; the internal political situation in Egypt was what killed him.

We must recognize this. They say if [words indistinct] the same thing that happened to Al-Sadat will happen to you. That is a lie. If the Camp David accords were really the main reason why Al-Sadat was killed, may God have mercy upon him, Al-Sadat would not have traveled in an open car in Egypt — and all of you saw him — without being hit by a bullet. His own position — that he was flirting with a member of the Muslim Brotherhood at the time of 'Abd al-Nasir and Najib, that he became against them — all these are merely internal and family matters. We should not interpret them as threats for [holding] negotiations or making peace.

I do not fear anything — even comparisons that should not be made. What happened to Al-Sadat, may God have mercy upon him, is an internal matter [words indistinct].

I thank God for guiding me into not consulting Arab brothers, so that I bear the entire responsibility. I still believe that I do not [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Then there is the problem that if I had consulted them, would they have said yes? But I do not believe that [words indistinct] would have said yes to me. The majority would have said no. Then why should I consult them when I was intending to do what I was intending to do? However, there may be those who would say to me what Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh al-Sabah said in an interview with *Al-Watan al-'Arabi*, that if the meeting was secret then [words indistinct], but if it was a public meeting then it is forbidden. The matter is different when [words indistinct]. We do not deny there were meetings in the past but they were secret. [Words indistinct] so and so claims that meetings took place and then they would deny it. The matter is different when the visit is official and public. Thus, they do the forbidden but what is important is that it remains covered. No! No! And I have several issues with *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* [words indistinct].

Second, I tell you His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah [of Saudi Arabia] was here with me in Morocco and he had dinner with me on Friday. I asked him when he was leaving. He said tomorrow morning. My God, had he not told me tomorrow morning, I would have taken him and put him on his plane and asked him to return to the Kingdom.

(?As for the Reagan message), I am proud that I have a cable from Reagan and that a state which is considered [words indistinct] among the countries of the Third World, Reagan comes and invites me to meet (?him), and says that I will back you and I will do this and do that. I said to him: No, I am master in my country, but I am not master in another country. I will receive him here, not in France, America, Russia, or as anybody's guest. And I shoulder my responsibility personally. I told his ambassador: Listen do not waste your time. The statement signed by the doctors asked me to postpone my trip to the United States and to rest. What could he say? [Sentence indistinct].

[Correspondent] The Kuwaiti *Al-Qabus* newspaper [name indistinct]. I have two questions. First, you pointed out in your speech that the internal conditions in Israel prompted Shim'on Peres to seek a meeting with you. It is known that one-fifth of the Jews in occupied Palestine are of Moroccan origin.

[Hassan] Is it known? Is it known?

[Correspondent] It is known that one-fifth of the Jews in occupied Palestine are of Moroccan origin and that the Moroccan Jew does not lose his nationality when he emigrates. Do we understand from this that the Moroccan Jews in occupied Palestine are still bound by the pledge of allegiance to Your Majesty, which provides you with the possibility of influencing their voting in elections, and is this a factor in the Shim'on Peres visit?

[Hassan] Frankly, this is a clear question: Have I bribed Shim'on Peres with the votes of Moroccans? [laughter][Sentence indistinct]. Next, please.

[Correspondent] Taj Al-Din 'Abd al-Haq from the UAE *Al-Bayan*: Your Majesty, from the results of your meeting with the Israeli prime minister, do you encourage other Arab leaders to meet with the Israeli prime minister?

[Hassan] I personally have not banned anything following my meeting with him [words indistinct]. What is important, what is important and what I want you to hear and understand...[Hassan changes thought] (?Who would have expected) Yitzhaq Shamir to say I bet one day that a Palestinian state will exist next to us no matter how dangerous the existence of such a state is? O servants of God, the Arabs said [words indistinct]. Are we still living in the days of 'Abd al-Nasir? (?Is this not realism)? When was Palestine, the Palestinian people, self-independence, and the Palestinian entity mentioned more than in those 7 days, 10 days?

Second, had I met him secretly, I would not have been able to cause the necessary scandal. [Sentence indistinct]. It is not the scandal of the picture taken of a man in a cabaret or in a casino. No, this is trade [as heard]. Scandal is the political disaster. I made all the people say to Peres, how come as a socialist you refused Hassan II, who has nothing to do with the matter and who is known as a moderate, how come you refused him this? This is a scandal! [Sentence indistinct]. A scandal even in the eyes of the Zionists in the United States. [Words indistinct] next please.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Your Majesty.

[Correspondent] Isma'il al-Naqib from the Cairo paper *Al-Akhbar*. The first thing I wish to point out is that the Egyptian revolution took place in 1952 and not 1953. The second thing I wish to point out is that Your Majesty had referred to.... [brief indistinct exchange between the king and Al-Naqib interspersed with laughter] I am renowned for other things, and you can read my articles. Second, the book which you referred to and which was published in the United States was entitled *The Immortals Number 100 But Muhammad*.

As to my questions, they are follows:

First, why have you abandoned your position as chairman of the summit conference?

Second, what is the fate of the Moroccan-Libyan union? Thank you.

[Hassan] I have abandoned my position most bitterly. God is my witness that since 1981 — and we are now in 1986 — Morocco has endured so much in trying to reunite and organize summit conferences on its soil. I have resigned unwillingly and with pain. I did this so that none would regard my continued chairmanship of the conference as a pretext for preventing the convocation of the summit conference. I preferred to resign rather than let Rabat and Morocco as venues for the conference, and the Moroccan king's chairmanship of that, prevent convening a summit conference.

I did not offer my resignation because my conscience reproached me, because I had committed any error, because I had embarked on a course that had led me astray, or because I had followed any course other than the right path. No. My resignation was intended only to enable a summit conference to be held anywhere and under anyone's chairmanship.

Morocco itself will continue to participate in the summit conferences, either by my personal presence, or sometimes without my personal presence. That is another matter.

I undoubtedly feel bitter at heart over what I have heard and read. But if there should be a conscientious basis for politics, so that one can have faith and conviction and thus adopt the creed one wants to defend, they should also have some rational basis. Hence I will try my best to extinguish the flame of bitterness and heavy conscience with the light of reason and rationalism. As I have said, time [passage indistinct].

The union continues to exist. Soon, the ministerial bodies of the union, both the higher ones and the expert ones, will meet.

Naturally, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has his views on the matter. As you know, he expressed reservations with regard to the Fes resolutions. Some of you might not have been aware of this fact. Libya expressed reservations when the Fes resolutions were signed. So Libya does not recognize the Fes resolutions, particularly the article which constitutes implicit recognition of Israel's existence. In the penultimate article, the Arab countries meeting in Fes implicitly recognized the existence of Israel, and a peaceful and secure existence for all countries of the region.

However we admit there were countries that were dummies only, [passage indistinct].

We said just and lasting security for all countries of the region. Though we did not name Israel, Israel was intended. Then we read in the papers that our meeting with Peres was tantamount to recognition of Israel. [Sentence indistinct].

[Correspondent] The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Siyasah*: Your Majesty, about your meeting with the Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. There were some instantaneous reactions from some Arab states, and those reactions varied from support to condemnation to neutrality. Your Majesty, do you think that the reaction of condemnation represents the peoples or the leaders only. Second, do you think that some Arab heads of states will make similar steps to what Your Majesty has carried out, that is will they openly meet officials from the Israeli Government, and are there any Arab states that have secret contacts with Israel? Thank you.

[Hassan] I will start with the last question: I can tell you undoubtedly, I will use (?an expression) you use in the east: Many or some states will in the future ask me to be a courier between them and Israel. However, by God, you have not seen it and will never see it. I am waiting, they are going to come [word indistinct] (?I am not the one carrying the letters). You will ask me to facilitate the meeting with so and so. By God, you have not seen this now and you will not see it tomorrow. This is so that we will agree with each other. This is one of the secrets of the job that you do not know.

The reaction was (?to me) [word indistinct] in fact violent; for example the Syrian reaction was violent and I think it was speedy. However, I was not surprised by it. Here I am going to tell you a story which happened in an Islamic conference in 1984. If the intervention of the Syrian delegate was not open, in front of the camera, the recorders, and the video, I would not tell you the following story: The discussion returned to the topic of Palestine and the Syrian delegate then, that is 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, my friend, he is my friend, brother, (?there is no doubt in this) —perhaps some Arab heads of state are annoyed by him, however, God is witness that since 1972 to this date, he was a man characterized by brains, mental grace, and decorum in all the meetings which took place between us. This is so that you and I understand each other; he is my friend. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, stood, and said: With regard to the issue of Palestine, or as he said — you have to know that we were all the Islamic states there — we have less freedom than the Palestinians themselves. There is not a young person, a child, a Syrian child in primary school, or a young Syrian at the university who does not dream of the great Umayyad state.

We closed the session, and I asked him to come to see me in the office. I asked him, by God, what is this, O father of Jamal; what is this thing you have said and what is this hotheadedness? He said no, this is neither hotheadedness nor anything else. You have to know Your Majesty that the issue of the Umayyad state for us is the issue of the Sahara for you. [Word indistinct], to me Syria is logical with itself. Now what remains is this: What is its problem with Israel, or its problem with Lebanon, or its problem with Jordan regarding the Umayyad state, or its problem with Saudi Arabic or Iraq which are its neighbors?

The important thing is that the Syrian reaction, even if it was speedy, is reasonable to me. Why? Because the main points which were discussed with Shim'on Peres (?were) that the territories which are occupied are, according to Syria, not to return to Gaza or the Golan or the West Bank, but all the occupied territories have to return to Syria. So when I put the second point to the PLO, the Syrian reaction was the following: The sole interlocutor is Syria. If the territories are returned, they will return to the Great Umayyad state.

In reality I was surprised by the speediness of the reaction; I was surprised a little by the roughness, not physical roughness, but spiritual roughness. However, at the beginning I did not understand [word indistinct], Thanks be to God I have a good memory and I remembered. If 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said this in a closed session, nobody would have heard anything from me, but he said this in an open session and before that, just a few months earlier, President al-Asad, before the Islamic summit meeting, met a delegation composed of one of our advisers, and with him two parliamentarians. He said to them: There cannot be anyone who can understand you better than I do as far as the Sahara issue is concerned, because Syria was cut into pieces, and the real Syria is Greater Syria, and there cannot be anybody who can understand you as I do. Thus, I believe that the Syrian reaction, although it was somewhat violent and speedy, comes within a framework. It comes within the framework of its philosophy but it does not declare it.

[Correspondent] *Al-Bayan* newspaper — Your Majesty, I would like to ask you two questions: In the speech you made after the visit of Israeli Prime Minsiter Shim'on Peres to our country, you said that the latter categorically rejects withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. He also rejects recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In such a case, and as a result of certain circumstances, do you not believe, Sir, that it is necessary to make a new initiative to assist the factions of the Palestinian liberation movement, so that they can meet and agree on carrying out satisfactory actions, and then make new endeavors with the leaders of the Arab states so that they will consolidate the Fes consensus and win the approval of broad sectors of world public opinion. [passage omitted]

My second question is: If the leaders of the Zionist entity should persist in their intransigence and arrogance, and if some Arab sides should wage war against Israel, or if war should break out for one reason or another, what will be Morocco's stand? Will Morocco hold on the plan of negotiations and endeavors. Thank you, Sir.

[Hassan] First I will answer your second question. Your second question is a strategic question — not so that I will confirm, but you want me to confirm publically because you know the truth:

If a war should break out, for whatever reason — and you know this well, and you have mentioned it so that everyone will know it, for I know that you know it — if a war should break out between the Arabs and Israel for whatever reason, Morocco will always be foremost among those fighting. That is very (?true), and I have said it repeatedly. The poet has said: "Horses, night, the desert, the sword, the spear, the paper, and the pen all know me." [Words indistinct] I want this recorded for the last time, and as long as I am alive I do not wish to be asked such a question. The Muslim's word is his bond. However, I will answer the first question.

The answers of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres [words indistinct] were for me similar to a trap. When we mentioned to him for instance withdrawal from the Arab territories he would answer: Israel has no intention of retaining sovereignty over Gaza and the West Bank, but there are conditions and guarantees. We would say to him: How? That is not my business. That is the business of those to whom the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip belong. He always wanted to drag me to negotiations and I am not authorized to negotiate. I do not have any element [for negotiation] and I do not have any legitimacy.

I asked him about the PLO. He said to me, yes of course I understand, but in view of the state of the PLO — there are the dissidents, the mutineers; we do not know whether it is in Damascus, or in Amman, or whether it is in Tunisia, or whether the PLO is fit. I said to him: Sir, enough. Do not enter into such points with me. I am asking you about the PLO as a structure. Do not enter with me into details. I will not slip with you on a banana or a soap. I will not be drawn by you. I am talking with you about the Arab territories. Now, what are the arrangements. When we see the arrangements [words indistinct]. How will they reach such a landmark or such a kilometer we do not enter into such details. The PLO [words indistinct] is the primary and legitimate interlocutor. [Words indistinct] (?I have not been) delegated. If I were delegated the heads of state would have put to me (?in writing) the questions which I should be asking you. But as I have not been delegated [words indistinct]. I put to him two questions: What do you say about the PLO, and what do you say about the occupied territories. [Words indistinct] He wanted to drag me to [word indistinct], as though I could give him, and as though I am entitled to receive from him. However, I did not do that.

That means that (?in the future) I will say that these were my efforts, and we will see what he can say to me then. But perhaps this will not prevent those who have something to take from him or to exchange from finding an open door. As for myself, I was in the role of an unauthorized agent who could take, gain, and win, but could not at all relinquish, although I was not deputized. Therefore, I moved with complete freedom and I did not believe at any time that my freedom was restricted, or that I needed to ask permission, or that I was in need of [words indistinct] with all the respect for all the presidents and kings of the Arab states. I did not harm their direct or indirect interests and I was at all times standing in their ranks. Additionally, Morocco was at all times a full member of the Arab League which respected the league's Charter. Therefore, we did not see any reason to (?ask their permission). There is one thing: If I personally believed that I was or am in the wrong, my duty dictates that I would have or will apologize to [words indistinct]. I did not feel any anger and I have no sensitivity [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Your Majesty, 'Abdallah al-Husayni from the Qatari *Al-'Ahd* magazine. Some believe that the question is that your meeting with the Israeli prime minister has created a gap in the Arab attitude and further split the Arab stand. How did your messages to the Arab kings and presidents explain your attitude and what was the Arab response to these messages?

[Hassan] I believe that the messages you saw, that you saw [passage indistinct].

[Correspondent] Yasir al-Jasir from the Saudi *Al-Jazirah* newspaper. Your Majesty, now that the meeting has taken place, what is the total sum of the benefits achieved for the Arab homeland? The second part of the question is: Considering that the exploratory round has closed its doors, should an initiative come from the other side for the establishment of contact? Is there a readiness to hold another exploratory round?

[Hassan] The first answer is that the Arab-Arab situation has not worsened following my meeting with Shim'on Peres. Tell me objectively and with reference to the thermometer [words indistinct] what the negative elements are which were brought upon the Arab body by my meeting with Peres? [Words indistinct] rather perhaps the situation will witness relaxation, at least in relation to those whom the matters concern directly. I will give you an example [words indistinct] Tunis in 1955 when he [words indistinct]. In April 1956 it obtained its full independence. [Passage indistinct].

They rely on the existence of a danger imposed by the formation of a Palestinian state next to them. What do they mean by this? [words indistinct]. I ask myself. [Words indistinct], especially because of the Arab-Arab disagreements, [words indistinct] the Arab countries until independence comes to them on a golden platter, this [words indistinct] that they are wasting their time. What will bring independence to the Palestinians is the Palestinans themselves, relying on Arab support. But they have to [words indistinct]. The Arabs are not the ones who will bring about the independence of Palestine with the assistance of the Palestinians. No. The Palestinians are the ones who will bring about their own independence with the assistance of the Arabs. This is the true equation. There is no other equation. [sentence indistinct — break in reception] [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mahmud Ma'ruf, Lebanese *'Al-Hawadith*. The Israeli Knesset yesterday adopted a resolution banning any contact betwen an Israeli and any Palestinian who has any connection with the PLO. Does Your Majesty think that this resolution is an answer to the Ifrane meeting? Do you think that this resolution is a reply to the Ifrane meeting?

I also have a question about Lebanon. There is the Israeli occupation of the Lebanese south. During your meeting with Mr Peres, did you talk about the Lebanese situation? Thank you.

[Hassan] I have a criticism. But you are not to blame for it. The answer: Nobody can say that he is responsible for internal Israeli affairs. These are internal affairs, and nobody can interfere with them. We can judge them, but [words indistinct] have nothing to do with the basic clauses. He said, he said to me, [words indistinct] the Lebanese war cost us a lot, [words indistinct]. We are ready to get out of Lebanon, provided that we can find a Lebanese body that agrees with us. [Passage indistinct].

[Correspondent] Your Majesty. At the beginning I would like to mention that there is a basic difference between the reactions that followed President al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, which was unanimously rejected and condemned, and your meeting with Shim'on Peres, where the majority calls for investigation, patience, and study. Naturally, a study should be carried out in light of the information and the answers that Your Majesty gives to our questions. Your Majesty, this is *Al-Majalis* magazine, Shafi' al-Jawhari. Your Majesty, you may recall in your address to the Moroccan people after the meeting with Peres a truthful answer which you gave to a question addressed to you before holding the past Casablanca summit. You said that you would prefer Peres to send you a message through the UN secretary general. From this preference I understood that you wanted the meeting to take place on the basis of the UN resolutions. However, until now we have not yet learned that the message from Peres came to you through the United Nations. Furthermore, and I hope that Your Majesty will allow me to continue with some questions: In that speech, Your Majesty said that in 1965 you suggested to the Arab summit that it recognize Israel, admit it to the Arab League, and integrate the Zionist entity among the Arab millions.

[Hassan] This is true.

[Correspondent] [same journalist] Does Your Majesty still think that this could happen now, and why? You also said that Peres has rejected two basic clauses of the Fes plan. Can we assume that he accepted the other six points? Your Majesty, now you have revealed very clearly that you refused to meet Peres in Washington. We also realize that the U.S. vice president did not include Morocco in his tour of the region. Can we assume that your direct contact with Israel is an attempt to get away from American blackmail and deviousness in dealing with the Middle East issues, and that this attempt to get away from American blackmail and deviousness has led to an American reaction represented by the non-inclusion of Morocco in the tour by U.S. Vice President George Bush? Thanks to Your Majesty.

[Hassan] First, when the heart is pierced, it is only interested in what had caused its wounds, but it seldom [word indistinct] calmly and objectively to see the other sides which console and warm that pierced heart. And I thank you for the thought that there are many Arab countries which, with their silence, waiting and [word indistinct] have adopted a sensible stance which above all has a good opinion of his brother. [as heard] Thanks for thinking of this.

Vice President Bush asked me whether I wanted him to visit me before the end of his travels so that there would be no indignation, anger, or criticism. My answer was: No, your tour in the Middle East is a special visit concerning special issues in special countries. In order to remove any ambiguity and any confusion in relation to the [word indistinct] visit which is the choice of Peres and myself, and in order not to confuse people, I beg you in this tour not to stop to visit me. There is no [word indistinct] and anything from the aspect of the American role.

I cannot remember your first question.

[Correspondent] [same journalist] In one of your answers to a question addressed to you before the latest Arab summit in Casablanca you said that the message from Peres should come through the UN secretary general....

[Hassan] [Words indistinct] at the time we were working day in and day out on holding an extraordinary conference. Had I said at that time that I was ready to meet Peres, no one would have attended. I said I am ready to take a message from Peres through the UN secretary general.

[Words indistinct] but what has happened, and I have the document signed by Israeli delegates when Peres asked to meet me. He said to me, and this is his statement: I very much fear the coming war, should a war erupt between the Arabs and Israel, because it will be a war stronger than all the wars that we have known in the past, and the winner will come out of it afflicted and exhausted because the means of destruction and killing, whatever the technology of this side or that side, is capable of causing unimaginable damage to Israel and those who attack it. Therefore, I beg you to meet me.

My answer was: I am ready to meet you — and this is written and signed by my representative — only within the framework of two legitimacies: The first legitimacy is the Fes resolutions, and other than the Fes resolutions, I will not accept anything else as a basis for meeting you. The second legitimacy is that I am still entrusted by the Arab summit conference to clarify and seek clarifications when I was appointed as chairman of the seven member committee. Here I will expand. I read in *Al-Watan al-Arabi* newspaper an interview with His Highness Shaykh Sabah that this meeting contradicted the charter of the Arab League. This is a complete mistake. The Arab League did not at all mention either secret or open bilateral meetings. Second, the Fes summit resolutions told me verbatim, that you as a chairman of the seven-member committee should visit this and this and this country in order to clarify and seek clarifications. According to the jurists, all that has not been prohibited is permitted. The resolutions did not say you can visit or meet or [word indistinct] to this or that country with the exception of Israel and [word indistinct]. They said the five permanent members of the Security Council and they did not (?mention) any other state.

The first legitimacy is the Fes resolutions and nothing else. Even if he came to me with the Reagan plan, I would have rejected (?his request). I do not know anything else other than the Fes resolutions, I adhere to nothing else, and I still defend them and will continue to do so. They are my Mecca, my foundation, my watering place, my source, my objective. Even if he had come with the Reagan plan I would have turned him down. This is in relation to the legitimacy of the matter.

With regard to the legality of the meeting, I say to you: There is nothing in the Fes summit resolutions in particular, nor in the resolutions of previous summits, that prohibits the meeting with him, as a separate peace, or separate negotiations [are prohibited]. (?I am not negotiating). The negotiator is he who [words indistinct]. Thus, I believe that the answer to the question is adequate. Next please.

[Correspondent] Talhah [name indistinct] of *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*. Your Majesty , now that there has been an official and direct Israeli reply not to accept the Fes resolutions,in light of this, what are your views on creating a new Arab mechanism to implement the Fes resolutions — in other words, what should be done now? Thank you.

[Hassan] In my view, the next Arab summit should choose(?if possible) another chairman of the seven-member committee that I used to chair, and whose work came to a halt for reasons beyond Morocco's control. There are two states which twice obstructed the meetings of the seven-member committee and the messages, namely Syria and Algeria, after we met: first, I in Washington, and they with King Husayn in London, Paris, Moscow, and Beijing. Twice I asked the seven-member committee to meet; first, so as to assess the result of its work, and second to draw up the report which will be submitted by the committee to the forthcoming summit. The first time Syria did not attend, and the second time Algeria did not attend. The third time I realized that there was no doubt that this or that country will not attend for the second and third time (?the meetings of the seven-member committee).

The seven-member committee must find a chairman. The seven-member committee must go and say to all those with good intentions [passage indistinct]. It should say: We have sent the chairman of the seven-member committee — for whom I do not accept [words indistinct] — and who carried out an initiative, and we were the first to blame him for making such an initiative. He has heard from a socialist prime minister, a leftist — the moderate Arab king has heard from Peres the leftist: No, no. Then, the issue is not the acceptance of 242. The issue is not the acceptance of 338 [UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338]. The issue is not that Israel should have guarantees for its security so that it withdraws from the occupied territories and gives the Palestinians their rights. No, we are facing Israel's continuing and obstinate determination that it does not and will not make compromises. These are the [word indistinct] which we must establish.

The Arab summit must convene. It must uphold its plan — but it must uphold the plan publicly and genuinely. There must not be Arab states [words indistinct] that destroy the plan behind the backs of other Arab states. The summit must look for another seven-member committee and a new chairman for it and instruct them to proceed again, in light of the Ifrane meeting — which was negative from the Israeli standpoint and positive from the Moroccan standpoint because it has penetrated [words indistinct] and exposed them. The Ifrane meeting has exposed their nakedenss — (?that is well known) — and they will be made (?to account for it) in the future. [Words indistinct] the fuel that fans the fire of Israeli propaganda. Unless it is (?fanned) by the abuse which we Arabs exchange. It is that which feeds the real Israeli strength and fire.

Here I conclude my words, because I believe that what I said is adequate.

First and foremost, Morocco is attached to legitimacy. Perhaps some of the regimes in the East, the more they encroach on it or lie about it, daily or weekly, the more they resort to either bombing its offices or shooting those who work in them.

I am a peaceful, civilized and lawful man. Therefore, I have decided to sue *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* before a court for producing minutes of the Ifrane meeting which state that so and so said this and so and so said that. These minutes are all lies. Yes, they are. Yes they are. A public trial will prove the falsehood of these minutes. The pen is mightier than the sword.

I shall pursue them before the court in Paris because the minutes were published in Paris. Since the minutes are an act of slander and falsehood, French law obliges them to [words indistinct] and to provide the true minutes as the minutes of the meeting.

[Words indistinct] I have numerous friends in the Middle East, who daily contact me saying that this (?scoop) is very serious and accursed. I said: Resorting to bullets is not my style. [Words indistinct]. We have an account to settle with some of the papers in the Arab East and Arab West. That was a kind of dictatorship which I refuse to accept and which I reject. But I will only fight by legal means, because I am a man of law and I am a civilized man. I shall ask Abu Dhahr firstly, and Musa al-Ruwayshi secondly, to bring the true text of the minutes that was issued here, namely, the minutes of our meeting. I can think of no better way than this. First, so that some of the journalists would realize the nobleness of their profession. The profession of journalism is a noble and honorable one. It is a trust. He who is entrusted with something protects it. If a trust is lost, doomsday comes. The trust with money is the bank, and the trust with thought, enlightenment, information, and media is a trust. Who loses it is more likely to lose his honor and religion. So, a meeting [words indistinct] and those in charge of the *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* in Paris, God willing, and if I am wrong (?tell me) and if I am right, you know the law. The sentence which will be issued will be issued in the same newspaper, on the same page, in the same size, with the same characters and colors in which was published this news item. [Words indistinct] are you the one (who is in charge?) of the Arab homeland. You. You are from Poland?, you are not from the Arab homeland. [Words indistinct]. Do come forward.

[Correspondent] Wahib Ghorab, the roving correspondent of the *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* newspaper and the *Al-Majallah* magazine. Sir, you talked about the Arab reactions toward your step, the meeting with Peres. Would you like to tell us about the reactions of the Islamic states and whether you will take part in the next Islamic summit in Kuwait, taking into consideration that the Palestinian issue is one of the most important issues which will be dealt with by the summit, and particularly that you will face reactions of some Arab states during the Islamic summit? Thank you.

[Hassan] Up to now I have heard only silence from the Islamic states. From some African and Asian states, on the contrary, the reaction was good, and they say as the Arab saying says: This meeting, if it does no benefit, it does no harm.

As for the Kuwait summit, I am the chairman of the ICO. Naturally I have not given my resignation in to the ICO because it has nothing to do with the issue. Since I have to [word indistinct] until I hand over the direct responsibility of chairmanship of the conference to Shaykh Jabir, and if then, (?it will be in May of next year). In 6 months, praise be to God Almighty who resurrects the bones after they have decayed, if someone wants to dig again and resurrect the bones of the Ifrane meeting, then I am certain that he will find that what he will dig out to fan the fire of the problem will be positive points; more than he thinks, he will find that this seed, despite all that is said about it, is not a sterile seed. The important thing is that we (?know) how and when to pick it [words indistinct]

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct]

[Hassan] You did not tell me about publications. Who are you by the way? Tell us.

[Correspondent] From the *Al-Tadamun* [*Solidarity*] magazine.

[Hassan] Do you want us to show solidarity with you? Ok., come on then, [word indistinct] so that we show you solidarity. O brother, we are in such dire need for solidarity.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty's insistence on holding the Arab summit last year was justified by the then expected Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Your Majesty, can we understand from your meeting with Peres that there is something in the relations between the two superpowers that encourages moving the Arab and Israeli sides toward a peaceful solution? Do you think that the Israeli politicians and people are psychologically and practically ready for a practical peace in the region? Thank you.

[Hassan] We can tell you that when Gorbachev met Reagan, they undoubtedly put us all, all the Arab countries, on the scales. They learned that we do not carry a lot of weight. Our weight is very light. Therefore they decided not to waste their time in looking, not into a solution to our problems, but into our problems. This is my belief. [Sentence indistinct].

I think that the impregnability of Israel until now, its political impregnability, lies in that they created around them a halo of credibility in comparison with the inter-Arab disagreements. Anyone who wants to deal in the Middle East with a strong regime, strong army, strong heads, and a solid regime, will choose Israel before anyone else. Israel has fed its lobbies, not with money; Israel takes the money from the lobbies and does not give it to the lobbies. Israel fed its lobbies by saying: Here I am the [word indistinct], I am the few, and I am the 2.5 million among 120 million Arabs, 100 million Arabs have not enough reason and thinking to make me [words indistinct], because they have not until now found a single basis on which to unite.

Personally, I think that we should (?attack) Israel, until its credibility vanishes. Credibility is like a wall, if one brick falls, the others will follow. This is provided that we use coordinated and integrated work and work with solidarity — this is for you from *Al-Tadamun.*

[Correspondent] Thank you Your Majesty. In fact, Your Majesty, your presentation whets the appetite for discussion over and above a question in a news conference. We have to thank Your Majesty for this. Actually the history review, we are asking, not only to look for news, but to search into the depth of history. [Sentence as heard]

[Hassan] [Answer in vernacular leads to laughter].

[Correspondent] In the name of my colleagues, we hope that Your Majesty will give us the chance for more discussion, if not tonight, then another night. We are ready to be at your disposal. From this point I would like to ask Your Majesty some of the questions that have already been asked by some colleagues. There was a question about how you would respond to the invitation if Israel proposed another investigative round, as Your Majesty called it. Would you accept this invitaiton? Your Majesty has answered this question. However, it occurs to me to ask.

Did the sounding of Shim'on Peres' view with regard to the PLO and its recognition, and with regard to withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories require his majesty the king of Morocco to shoulder this burden and to make Morocco shoulder such a burden? Morocco is already shouldering burdens in its relations with some nieghbors, with Algeria for example, and with others. Israel's view is clear and well known: No to recognition of the PLO; no to withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories; no to what the Arabs had previously agreed to at Fes. Your Majesty, there has been a constant retreat on the Arab no's adopted in Khartoum [in November 1967] and to which Morocco had agreed, perhaps from the 2d day. These no's were adopted; there has been a constant retreat. The retreat on the Khartoum no's reached its climax at Camp David. Israel's no's replaced the Khartoum no's some time ago. I ask: Was Morocco compelled to shoulder such a burden merely for the sake of sounding Israel's view, which is well known and clear? That is one point. The other point is: One is merely contemplating, Your Majesty, does the sounding of Shim'on Peres' view — and Your Majesty has said that it will be a press conference of frankness, faith, and courage — require three sessions and require Peres to stay in Morocco 1 day and 1 night; three sessions, including a closed session between his majesty the king and Shim'on Peres and two sessions with two delegations attending....

[Hassan, interrupting] Allow me [words indistinct]. First, the newspaper *Al-Tadamun* did not pay its electricity, water, or food bills for 1 or 2 days because Shim'on Peres was here. (?That is a matter that concerns my freedom). Morocco will continue to shoulder more than its responsibilities. Only confident states shoulder indirect responsibilities.

Let me say to you — and these are my concluding words — the Moroccans knew for 2 days that Shim'on Peres was in Morocco and not one shop was closed, and no one held demonstrations. [passage omitted] God is witness to the fact that our intentions are good. I am confident that the upcoming generation in all the Arab countries that are now raising a hue and cry against us are opposed to their leaders — that is my belief. No one [words indistinct] who has studied at Harvard, Yale, Oxford, or Cambridge and does not return home to his country [words indistinct], the country of suppression, the country of the suppression of freedoms, can be a mirror to what their leaders say. I would not have said this if I had not heard on their radios what I have heard and read in their newspapers what I have read. [sentence as heard] I do not want to be drawn to more than that because I am a man who has tact and respect. I thank you all. Please continue.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty: At the time of the Crusaders, if Saladin had not negotiated with them at one time, and second, if the Arab world does not want either to fight or to negotiate, in whose interest is it for the problem to remain unsolved for another 40 years? Thank you, Your Majesty.

[Hassan] At any rate, it will not be in the interest of the Arabs, whether in the east or in the west. Why will it not be in their interest? Because of the coups, convulsions, and conflicts in the occupied land. In 40 years there will be people who will not know whether they stem from an Arab or a non-Arab tree, people who will find their fathers are Arab and mothers are Jewish, people who will speak Hebrew and Arabic, people held back by force if they want to stage a coup or shake up any Arab regime in the region. I said this to Shim'on Peres. I told him he was the first and Israel was the first to face the threat. He asked me why. I told him because he is the Cuba of the Americans. The Russians have Cuba in South America, and Israel, with its strategic agreement with the United States, is the Cuba of America. [Sentence indistinct].

I told him Moscow will not trouble anyone directly. It will give it 20 or 25 years [words indistinct] soldiers who have no religion, [words indistinct], identity, morals, character, or authenticity, and they will be traded in order to shake up regimes in the region, regardless of whether they are Arab or non-Arab regimes. This is the danger, more dangerous than anything. The land can be recovered but the human factor is the most important thing. To recover a human factor which has [words indistinct]. This is more dangerous to the Arabs than [word indistinct] Israel. But the danger exists also in relation to Israel. Rest assured that the Arab states do not stand still facing inter-Arab problems. They will send hundreds of thousands of (?mercenaries) [words indistinct] to raid this country in the name of another. And this is what I fear. No more than 20 percent will escape, and the rest [words indistinct]. Therefore, I beseech God Almighty to close the ranks and unite the hearts. We all should know that we have never liberated women, and so the land in my view is worth nothing. In relation to us, every living woman is like a bloom that we will embrace one day. [sentence as heard] [Sentence indistinct].

What I say in the end, and may God protect me from the evil of what I say, whatever the mistakes, slips, calamities or [word indistinct] of the Arab leaders, or some of the officials, no bearer of burdens can bear the burden of another. I think that God Almighty will look favorably over (?my) Arab people and [words indistinct]. [It is] the Hajj season when Muslims from all over the world come to remember that our master Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, was and continues to be the number one man in the history of mankind who has always given greater weight to reason than any other thing. Reason cannot be fixed unless faith is firm. Let us first believe in ourselves and in our cause, and let us believe that (?whatever I or anyone thinks of Peres' visit) it cannot change his faith, his sense of Islam, or his Arabism. Let us leave the interpretation to the one we believe is fair in his effort. If he succeeds in this he has two rewards but if he fails he has only one reward. Good-bye and may God's peace and prayers be upon you. [applause]

SUDAN

Prime Minister Al-Mahdi Leaves For Libya 8 Aug

JN081124 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1138 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi left for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah this morning on a visit that will last 1 day. During the visit, Al-Mahdi will hold talks with Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on bilateral relations and issues of interest to the two countries. He will also attend the conference of Sudanese working in Libya and will submit to the conference the proposal which he had previously made about the three-way distribution [al-mubadalah al-thulathiyah] of the savings of Sudanese working there.

The prime minister is accompanied by Dr Ahmad Musa Madibu, minister of energy and mining, and Dr Muhammad Yusuf Abu Harirah, minister of cooperation, trade, and supply. The prime minister and the accompanying delegation were seen off at the airport by senior officials of the Cabinet's Secretariat.

New Airport To Be Built Near Al-Fashir

WA071100 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 Jul 86 p 45

[Text] The Sudanese authorities intend to build a new international airport in the western section of the country, devoted to shipping fruit produced in the section.

The new airport will be built in a desert area surrounding Nyala and Jabal Marrah, which are famous for their abundant production of fruit. The problem which agricultural production in the two areas faces is their distance from the capital, Khartoum, since transporting fruit by land to the Sudanese capital requires trucks to cross no less than 600 miles, which subjects the fruit to damage and to the burning sun. Thus the Sudanese Government decided that the best way to avoid this damage is to transport the fruit by air. Building the airport will be carried out by the engineering department of the Sudanese civil aviation authorities. The airport will contain a single runway, 3,000 meters long, capable of accomodating Boeing 707 and DC-8 cargo aircraft, as well as jumbo aircraft when necessary.

The civil aviation authorities estimate the total cost of this airport to be $15 milllion.

Transport Planes, Convoy Carry Libyan Aid to Darfur

WA071105 Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 18 Jul p 1

[Article by Mubarak Jamr al-Qayilah:"Five Libyan Aircraft Transport Aid to Darfur; Tractors, Modern Engines for Regional Projects"]

[Text] Al-Fashir — Last week, a Libyan transport plane arrived in the city of Al-Fashir. It is the fifth plane to arrive in Darfur region to transport aid presented by the Libyan Jamahiriyah to the region for development and reconstruction.

Hasan al-Kasih, head of the Libyan mission in Darfur, stated to *Al-Ayyam*that the aid which has arrived up to now includes tractors, modern engines, ploughs, and fruit tree nursery and forestry tools, in addition to various insecticides.

He added that there is a convoy of 50 trucks on its way to the region carrying water tanks, field vehicles, 60 submerged pumps, 20 electric generators, quantities of fuel for the Saq al-Na'am agricultural project, and drillers to assist the regional Ministry of Housing and Water with the digging of more wells in the areas which suffer from a shortage of water. In addition, there are 12 cement trucks for the maintenance of the schools in the various areas of the region.

Regarding commercial activity between the Jamahiriyah and Darfur region, Al-Kasih explained that he attended the meeting held in Al-Kufrah municipality last week concerning this matter. The meeting resulted in an invitation to the government and the governor of Darfur region, the officials in the labor office, and the Darfur representatives in the Constituent Assembly to visit Al-Kufrah. In return the municipality committee and the secretaries of the people's congresses will visit Darfur so that the two sides will reach an ideal formula of encouraging border trade.

Constitutional Conference To Be Held in October

JN071851 Khartoum SUNA in English 1748 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 7 (SUNA) — A constitutional conference, sponsored by the Peace Ministry will be convened next October Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said without mentioning whether the proposed constitutional conference supposed to tackle Sudan political issues, or not.

Al-Mahdi who met here yesterday with the leaders of the political parties, urged all Sudanese parties to take part in the said conference.

On the other hand, Al-Mahdi urged the Sudanese African bloc deputies who withdraw from the Constituent Assembly Parliament session's last week to return back saying the walkout will undermine the country national unity.

The Sudanese African bloc deputies had walked out [of] the Constituent Assembly session protesting the imposition of new Islamic laws instead of Numayri's laws of Sept. 1983.

Chairman of the Sudanese National Party Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush stressed the cancellation of Sept. laws and reaffirmed that the Sudanese-African bloc deputies had handed over a memorandum in this respect to the Constituent Assembly speaker.

UGANDA

Museveni Holds 6 Aug Press Conference at Entebbe

LD072028 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1830 GMT 6 Aug 86

[News conference by President Yoweri Museveni at Entebbe International Airport, with unidentified correspondents, upon his return from Burkina Faso via London on 6 Aug; introductory remarks by unidentified station announcer — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Hello, there. We welcome you to a press conference held this morning at Entebbe International Airport by the president of Uganda, President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, soon after his arrival from Burkina Faso via London. The president said that he was invited by the president of Burkina Faso during the OAU summit in Addis Ababa recently. He said that there are young people there who have managed to transform several acres of their land on the desert by planting of many trees. And they have also built 40 km of railway line through self-help projects hoping to exploit manganese eventually. On sanctions South Africa has imposed on Zambia and Zimbabwe, the president said that Uganda will supply those countries with enough food as part of her contribution. [passage omitted]

[Museveni] Any questions?

[Correspondent] While you were in London attending the Commonwealth meeting that was going on there, we were able to learn from the mass media that South Africa has decided to impose her own sanctions on Zambia and Zimbabwe because they were the countries that were representing the OAU views and the Commonwealth views on economic sanctions on South Africa. What further steps can our own country do to help these two countries or any other country at the southern and [as heard] cannot be discouraged because of the pressure, economic pressure, South Africa is having towards them?

[Museveni] Here, first of all, the first problem is one of route to the sea. I do not think that is a problem because the routes are already there. There is the railway line from Dar es Salaam to Zambia and the Zambian railway system is linked to the systems of Zimbabwe. So, I do not think that is a problem. It will only mean that the journey will be longer, the journey for their goods. The railway journey from Dar es Salaam to Zimbabwe or Zambia will be longer than through South Africa but they cannot strangle them by that necessarily.

Secondly, the sanctions, again, this is the very point I discussed with Dr Kaunda and Mr Mugabe. I am even most sanctioned [as heard]. You know my line is to encourage trade among ourselves, maximum trade, maximum possible trade. And this may be a similar situation in Uganda. And for instance when I was in Upper Volta, in Burkina Faso, we found that they were producing a lot of blankets, and you know that our people are shivering here in Luwero and we found that they needed timber and possibly something else which we could give them. So, I will be giving the Ministry of Commerce people instructions to (?operate) and to exploit that link with Burkina Faso, possibly get the blankets and we give them timber. The same with Burundi [words indistinct] solicit blankets and you know our people are really badly off in some of these places, Luwero especially and West Nile. They do not have blankets and now those blankets are available somewhere else. [passage omitted]

But now with this arrangement we don't have many things we have (?solved). We have tackled the problem of sugar with Cuba. We have tackled the problem of salt with Ethiopia. We are now tackling the problem of blankets with Burundi and with Burkina Faso. We are tackling the problem of paper with Tanzania. We are tackling the problem of transformers for electricity with Tanzania [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Another problem is storage capacity. You can't believe that in the Republic of Uganda, under the wise leadership of Milton Obote and Field Marshal al-Haji Amin and all these gentlemen [words indistinct] probably didn't have enough time. We don't have the capacity to store more than 100,000 metric tons of food in this republic of ours. We cannot store more than 100,000 metric tons storage capacity [as heard]. Somebody told me that there is a huge store. I said where? If you don't see it you must be the only idiot in Uganda who has not seen it. I said: Where is it? At (Naukulongo). He thought I was a very big fool not to have seen that there is a building there.

Then I said: How much does it store? [Sentence indistinct]. He was very happy with himself. Eighteen thousand metric tons. We have already (?harvested) 70,000 metric tons of maize in Luwero and West Nile already just in these few months, and I think about 40,000 metric tons of beans.

Regarding the sanctions, me, I have already told these brothers that Uganda, our contribution can be food. We produce food. The only thing is to assure our people that there is a market for it, a market for it. Because once they are assured of that, we can mobilize our people and they produce food so that they enable us to buy things [from] outside and they also will solve their own problems because once food is produced and bought, the peasants [as heard] and they get their money. They pay school fees for their children so and so forth. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr President, peace started prevailing in Uganda since NRM [National Resistance Movement] took over power, but the surprise (?which remains) in Kampala today; there are some gunshots being heard every night in different parts of the city. Who are these people causing it? And what action is the government taking?

[Museveni] The people who are shooting are two types. They are the people who we overthrew. They are still there, the remnants of them. They did with some of their guns in their houses and we ourselves have not eliminated all the guns. This...[Musevini changes thought] We proved the fact that every time we search we get two more additional guns. That means that gun was doing some work, bad work [words indistinct]. They want to prove that security in Uganda is impossible and they did not fail because they were hopeless but they failed because security situation in Uganda is like that [as heard]. This their interest. That is their political interest. They want to prove that even NRM which is being praised so much for handling security still has got some shortcomings. That is their interest. But, of course, they are fighting a losing battle because every time we are making their work much more difficult. [passage omitted]

The handicap we still have is communication. Our patrols do not have, all of them do not have radios, small radios. They are coming. They are coming. The moment we equip all our people with these small radios, walkie-talkies, we shall be able to (?render assistance) when they are chasing bad people in the town.

We can not use the nduru [shouting]. You use it in the villages. So, the only nduru we can use [words indistinct]. If somebody steals a car somewhere the information is [word indistinct] the nduru: Huyo, huyo, huyo [Swahili: There he is].

But in this case, the town is too big. Your ndurus are not to be heard. If somebody steals a car in Wandegeya, the one who is on a roadblock at Nakawa would not know that the car which he sees, which has passed by him, is a stolen car and he will not have heard your nduru in Wandegeya.

So the solution is that all our people should be equipped with walkie-talkies so that if a car is stolen, wherever it was stolen, then there could be an immediate alarm on the radio system. Car number this and this, color this and this has been stolen. Anybody who follows everybody is on the lookout.

That would make the work of the (?military) much more different: to steal cars, to shoot in the air, (?etc)[as heard]. And another thing of course we are trying to solve is Land Rovers' mobility in the town. But the most effective (?remedy) is foot patrol, equipped with radios and that is what we are working towards.

Now the [words indistinct]. The people who are shooting there are our own soldiers who are drunk. These new fellows, they get drunk, and then he will decide to release himself by shooting in the air. And, of course, we arrest them. Most of them we arrest them.

The other day I went to the village where [there] were more than 300 of these chaps. Now, the solution for this will be to take guns from them, and keep them in the store. That will be the solution. That is the very solution, because I cannot guarantee that all these wonderful gentlemen you see in combat [gear], that they will never drink.

That will be a different mission of evangelization. [laughter] And I do not [word indistinct] to one before I check on the other one. Evangelization working for VOA [as heard]; maybe Billy Graham can do, could come and assist us in that job. [laughter]

Now that is not doing my job. I cannot stop these fellows drinking for the time being. But, (?ordinarily) they should drink without guns. But because of the guns which are still around, we do not want to keep our guns in the store, just in case somebody may, (?like you), challenge us. It is a dilemma.

What do you do? Do I put the guns in the store and have somebody surprise us? Or do we [words indistinct] people who have been waiting for FOBA [Force Obote Back Again] to come, in any [word indistinct] whereby they have not come. So, they always giving dates. Easter. Then we wait for them [but] they do not show up. Then they say they give us another date. So it is a dilemma because we cannot take the guns now from our soldiers while there is some insecurity.

And even if insecurity is, if the guns are scattered not in one place, not from one side, if we expect the [word indistinct] from one side, then we could keep the guns of the others in the store and only keep the chaps, the ones who are (?definitely) the likliest at least, to be the ones with guns. But now guns were scattered all over the place. So I would like to keep... [Museveni changes thought]: instead we stay with guns until we slowly keep on taking guns from them slowly, slowly.

And then later on, I think we remove guns from these, there will be no shooting absolutely [words indistinct]. But we cannot do it now. The security of the country is more important than this nuisance. After all, those who shoot in the air, they get arrested. [word indistinct] who shoot when they are drunk, most of them are not drunk. Because they know. But you see, these fellows, they are there, they are being praised by their friends. Oh gallant fellows, you saved us. Have a drink. So it is after analyzing a weakness. Even the civilians assist them to shoot in the air by giving them drinks and women in (Kisenyi) making all sorts of rioting with them and so on.

[Announcer]: You have been tuned to the press conference with the president of Uganda, President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni at Entebbe International Airport this morning soon after his arrival from Burkina Faso via London.

RWANDA

Habyarimana, Belgian Defense Minister Hold Talks

AB071735 Paris AFP in French 1259 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Kigali, 7 Aug (AFP) — Belgian Defense Minister Francois-Xavier de Donnea, who arrived Tuesday [5 Aug] in Kigali on a 5-day visit to Rwanda, said he hoped to improve and increase military cooperation between Rwanda and Belgium. The Belgian minister was received Wednesday by Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana with whom he held talks on technical and military cooperation between the two countries, and on the political and strategic situation in the region.

In a toast made at a dinner party hosted in his honor on Tuesday evening by the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, Mr de Donnea stressed the "link existing between peace, security, and development." Mr de Donnea was of the view that "it is very important that Europe, in general, and Belgium, in particular, help a number of African countries to organize their armed forces in a spirit of confraternity that has nothing more to do with the colonial relations."

Mr de Donnea, who laid the foundation stone of the extension project of the Staff College created in 1960 to train Rwandan military officers, will also visit various projects undertaken within Belgian-Rwandan cooperation to assess what it is needed.

ZAIRE

Investment Agreement Signed With South Korea

AB070906 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Zaire and the Republic of Korea Tuesday [5 Aug] signed in Kinshasa a cooperation agreement on [words indistinct] investments. Under the agreement, the two countries will encourage investments stipulated in the joint communique issued yesterday in Kinshasa at the end of 3-day official visit paid to our country by Yi Wong-kyong, the South Korean minister for foreign affairs.

Foreign Affairs Official, Egypt's Ghali Hail Ties

AB071945 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1453 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Aug (AZAP) — Citizen Kabala Kiseka Seka, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, on Wednesday [6 Aug] night reaffirmed their two countries's political will to further strengthen bilateral cooperation based on trade, air transportation, military, cultural, and technical agreements.

In a toast proposed during the dinner hosted for the Egyptian delegation to the Zaire-Egypt joint commission meeting, Citizen Kabala Kiseka Seka said the holding of the meeting of the joint commission is an expression of the political will of the heads of state of Zaire and Egypt to encourage and stimulate their bilateral relations. The presence of the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs is yet another occasion for the examination of other burning issues in Africa and in the world, notably the situation in southern Africa and in the Middle East, and African countries' external debt.

Concerning the situation in South Africa, Zaire condemns apartheid and favors constraining economic sanctions and the advent of a just and democratic society. Zaire supports the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence which should not be linked with the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola.

On the Middle East situation, Zaire declares that lasting peace can only be achieved through the recognition of the rights of each state in the region and the creation of a Palestinian state under the leadership of representatives of their choice.

Concerning external debt, Zaire wants a conference on the external debt to be held to find suitable solutions.

Butrus Ghali stressed the similarity of views between Zaire and his country on problems facing Africa and the world. Zaire is the very heart of our continent, the rock of peace, the haven of authenticity and we are delighted over the fact that it has resumed its place within the OAU, he continued. Dr Butrus Ghali furthermore stated that Zaire and Egypt constitute for the African Continent factors of peace, progress, and security and can together contribute toward finding practical solutions to conflicts in Africa or in the world, within the framework of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

The only solid basis of cooperation between African states, Butrus Ghali continued, is fraternity like member-states of the [word indistinct] group and which must transcend certain forms of cooperation based on freedom and equality.

Earlier, the Egyptian statesman had received at the residence of the Egyptian ambassador to Zaire a group of African diplomats accredited to Kinshasa.

In an interview granted to reporters after the reception, Butrus Ghali stated his country's position on certain current issues in Africa and in the world. On this occasion, Butrus Ghali spoke in support of the strengthening of the OAU which remains an instrument for the defense of the specificity and the authenticity of Africa and envisaged the creation of a brain trust to solve the economic problems of Africa.

BENIN

President Kerekou Receives Iran's Velayati

AB072142 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The head of state this morning successively received in audience Comrade Moise Mensah, deputy president of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD, in Rome, and an Iranian delegation led by Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran. [passage omitted] The Iranian foreign minister, Dr Velayati, delivered to President Kerekou a fraternal message from the Iranian Government. Let us listen to Dr Velayati talking to our correspondent after the audience:

[Begin recording] [Velayati in English fading into French translation] I explained and reviewed the relations between our two countries — Benin and Iran — on the exchange of delegations that we have had during the past 3 years. Our two countries agreed to strengthen the cooperation between our two countries to cover all fields. In the future, as in the past, we intend to strengthen this cooperation by continuing our exchange of delegations and expanding the field of cooperation between both countries. We hope that in the near future we will have the honor of receiving your minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and then followed by a state visit by your president.

[Unidentified correspondent] What are the fields of cooperation between the People's Republic of Benin and Iran?
[Velayati] I know that the next delegations to visit Tehran and Cotonou will lay emphasis on cultural, political, and economic agreements. [end recording]

Talks With Kerekou

LD071822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati, who arrived in Benin from Zimbabwe last night accompanied by a delegation this morning met with Mr Kerekou, the president of that country. At their meeting, Mr. Velayati talked about bilateral relations and economic issues and also political and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Referring to the forthcoming nonaligned meeting in Harare, he remarked: This movement must adopt a decisive stance on international issues, especially the problems of the Third World, including racism in South Africa and the question of Namibian independence and opposition to the regime occupying Jerusalem.

The president of Benin, expressing delight at the visit of the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation to that country and reviewing Benin's economic and financial problems, expressed his thanks for the cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran in health, technical, petroleum, and cultural affairs. He referred to the Iraqi-imposed war against Iran, stating: It is most unfortunate that, only short while after the victory of the Islamic revolution, your enemy attacked Iran; and today everyone knows it was Iraq that attacked your country, and really the struggle of your nation to drive out the aggressor and its efforts to achieve final victory is worthy of praise.

According to this report, the president of Benin called for the formation of a joint commission between the two countries, which was agreed to in principle by our foreign minister.

Simultaneously with this meeting, the cultural, economic and international specialists of the two countries, in a committee session organized at the foreign ministry of that country, studied the conditions for the cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in oil issues, road building, health care, the treatment of malaria, and cultural, commercial, and economic cooperation between Iran and Benin.

BURKINA FASO

AZAP Reports Sankara Press Conference on Mali

AB081045 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0956 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, 7 Aug (PANA/AZAP) — African unity is consolidated each day by people who find an interest in it. Each day, African people break through frontiers while governments claim them, Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara declared on Monday at a press conference granted to journalists who came to Ouagadougou to participate in the 3d anniversary of the Democratic and Popular Revolution of Burkina Faso.

President Sankara affirmed the border conflict between Burkina Faso and Mali could have been resolved in a nearby village, and this would have been less costly to our national budget (plane tickets and hotel bills). He also criticized the publicity given to the issue by the international news media.

All this would not have happened if the solutions advocated by the OAU and bilateral negotiations had been accepted by the two sides, the Burkinabe president emphasized.

He affirmed Burkinabe authorities [words indistinct] various missions for consultations through various organizations. Captain Sankara stated that whatever may be the verdict of the International Court of The Hague, Burkina Faso will accept it in conformity to what we have always declared.

Asked if African unity really exists, President Sankara said Africa is effectively turning toward a united action. In this regard, he underscored the daily interpenetration of peoples living along the borders.

Concerning differences between African countries on the implementation of direct sanctions against South Africa, Capt Thomas Sankara recalled that even during the colonial infiltration, there were Africans who helped the invaders while others organized strong resistance. Apartheid, Capt Sankara continued, is not a problem which opposes blacks and whites, but is a problem of all of humanity.

For more than an hour, the Burkinabe president responded to questions bearing on internal, and foreign policies of Burkina Faso and neighboring countries.

GHANA

Iran's Foreign Minister Velayati Arrives 7 Aug

AB072110 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Iranian foreign minister, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, arrived in Accra today at the head of 13-member delegation for a 3-day official visit to Ghana. He was met at the airport by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the Iranian charge d'affaires, Mr Kharighani.

Dr Velayati told newsmen that the visit is in connection with the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare. He said the summit is crucial to Africans and concerns African countries more than any other Third World country because of the threat posed by the apartheid regime in South Africa. Dr Velayati said since the tour of the Iranian president to the Frontline States early this year, his country developed a positive stand in support of countries that are fighting against apartheid both economically and politically.

On cooperation between Ghana and Iran, the foreign minister said bilateral relations have been strengthened since the launching of the two revolutions. He added that such relations can be strengthened further in the fields of trade and culture.

PNDC Officer: Arm ANC To 'Win the Liberation War'

AB080752 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, has observed that if sanctions cannot make racist South Africa to dismantle apartheid, then there is a need to arm the ANC to fight to win the liberation war. Capt Tsikata was speaking at a symposium on the theme, the Commonwealth and Apartheid, in Accra organized by the Ghana branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

He noted that sanctions must be seen as an aid to the liberation struggle and not in terms of persuading apartheid regime to give up power. The PNDC member however reiterated the government stand that effective application of sanctions against the Pretoria regime will show positive results. Capt Tsikata dismissed the argument that sanctions will hurt the Frontline States, since they have categorically stated that they prefer sanctions against the Botha regime to constant acts of aggression against them. He said it is unreasonable for the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher to argue that 120,000 jobs would be lost by blacks in South Africa when the dignity of 25 million people is at stake. He declared: The time for expressing sentiments and principles is over and we have to talk seriously about dismantling apartheid. He added that the bloodbath predicted by the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons has just begun and it will not end until victory is achieved.

We believe, he added, that this is the only peaceful way to bring about the extermination of apartheid.

Sports Under Secretary Returns From DPRK, PRC

AB062158 Accra Domestic Service in English
100 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The under secretary for youth and sports, Mr Sam Nelson, returned to Accra today from Pyongyang, North Korea, where he attended a meeting of nonaligned ministers of sports. He told newsmen that the movement has appointed a committee to work out modalities for the establishment of the movement's games. Mr Nelson noted that the successful agreement on cohosting the 1988 Olympic Games by North and South Korea is a victory for the movement. He said details of the events to be hosted by each country are yet to be worked out by a tripartite committee of the International Olympic Committee. The meeting, attended by 58 member-states and some liberation movements, reaffirmed the movement's strong opposition to sporting links with apartheid South Africa.

Mr Nelson, who was also in China, visited a number of sports factories and physical education institutions. He held discussions with Chinese sports authorities and equipment manufacturers on the possibility of a Ghana-China joint venture to produce sports equipment in Ghana.

GUINEA

Fishing Agreement With EEC Takes Effect 8 Aug

AB071705 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Guinea signed a fishing agreement with the EEC on 11 July 1986. This agreement modifies an earlier one signed 3 years ago. The new fishing agreement between Guinea and the EEC will go into force beginning tomorrow, 8 August 1986. The financial compensation under this agreement is in three parts. For more details, Almamy Barry interviewed the director general of fishing, Djambaillo Diallo.

[Begin Diallo recording] [passage omitted] This year we granted fishing rights up to some 12,000 gross tons, the equivalent of some 20 shiploads, to the EEC. For this number of shiploads, the community will pay us 8.6 million ECU's [European Currency Unit] over a 3-year period. This 8.6 million ECU's equals 2.562 billion Guinean francs.

In addition to this financial compensation, the EEC has granted us 350,000 ECU's under the research program being carried out in Guinea. The EEC also granted us 11 scholarships of 3 years each for the training of Guinean cadres in any of the countries of the community. [end recording]

Special Foreign Residents Census Starts 15 Aug

AB071350 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0645 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] A general census of foreigners resident in Guinea will soon be organized as of 15 August by the headquarters of the air and border police. The purpose is to enable Guinean authorities to follow entries, exits, and activities of foreigners in Guinea.

LIBERIA

Radio ELWA Reports Opposition Leaders' Statement

AB071802 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A strongly worded press statement has been issued by the leaders of the opposition — Liberia Action Party, LAP; Liberia Unification Party, LUP; and Unity Party, UP — now in detention for failing to pay fines imposed on them by the Supreme Court of Liberia. In a statement dated 5 August of this year, a copy of which was delivered to the *Daily Star*, the opposition expressed regret over the recent Supreme Court decision regarding the contempt charge against the leaders of the opposition party and I quote:

Our courts must seek to promote a sense of personal security in the citizens and foreigners within our borders. They must seek to promote a sense of freedom and equality under the Constitution, for all of our people, and, above all, our courts must seek to promote an atmosphere of genuine confidence which is prerequisite for foreign and local investments.

The statement further pointed out that all investors of any consequence are (?inclined) to our country mainly through the assurance of a stable government and society. [Words indistinct] will create a situation of the flight of capital in kind of foreign investments.

The statement further indicated that the legal system should direct itself to the safety and well-being of all the people under its judicial umbrella. Our judges must remember to place the safety of our people and those who are our (?brothers) above all other laws. It went on to say if this [words indistinct] decisions of our courts to be respected and our Supreme Court should be held in high esteem as it should be. [sentence as heard]

The statement went on to say the tide of criticism, condemnation, and protests made about South Africa's apartheid policy will be meaningless unless we the [word indistinct] do better that South Africa in human rights. [passage omitted]

Johnson-Sirleaf Urges Solidarity

AB072150 Paris AFP in French
1742 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 7 Aug (AFP) — Liberia's former finance minister, Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, on Thursday called for solidarity with the three opposition leaders arrested on Wednesday for failing to pay a $1,000 fine imposed by the Supreme Court.

At a press conference, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf, one of the officials of the LAP, Liberian Action Party, called on the people to give financial support to the jailed political leaders, to their families, as well as to the opposition parties. She called on Liberians to join the opposition parties and serve voluntarily, stressing that the release of the jailed politicians depended on the people's support. [passage omitted]

MALI

Burkinabe Defense Minister Arrives 7 Aug

AB071617 Bamako Domestic Servcce in French
1500 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Burkinabe defense minister, Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani, arrived in Bamako this morning at the head of an important delegation. The Burkimabe minister was welcomed at Bamako-Senou Airport by General Sekou Ly, minister of defense, and service chiefs. After reviewing a military detachment, Maj Lingani told our reporter Zoumana Toure the purpose of his visit:

[Begin recording] [Lingani] When two countries hold a meeting, there cannot be any better purpose than expressing brotherliness and friendship between themselves. When we come here on a visit, it is just as if we were in our own country. We are at home here in Mali which is an African country. Moreover, Mali is a brotherly country. It is not just a brotherly country, or a neighboring country. Mali is more than that. [Words indistinct] between the Malian and Burkinabe people. We have come here simply because there is the need for us to meet as brothers, as friends. That is the purpose of my visit.

[Toure] How long will your visit last?
[Lingani] Well, we are in the rainy season. Our farmers are at work on their farms. If not for this reason, I would have liked to remain here as long as I want. In view of some other commitments, I will be here until tomorrow. I believe that it is not the length of a visit that matters, but rather the meaning which the visit has for every one of us. That is the purpose of my visit which is a follow-up to the steps already being taken by our heads of state to further strengthen our relations.

You can recall that very recently Presidents Sankara and Moussa Traore met in Addis Ababa during the OAU summit. Our visit here today is to follow up these steps undertaken for the strengthening of the relations, the friendship, and the cooperation between our countries and our two peoples.

NIGERIA

South Korean Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

AB061530 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The South Korean foreign minister, Mr Yi Won-kyong, arrived in Lagos today at the start of a 4-day official visit to Nigeria. He was met at the Murtala Muhamed Airport by his Nigerian counterpart, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi. Mr Yi will tomorrow lead a 6-man delegation for bilateral talks with officials of the Federal Government.

Discussions Begin

AB061545 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Talks began in Lagos today between Nigeria and South Korea on ways of strengthening cooperation in political, economic, and technical fields. The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, said at the opening session that both countries needed concrete ties in the spirit of South-South cooperation to serve as a model which should characterize the new international economic order. He said the officials should also use the opportunity of the current meeting to extend views on how the two nations could support each other on the international fora, especially in the several resolutions they might be interested in during the forthcoming UN General Assembly.

Professor Akinyemi stated that Nigeria has a lot to learn from the processes with which South Korea had been able to transform her status from underdeveloped to an industrialized economy within 2 decades. He regretted that Nigeria had not been able to establish a resident mission in Seoul since they reestablished diplomatic relations in 1980 and gave an assurance that as soon as the country's economy improved, the situation would be rectified.

The South Korean foreign minister, Mr Yi Won-kyong, said his country was eager to have a Nigerian mission in Seoul as soon as possible. Such a move, he said, would accelerate the efforts being made by both nations to strengthen their relations. Mr Yi arrived in Lagos yesterday for a 4-day visit to Nigeria.

Over 400 Million Naira Saved by Oil Subsidy Cuts

AB051749 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The Federal Government has so far saved over 400 million naira as a result of the withdrawal of petroleum subsidy early this year. The chairman of the directorate of food, roads and rural infrastructure, Air Commodore Larry Konya, told newsmen in Enugu, Anambra State, that 200 million naira had been given to the directorate from the savings, for disbursement to state governments for their agricultural and rural development programs. He said that each state had been allocated 35 percent of its share, and that the balance will be released in due course.

Commonwealth Praised for Opposing UK 'Intransigence'

AB080823 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Daily Star* and the *Herald* commend Commonwealth leaders for their opposition to British Government intransigence over the South African issue. While the *Star* wants the leaders to continue to make Mrs Margaret Thatcher realize that she cannot single-handedly challenge the will of the majority of the member states, the *Herald* advises the Commonwealth to impose sanctions on South Africa with or without Britain.

TOGO

Zaire's Mobutu Arrives for Official Visit

AB071328 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian head of state, arrived in Togo this morning at 1120. On arrival at Lome Tokoin International Airport, the founding chairman of the People's Movement of the Revolution accompanied by his spouse, was welcomed by the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, and the Togolese first lady. The two heads of state warmly greeted each other. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Government States Willingness To Resume Talks

MB080637 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Angola said yesterday that despite gross interference in its internal affairs by Washington it is willing to resume talks with the United States about southern Africa. The *Angolan News Agency* quoted Foreign Minister Afonso van Dunem, saying during a meeting with visiting Atlanta mayor and former American ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, that his government has been understanding and flexible. Mr Young arrived in Luanda yesterday on a fact-finding mission to Angola. Informal talks on southern Africa between the two governments were effectively ended last year, after Angola said Washington and Pretoria were behind a commando raid against the northern oil-producing enclave of Cabinda.

KUP Says UNITA Frees 100 'Patriots' in Attack

MB070945 (Clandestine) KUP in French
to Southern and Central Africa
0600 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 7 Aug (KUP) — UNITA forces on August attacked an MPLA reeducation camp north of Vila Verde and released at least 100 Angolan patriots who had been captured by MPLA and placed under harsh conditions in that camp. UNITA forces killed at least 10 MPLA soldiers and captured 10 weapons, including 4 PMK's [assault rifle].

The captives were being held by East Germans and described their ordeal as horrible. They were forced to work from sunrise until late in the afternoon in the fields. During their work, they starved, became sick, and were denied medical care.

NAMIBIA

Churches Call for Peace Plan Implementation

MB071433 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1430 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 7, SAPA — The Council of Churches in Namibia [CCN] said today it could not condone violence wherever it originated and it called on South Africa to implement immediately a United Nations plan for a peace settlement in the territory.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, the CCN extended condolences to the relatives of those killed in Saturday's bomb blast in Walvis Bay and to those SWA/Namibians who lost members of their families in the territory's bush war.

"We express our sorrow for those who were injured in the same blast and all other victims of violence in our country."

The CCN said it regretted the destruction of property in SWA/Namibia, including a fire in the offices of the Namibian newspaper in Windhoek on Tuesday which caused damage of about R10,000.

The fire was believed to have been caused by unidentified arsonists.

"The real issue and cause of these awful situations" were the SWA/Namibian ongoing war "which is being waged on our soil by the Armed Forces of the South African Government."

The statement urged all parties concerned, particularly South Africa as the sovereign power over SWA/Namibia, "to break the vicious chain of death, bloodshed and destruction" through the immediate and unconditional implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), concerning the territory's independence.

SOUTH AFRICA

Winnie Mandela, PFP's Suzman 'Briefly Detained'

MB080950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0949 GMT
8 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 8 SAPA — PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman and Mrs Winnie Mandela were briefly detained in Soweto this morning, along with a number of local and foreign journalists. According to a television cameraman on the scene, Mrs Suzman and Mrs Mandela had visited the principal at the Phefeni secondary school nearby Mrs Mandela's home, accompanied by journalists from CBS Television, *Time* magazine and the local press.

"Mrs Suzman and Mrs Mandela spent a few minutes in the principal's office and as we were leaving they grabbed us," the cameraman said. He said the group was asked not to film or photograph the school or to leave the school premises. He said they waited for at least 30 minutes before they were allowed to leave. The cameraman said Mrs Suzman had expressed a need to see the schools situation in Soweto "for herself."

Further on Detention

MB081119 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1059 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 8, SAPA — PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman and Mrs Winnie Mandela were briefly detained in Soweto this morning, along with a number of foreign and local journalists. Mr Suzman and Mrs Mandela were visiting the Phefeni secondary school near the Mandela's Orlando home when they were not allowed to leave the school grounds. One of the journalists on the scene told SAPA that Mrs Suzman, Mrs Mandela and a worker with the African Self-Help Association, Mrs Phillippa Newton Thompson, walked from the Mandela house to the school — accompanied by a foreign television crew and several reporters and photographers.

"We went into the principal's office and Mrs Mandela and Mrs Suzman introduced themselves and asked for permission to look around the school. The principal was rather unfriendly and did not seem prepared to talk to them. Mrs Mandela said they wanted to see the school becuase they were parents to the children there."

The journalists said as the group was leaving the school they were told to wait inside the yard until their presence was cleared. "While we were waiting, more journalists started to arrive and they were also told to wait inside the grounds, next to the gate. We waited for about 30 minutes and were told we could leave the school. Mrs Suzman was chatting to Winnie and to the journalists while we waited. She said she would be going to Cape Town soon and wanted to report on the schools situation to the Parliament," the journalist said. He said the three women continued a tour of Soweto creches once they left Phefeni secondary school.

Suzman Comments

MB081148 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1130 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 8, SAPA — It must be extremely (hard)for black students to be confronted at every turn by a man with his finger on the trigger, PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman, said after she and Mrs Winnie Mandela were briefly detained in a school in Soweto this morning. "The sight of armed soldiers inside school grounds makes me wonder how the government ever expects black education to return to any form of normality," she told SAPA "It is something I intend to raise in Parliament," she said after she, Mrs Mandela, an African Self-Help Association worker, Mrs Phillippa Newton Thompson, and a number of journalists were detained at the Phefeni secondary school in Orlando. Mrs Suzman said she was visitng Mrs Mandela's home and they walked across the nearby school and asked the principal if they could look around. "He was not very cooperative. As we were walking back I noticed the presence of a number of armed soldiers." She said the group was approached and told they could not leave the school grounds.

"I don't like to say we were detained, we were just delayed, asked to remain where we were. It was quite melodramatic." Mrs Suzman said the group waited for about three quarters of an hour before they were told they could leave the school. "It was irritating to be kept waiting, a bit annoying, but there were no hard feelings." Mrs Suzman said a small incident like her "detention" was blown up out of proportion because of the "ridiculous regulations" made by government.

Buthelezi Interview on Commonwealth Sanctions

MB070957 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1925 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Interview in English with KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi by Kollie van Koller on the "Network" program, video recorded]

[Text][Van Koller] Chief minister, your reaction on the decision of the six Commonwealth countries to impose limited sanctions on South Africa?

[Buthelezi] Well, I think I am extremely disappointed by it because as I have always pointed out, it does not contribute anything towards the resolving of South Africa's problems. In fact, it compounds the problem, because it is going to cause, as I have always pointed out, quite a lot of suffering, not only in South Africa, but ironically, even in those countries from which leaders such as Dr Kaunda and Mr Mugabe come from. And that is the tragedy about it, that it is really a double-edged knife. It is not going to cut South Africans only, but it will also cut as far as citizens of the countries like Zambia and Zimbabwe are concerned.

[Van Koller] How do you think the average South African will be affected by these limited sanctions?

[Buthelezi] First of all we are in a situation where there is a downturn of the economy already and a lot of black people in particular have been retrenched already in thousands. So, therefore, this means more jobs are going to be lost by black people in particular, even by other South Africans as well, but in particular by blacks because most of the blacks don't even have the unemployment insurance benefit fund. So we are going to suffer even more because of it, which means there will be more malnutrition among black chilrdren because there is already malnutrition, which means that, in fact, there will be less that can feed thousands of people. Already I know that Operation Hunger is already feeding black people, in the neighborhood of over 700,000 people already, and they are hoping that this is going to up to millions, going to up to a million next year. So I mean this indicates the kind of suffering that this will cause because with less jobs, there are more mouths that will be unfed because people haven't got the wherewithal with which to buy food and to feed their children.

[Van Koller] How do you think the South African Government should have reacted?

[Buthelezi] My feeling is that when Sir Geoffrey Howe was here it would have been a very small thing, from my point of view, to release Dr Mandela because I think Mrs Thatcher has really stuck her neck out as far as this issue is concerned. She has staked her whole political career on it, and I would have thought, therefore, since the state president was the first one to offer last year the release of Dr Mandela, that he could have done so without losing any face, politically speaking. Now it was very difficult I can (?assume) for Mrs Thatcher to present her case without showing even a little, a little [word indistinct].

[Van Koller]Sir, do you think this limited sanctions will force the South African Government to speed up the programm of reform?

[Buthelezi] I have always said they wouldn't . I have always said that sanctions are the very thing that will force the government to go into the laager. I have always said that this is the type of thing that would happen that sanctions [words indistinct]. They could never contribute towards negotiation because now that they have been applied, now what is there, what pressure is left, in fact, because [word indistinct] sanctions itself was a kind of pressure. The threat, mere threat, that when they are really applied then there is nothing — what is there left to do? [end video]

Buthelezi Speaks at Police Parade

MB071247 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0948 GMT 7 Aug 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Thursday. — Whoever finally led South Africa would still desperately need the police, the Army and the civil service, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

He was speaking at the KwaZulu police forces first passing out parade — for the 499 students, including three women, who completed their training at the Emandleni-matleng camp here.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said it was a dangerous myth that only armed struggle won freedom for blacks in Africa.

African history was filled with lessons about the power of non-violent opposition to oppression, he said, and he cited examples like Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

There had been suffering, jailings and banishments. But in a great many countries those who turned out to be great leaders, like Dr Kenneth Kaunda, Dr Julius Nyerere and Sir Seretse Khama had succeeded through non-violent means, even though violence was used against them.

Even where armed struggle was resorted to, this was against oppression and not against society itself. Zimbabwe's Dr Robert Mugabe had, for instance, returned to lead in the same society in which he conducted his armed struggle.

Like presidents Kaunda and Machel, Dr Mugabe had taken control of the existing army, police and civil service. There were no witch hunts —the servies were taken over as they stood. It was the laws of the land which had to be changed.

One of the lessons of Africa was that when liberation came there was a desperate shortage of qualified people. Black and white civil servants were South Africans who would take up their duties and administer just laws in a new South Africa.

It was not only dangerous but foolish in the extreme to spread the myth that every black policeman, soldier and civil servant was an enemy of the people. Only those who callously wanted to use blacks as cannon fodder spread such notions.

Chief Buthelezi said that KwaZulu had decided to step up its police training largely because of the vandalism of last August when people who wanted to destroy the future of children had persudaded them to leave their schools and had afterwards burnt classrooms, clinics and government offices.

The money which built these came from the people of KwaZulu in direct taxes and, from GST [General Sales Tax], through nearly everything they bought.

This was an indication of the stupidity of destroying black property — "the property of the poorest of the poor" — on the pretext that this was part of the liberation struggle.

Among those who received decorations at today's ceremony were civilians Mr Simon Dumakude and Mr Eric Ngubane, aides to the chief minister. They were awarded the KwaZulu establishment medal for bravery and presence of mind during an attempt on Chief Buthelezi's life at the Robert Sobukwe funeral in Graaff Reinet in 1978.

Worrall Comments on 'Reprisal' Actions

MB060944 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 6 Aug 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] In the wake of the Commonwealth summit held here in London, at which all countries but Britain called for the imposition of punitive sanctions against South Africa, the South African Government has now announced what appear to be economic reprisals against Zambia and Zimbabwe. The leaders of those two Frontline States were vociferous in their support for sanctions and their criticism of the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, for what they saw as her moderate stand. The announcement of retaliation came in a statement made yesterday by South Africa's foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, who talked of imposing levies and licenses on exports and imports from neighboring Zambia and Zimbabwe through South Africa. To assess the official thinking that has led to this move Olivia O'Leary spoke to the South African ambassador here in London, Dr Denis Worrall:

[Begin recording] [Worrall] You have seen the reaction of my foreign minister, and there is nothing about the proceedings of the last couple of weeks that has pleased us. It has been the most unedifying performance, thoroughly hypocritical. I think a performance which risks trivializing what is a major partner. South Africa is a major partner, but the way it was treated this weekend is highly superficial and marked by extraordinary hypocrisy. Certainly we are not pleased, not at all.

[O'Leary] But taking the fact that Britain did adopt a different approach to the other countries, from your point of view does this weekend mark Britain to fight a rearguard action, do you think, against sanctions, or is it a friend of South Africa, or if not a friend, a country which has quite an understanding attitude toward South Africa, which is now beginning to move toward the sanctions road?

[Worrall] I think Mrs Thatcher's position is perfectly clear, and it's not for me to speak for Mrs Thatcher, but she made it quite clear that she would certainly not accept the idea that she is fighting a rearguard against sanctions. I think one of the things that has emerged very clear from being an abstract issue, discussed in general terms, is that the consequences of sanctions are now very clear. One sees this in relation to a particular sanctions which will affect coal. There is a ban on South African coal that is going to put South Africans out of work because we are an exporter of coal. It will put around about 35,000 blacks, about a third of the work force, out of work. Now, nobody wants sanctions in South Africa. I doubt very much whether Mr Mugabe's citizens want sanctions, and I doubt very much whether President Kaunda's citizens want sanctions.

[O'Leary] Well, your government has announced countermeasures against Zambia and Zimbabwe, measures including some import controls, some levies on goods that cross South Africa. Do you think you might have lost friends, perhaps in the United States and even here in Britain by somewhat precipitate action?

[Worrall] Well, as a matter of fact, you said earlier that these are countersanctions. That is wrong. They are not countersanctions.

[O'Leary] What are they?

[Worrall] The levy is in effect a deposit.

[O'Leary] Are you saying then that these measures have nothing to do with the weekend's events?

[Worrall] The measures with respect to Zimbabwe do, because in the case of Zimbabwe that is in fact a way of monitoring just what goods are going where. That is in fact a license to import Zimbabwean goods into South Africa. The other is a very normal customs arrangement, mainly the paying of a deposit at the port of entry in South Africa to goods which will go into Zambia to ensure that they in fact reach Zambia. Now, I want to just say here that the hypocrisy, if you like, of Mr Mugabe's position is evidenced by the fact that on 31 July, 3 days before the conference started, the Zimbabwean Government initialed amendments to a preferential bilateral treaty with South Africa, a trade treaty with South Africa. That reveals the degree of hypocrisy which there is in this whole situation. [end recording]

Treurnicht Denounces 'Trilateral Plot'

MB071050 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0938 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 7 SAPA — The trilateral plot (of sanctions against South Africa) had been concocted by countries that could least afford to be without the Republic's minerals with the aid of other countries that wished to steal South African markets, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, said today.

In a statement to SAPA Dr Treurnicht said that with South Africa's mineral reserve it was the Republic that "should be using the threat of sanctions against our enemies in the West and Japan.

"South Africa has a complex First World economic structure which is almost totally self-supportive. Only a Third-World, one-crop economy need fear sanctions," Dr Treurnicht said.

"With our mineral reserves it is SA which should be using the threat of sanctions against our enemies in the West and Japan. This trilateral plot has been concocted by countries that can least afford to be without our minerals with the aid of other countries who wish to steal our markets," said Dr Treurnicht.

"This foreign sabre-rattling has certainly exposed to us just how vulnerable our neighbours are and it is time that the government demanded more support in the international arena from these Third-World parasites on our borders.

"Why has this government allowed the noisy sanctions lobby to get this far?" he asked.

The CP would immediately review the international trade links and place SA's interests first.

"The West cannot survive without our minerals but we can survive without their financial manipulation and outright treachery," said Dr Treunicht.

Zimbabwe Freight Sent to Messina for Checks

MB071425 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed in Pretoria that trucks from Zimbabwe crossing at the Beit Bridge border post into South Africa are being sent to Messina, where their freight is examined. A spokesman for the department said freight traffic is being diverted to Messina because the necessary facilities for examining the cargo is not available at Beit Bridge and to prevent traffic buildups at the border post.

Earlier today, our political staff reported that there was no buildup of freight traffic at border posts between South Africa and its neighbors, Zimbabwe and Botswana. Customs and excise officials have been instructed to monitor the flow of traffic to these countries, in order to obtain statistics on the nature and extent of the traffic.

Foreign Affairs Official on Border Measures

MB071653 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 7 Aug

[Text] No traffic congestion has so far taken place at border posts between South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, following the announcement of this country's border control measures. The deputy director of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, confirmed in Pretoria that the latest import and license levies have not been instituted as reprisals against certain of South Africa's neighboring states.

[Begin videorecording] [Van Heerden] These are very definitely not reprisal measures. They are merely precautionary measures which this government, like any responsible government, wished to introduce for its own public and its own business community.

[Unidentified reporter] President Reagan reacted strongly to the so-called levy placed on imports to those countries. Would he be correct in his assessment of the situation?

[Van Heerden] I am afraid not. This is definitely not a levy. It is a deposit levied in terms of international customs practice. In this case, it covers imports on the way to Zambia via South Africa, and this is a matter controlled by the commissioner of customs. He has in the recent past spoken on this matter very authoritatively. I only want to emphasize that it is not a levy, but a deposit which is refunded as soon as those goods leave South African territory. I also understand, from the commissioner of customs, that the deposit was introduced as a result of real problems which came about recently in this regard. Products were imported as destined for Zambia, but disappeared into the South African market.

[Reporter] So these measures have nothing to do with sanctions?

[Van Heerden] Nothing whatsoever. It is an international customs practice.

[end video recording]

SABC Faults Sanction Measures of Neighbors

MB080558 Johannesburg Domestice Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Station commentary: 'Facing up to Sanctions']

[Text] — Sanctions are counter-productive and undue control measures at international borders can only lead to economic dislocation. That is the view of the United States Government and it is one with which there can be no argument. But in taking the South African authorities to task for the measures they have instituted at Beit Bridge, the American Administration is directing its concern at the wrong quarter.

South Africa has spelt out the reasons for these measures in unambiguous terms, which make it clear that they were prompted by valid administrative requirements and were not intended to be sanctions. Tit-for-tat is not Pretoria's style.

It is Zambia and Zimbabwe that have chosen to engage in sanctions and there will inevitably be the counter-productivity and the economic dislocation about which the United States Government has expressed concern.

The blame for that must be laid squarely at the door of Lusaka and Harare. South Africa's track record shows that she would have wished a different course of action; one leading to cooperation, not confrontation; to an expanding economic relationship, not economic dislocation. While inter-state cooperation, must, as in the past, remain a fundamental commitment, South Africa's first priority, now that sanctions have to be faced, is to keep her own economy strong and resilient.

The South African economy (despite the problems presently besetting it) is not a frail or fragile one. Its industrial and technological components include sectors that are found only in the most advanced of technological nations: nuclear, chemical, electronics, armaments manufacture, deep-level mining, synthetic fuels, amongst others.

It is an economy that has been built up over centuries in an often hostile environment of human conflict and physical adversity.

Amongst the hostile conditions that had to be overcome were the vast distances; the difficult terrain across which roads and railways had to be constructed; the absence of navigable rivers and of water; and the location of raw materials hundreds of kilometers from the seaports which, in most modern industrial countries, have been the pivot for economic progress.

That our economy will suffer dents in the years ahead cannot be denied. On the other hand, the skill and ingenuity that saw an embargo on oil supplies overcome and that saw sanctions expand, not weaken, our military capability is available in abundant measure to give further strength to the economy, and even to stimulate expansion in sectors where this is humanly possible.

That South Africa should remain economically strong is also of the utmost importance to the countries of southern Africa. For them, a dramatically weakened economy in South Africa would mean a further decline in their already low quality of human life. The leaders of two of these countries decided this week to risk such a decline in the quality of life of their people by confronting South Africa with sanctions.

But that has not closed the door. As recently as last January when border problems created severe economic dislocation for Lesotho, South Africa demonstrated that she was willing to discuss and resolve the problems.

For Mr Mugabe and Dr Kaunda, who have chosen to risk dislocation of their economies, the door that was opened to Lesotho is, at all times, open to them, as well.

PFP Says 3,959 Missing, Believed Detained

MB071500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 7, SAPA — The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] missing persons bureau has a list of 3959 names on file of people missing, believed detained during the emergency, Mr Neil Ross, national director of the PFP said in a statement in Cape Town today.

He said he had a further 200 names which had to be checked. A regional breakdown of these figures show that the Eastern Cape with 979 has the highest number of "missing persons." The PFP breakdown is: South Western Districts 52; Karoo 74, Northern Cape 83, Free State 225, Transvaal 846, Border 264, Eastern Cape 979, Western Cape 575, Natal 619, Lebowa 31 and the rest unknown.

"In addition to these names, which have been recorded, there were approximately 1000 people detained at Tembisa who have subsequently been released and a further 740 people who were detained.

"There names are not on the computer lists and if these detentions were included with the other missing person, known detentions amount to 5649 people.

"In spite of assurances by various cabinet ministers, the PFP missing persons bureau has numerous cases where the families of people believed to be detained have still not been informed. This has caused uncertainty and concern to these families and is another reason why an official list of detainees is necessary." Mr Ross said.

COSATU, Other Offices Damaged by Arson

MB071544 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Arsonists have struck at a building in East London housing a number of community organizations. As Frans Kruger reports, extensive damage was caused to the offices of the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] seven individual unions, SACHED [South African Council for Higher Education], and a legal firm.

[Kruger] The building, (Gilwell) House, which is diagonally opposite the main police station in Fleet Street, was extensively damaged in last night's fire. Office workers were today clearing away the debris and trying to salvage as much as possible. They said the arsonists seemed to have moved systematically through the building, breaking down doors and searching through files. Some files were believed to be missing, particularly from the offices of the lawyer who has been involved in a number of court challenges to the state of emergency. But most of the files, as well as COSATU's trade union library, were piled on the floor and set alight with petrol. For at least two of the unions, it was the second time in about a year their offices had been fire-bombed.

Australia Planning To Cut Air Links With RSA

MB071216 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Australian Foreign Ministry has stated that the government will try to stop South African Airways weekly flight from Johannesburg to Sydney as soon as possible. He noted, however, that international air agreements called for a 12-month notice period.

Youths Hurl Petrol Bombs at Cape Town Bus

MB060749 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0733 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 6 SAPA — Youths hurled two petrol bombs aboard a city tramways bus after ordering the passengers off at the Bonteheuwel bus terminus in Blue Gum Avenue last night.

Nobody was injured but the bus was gutted and, according to firemen, was burning from "stem to stern" when they arrived about 6.20pm. City tramways security officers were on the scene soon afterwards and cordoned off the area. Firemen took about 10 minutes to quell the blaze, a Central Fire Department spokesman said. He added the cause of the blaze was reported as "two petrol bombs."

Bystanders said a group of youths stormed the bus, hurling petrol bombs, and fled before police arrived. According to a senior city tramways security official at the scene it was the first petrol-bombing of a bus for several weeks.

Port Elizabeth Black Schools May Close

MB061205 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0942 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Aug 6, SAPA — Black high schools and higher primary schools in Port Elizabeth are due to close down for the year on Friday unless pupils abandon their boycott.

Friday will mean they have been absent for 10 school days, and the Department of Education and Training warned yesterday it will invoke a 1981 ruling that after this period of absence without reason pupils can be expelled.

Principals have been notified of the department's intention, and parents are being informed.

The pupils are protesting about the introduction of identity cards and the presence of security forces in their schools.

Closure of the schools will mean some teachers will be dismissed, others will be transferred.

No comment could be obtained from Mr Bill Staude, regional director of the department, today.

According to the principals it will be the first time the 1981 regulation has been invoked.

It is understood a concerted effort is to be made through the press and TV this week to encourage pupils to return.

Further meetings on the matter are being arranged between the principals, and hopefully between pupils, community leaders and church ministers.

Similar meetings averted a general shut down of schools in the Eastern Cape in 1980.

It is understood teachers on probation will be dismissed if the schools close and those on the permanent staffs will be transferred.

Some are said to have been given notice to this effect already.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Sanctions

"The inevitable has happened. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who regards sanctions as utterly repugnant, has had to bow to the blackmail of her Commonwealth colleagues and agree to a 'reluctant compromise,' " says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 6 August. Thatcher has "agreed not to stand in the way of European Community measures that will be introduced in September" and the leaders of Canada, Australia, Zambia, India, Zimbabwe and the Bahamas "will call on the Commonwealth to introduce the sanctions package decided on at Nassau last October." However, the editorial says the six countries, "three of whom rule with tough emergency regulations and have bad human rights records in their own countries — have the effrontery to announce that if the measures decided on have not had the desired effect in a reasonable time, or if South Africa retaliates against neighboring states through economic or other aggression, 'still further effective measures will have to be considered.' " The editorial points out that South Africa "will not bow to their blackmail" but will protect its own economic and strategic interests even if it means retaliatory action. "The pity of it is that the bunch of international hypocrites who are introducing sanctions haven't the faintest idea of the harm they are going to do not only to this country, but to the Blacks in particular." Neither the government nor the country will collapse since "South Africa will gird itself to meet the tough new challenges that face it. With faith in itself and confidence in its human and other resources, it will not only survive, but will become a better land for all its peoples."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"Months ago this newspaper, observing that sanctions against South Africa were illogical, predicted that they would nonetheless come. For logic is not the issue; rather the act of slapping those beastly white South Africans on the wrist is an emotional catharsis for the West," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 6 August. The paper is not "alone in the view that sanctions will be counter-productive — firstly that they will not work, and secondly, that they are more likely than not to increase government's intransigence rather than weaken its will." The editorial asserts that there "is life after sanctions, and planning is well advanced on how to break the boycotts." It also points out that "the double standards emerging from Frontline and other states as their politicians and entrepreneurs smell potential profits in circumventing curbs such as the probable landing rights ban" have been predictable. "Domestically, the reality of the pending sanctions has unified the business community and, hopefully, reinforced a sense of urgency in dealing with the real problems in our society. Sanctions, after all, are not cause but effect. The cause is racial arrogance and unjust rule." The business community's sense of purpose should be directed "not only at beating sanctions, but also towards affirmative action programmes, towards breaking down colour bars, and towards building in South Africa that non-racial democracy in which lies our only hope. This is the real challenge of sanctions."

BUSINESS DAY on Economic Deregulation

"The deregulation of the South African economy in the last couple of years, incomplete though the process still is, has set us haltingly on the path towards a genuine free enterprise system," says a second editorial on the same page. But, "while the pulling up of drawbridges is inevitable now, South Africa would be well served by a policy which sought to retain at least some of the benefits of the free market system in the coming years. Government should avoid the temptation to take control of every aspect of the economy in the belief that it alone has the knowledge and skills to cope with the new challenges."

Sanctions Net 'Tightening'

John Battersby writes from London on the same page that "Britain will face demands for further sanctions against SA in the next few months. Following Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's concessions to the Commonwealth and the Common Market, Britain is likely to face renewed pressure from the Reagan administration for tougher measures next month." "It is now considered a mere formality that the European Common Market will adopt a further package of sanctions outlined at The Hague summit in June." Battersby outlines "the tightening net of economic pressure on SA," and says sanctions adopted against SA over the past 12 months can be divided into six groups: the Reagan Package — adopted in an executive order on 9 September; the Brussels Package — adopted by the EEC on 10 September; the Nassau (A) Package — adopted at the Commonwealth Bahamas summit last October; the Nassau (B) Package — which Commonwealth countries agreed to consider if the Eminent Persons Group peace mission failed; the Hague Package — adopted by the 12 EEC nations for further consideration at its summit at the end of June this year; the Lugar Package — proposed measures drawn up by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee under the guidance of Senator Richard Lugar; and the Marlborough Package adopted by six Commonwealth leaders at the London mini-summit — but not Britain —for consideration by Britain and the rest of the international community.

SOWETAN on Sanctions Debate

"The man in the street has little knowledge and doubtless very little interest about the sanctions debate that has put South Africa under the spotlight of world events once more," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 6 August. It is ironically among blacks that "the issue has been rather low on the agenda." "In the meantime, South African laws make it difficult to have a full-scale debate on sanctions. This restriction makes it illegal to say something about the issue yet allows the other point of view to be raised. South Africans are deprived of a very important area to explore and perhaps agree on their many differences." The editorial says "while we recognise the sympathy expressed by many people in the world on our serious problems, we do not consider sanctions or non-sanctions as an important issue" which is "perhaps a mistake." It also says that not everyone who is concerned about the future of South Africa is "only bothered about self interest." There are "many folk of goodwill out there who are worried about the future of South Africa and perhaps even more important the future of the southern African region." "The world is thus not fooled that apartheid is being phased out. Only a fool would believe this is happening when we have a state of emergency and so much instability." "The sanctions debate is placing South Africa once more on the television screens of the world and that can only be to our good."

Playing the Sanctions Game

"The sanctions game is on and Pretoria has wasted little time in demonstrating the two-edged nature of the weapon chosen by the Commonwealth. Retaliatory measures against the frontline states are already in train," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 6 August. The editorial says "such tit-for-tat diplomacy is understandable. Before individual countries set up sanctions perhaps it is even necessary to give the world visible proof of how they will hurt the whole of Southern Africa." If South Africa's retaliatory measures "induce the West to give some second thoughts to tightening the screw" then "they will serve a purpose. If their major effect is simply to spread wider chaos through the region then they could prove as crude a weapon as the sanctions themselves." For South Africa to interfere with the benefit created by trade with black Africa "has an element of cutting off our own nose," says the editorial. It asks whether the government could be induced to meet the demand to end the state of emergency, release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, unban their organizations and initiate dialogue towards a nonracial democratic government, "despite its present bitter and fatalistic mood." "Perhaps as the impact of sanctions sinks in the Government will reconsider whether the internal options aren't preferable. South Africans — businessmen, civic leaders and ordinary citizens — must continue to use all lawful means to help persuade it so. One does not have to regard it as buckling under to coercion from abroad. To find our own just political solution is what the country needs in any case."

Sanctions: 'Dangerous Game'

Allister Sparks writes in his "My View" column on the same page that "this is a dangerous game that we are playing with sanctions." While Thatcher and Reagan continue to resist sanctions "it is clear that South Africa is going to be confronted with only limited sanctions that will not pose any serious problems." However, he pointed out that it is not the sanctions themselves which are of a serious nature but "that so many countries and international alliances are making the commitment to impose sanctions of some sort." He says that once the first step has been taken and the precedent established then "it becomes easier for additonal sanctions to be added."

He also questions the assumption that South Africa's economy is "so-well-developed it will easily be able to withstand whatever sanctions may be introduced." "It is precisely this sophistication that makes it vulnerable to dislocation. Trade sanctions don't hurt subsistence economies. The point was underscored last year when a few international bankers threw this country into economic turmoil by refusing to roll over our short-term loans." Sparks says that it is the longer-term sanction that is worrying. Sanctions "never succeeed in shutting off the lines of trade. There is always someone somewhere who is willing to buy and sell" but one has to "sell cheap and buy at a premium." Manpower is the other problem he foresses since "there is an inherent incompatibility between the manpower requirements of running a siege economy and fighting an endless guerilla war." Whites may finally be forced to "negotiate from a position of weakness." Sparks says there can be no peaceful settlement in South Africa until President Botha "deals with the black equivalent of Malan and Strijdom [former prime ministers] — and P.W. Botha. That is not 'national suicide'. It is the only way to national survival."

Sanctions Destroy 'Confidence'

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 5 August says "the chances of averting international measures of some sort are not good. The best South Africa can hope for is that the measure chosen will not cost the country jobs." But, "even the direct effect of punitive sanctions would not be as destructive ultimately as the loss of confidence, internally and externally." It is feared that an official sanctions campaign against South Africa will "reinforce and entrench" a "negative assessment of South Africa's future." This will affect future investments in South Africa which "will never be made — on account of political uncertainty." "Unless the revolutionary school of though tis favoured which holds that intensified suffering will hasten an explosion and hence the day of liberation, the sponsorship of punitive sacntions against this country is irrational. "The key is confidence. And there will be no restoration of confidence until the government and its major black nationalist adversaries undertake serious negotiations. In that event, the clamour for sanctions would fall away and the stage would be set, at least, for a return to peace and prosperity. Negotiations about the country's future are inevitable, sooner or later. Why not start now?"

REPUBLIKEIN on Terrorism

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 4 August says in an editorial on page 4: "After the recent terrorist attacks one ought certainly to expect that someone would speak out. Someone should accept responsibility. But why the silence? Or do SWAPO (and the ANC) now want to claim that 'the Boers are killing their own people'? The country (or countries) from whose territory all the terrorism is being planned and organized ought also to make some claim for the 'success'. Surely they would not harbor terrorists without hoping that these people achieve some 'success'!" The editorial says the international community wants Namibia to be free. "We want the same thing. We would like to assist in settling the oldest problem of the United Nations. But how? There is talk of individual rights, of freedom of the individual, of the security of the individual. But what happens when people are killed, when their freedom to live is taken away, when their possessions are levelled? The West speaks out against terrorism. But this apparently only applies to terrorism aimed at America and the European states. Terrorism elsewhere is not too bad. It's different blood that is flowing; those are unknown people. And yet, blood remains red. And despite the name, people are being killed."

VADERLAND on Sanctions Concessions

"As in the case with President Reagan, Mrs Thatcher is under tremendous pressure to make concessions over sanctions against South Africa. This is not the first time," says Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 5 August in an editorial on page 8. Both these leaders have reason to oppose sanctions, and these are matters of self-interest. "It can be argued that what was decided in London will not hurt South Africa. Mrs Thatcher only agreed to voluntary measures, and then only with regard to new investments." "The actual results lie not in the effectiveness of the present sanctions." The editorial says that "every concession softens the resistance to total sanctions," and "it undermines confidence in our economy both inside and outside the country."

VADERLAND on Unemployment

A page 8 editorial in *Die Vaderland* says it remains a contradiction that blacks from neighboring countries flock to South Africa, a land of "oppression and apartheid." The people who are illegally in the country are "literally taking the bread out of the mouths of unemployed South Africans. And because they are here illegally, they have to accept what they are given in the form of payment. That means they are pricing South Africans out of work. With the recession and increasing sanctions and boycotts, South Africa has first to care for its own people. And a few million of them are unemployed. It is only right that the earnings which are available here should go to South Africans."

TRANSVALER on Sanctions Madness

"The sanctions-mad international community will use any excuse to punish South Africa," says Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 5 August in an editorial on page 16. In the case of the Commonwealth mini-summit, "it was the allegation that South Africa has not made enough progress in ending apartheid. In addition, there is the view that the South African Government is not serious in its attempts to end apartheid." The fact is that South Africa's attempts to bring about a new constitutional system has up to now not received any encouragement from the Commonwealth. "In reality, South Africa could have made much more progress along that road if Commonwealth states like Zambia and Zimbabwe had not contributed to imposing a state of emergency, by supporting the ANC. It is also a fact that the very manner in which pressure is being applied on the country makes it more difficult for the government to go ahead with its reform program."

ILANGA On Swazi Land Claims

Durban *Ilanga* in Zulu 28-30 July in a page 8 editorial says: "Reports that Swazi King Mswati III, last week held a meeting with Swazi chiefs and dignitaries, where he disclosed that he was continuing discussions with the South African Government with a view to reincorporating Ngwavuma and KaNgwane areas into Swaziland, are alarming." "It should be common knowledge to the Swazi king that previous attempts in this direction did not create a favorable climate between the Swazi nation and the people of Kwazulu and KaNgwane." The king is advised to "part ways with these harmful discussions."

ILANGA on Citizenship Denials

Durban *Ilanga* in Zulu 31 July-2 August says in a page 8 editorial "The decision by the government not to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks of the independent homelands must be condemned in strongest terms for it is indeed a serious breach of faith." "There is no moral justification for the government to deny citizens of the homelands South African citizenship."

SWAZILAND

Government Plans No Air Link Cut With RSA

MB071121 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] In Mbabane a spokesman for the Government of Swaziland has made it clear that the country will not take immediate steps to sever air links with South Africa despite a call to do so by the Commonwealth. He said the government was still waiting further details on sanctions adopted at the 7-nation summit meeting in London on Monday before deciding what action to take. Swaziland operates six weekly flights to South Africa.

ZAMBIA

Arrested Swiss Tourists Reported Released

AB080925 Paris AFP in French 0853 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 8 Aug (AFP) — Five Swiss tourists and one Austrian woman were arrested in Zambia - and after being tortured according to the Swiss Government — were released on Thursday evening in the northern part of the country, it was learned on Friday from diplomatic sources in Lusaka.

The six tourists were arrested on 24 July in Kasama in the northern province, about 800 km north of Lusaka. The Swiss Government on Thursday accused the Zambian police of having "severely handled, physically and psychologically," the six tourists in order to make them confess that they were spies for South Africa.

The six tourists, it was further disclosed from diplomatic sources in the Zambian capital, were released in Kamasa on Thursday, late in the afternoon, upon the intervention of the Austrian Embassy in Zambia which also represents Switzerland in the country. They were supposed to go to Lusaka on Friday where they will take care of administrative problems, their visas having expired in the meantime.

The identity of the tourists was not disclosed. They were a Swiss female aged 28, her husband aged 30, other Swiss nationals aged 41, 28 and 26 and an Austrian female whose age is unknown. [passage omitted]

USSR Asks For Stronger Ties With Country

MB071211 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, Anatoliy Adamishin, has hailed the strong bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Zambia. Mr Adamishin told the acting foreign affairs minister of state, Mbambo Sianga, when he called on him, that the two countries must explore ways of strengthening their ties. He said the Soviet Union would continue being Zambia's all-weather friend (?designed) to destroy colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, and apartheid.

Ministers Meeting Discusses RSA Customs Action

MB080608 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] It is reported from Lusaka that the Zambian ministers of commerce, finance, and supply have held a series of meetings apparently to discuss the new customs procedures introduced by South Africa. The BBC correspondent reports that Zambia is looking for alternative trade routes but the prospects are not promising. The Tazara railway line through Tanzania creates problems as a result of a shortage of trucks and engines, as well as delays in Dar es Salaam harbor. Zambian businessmen would prefer imports through Durban to be transferred to Dar es Salaam but they doubt whether the railway line could handle the additional load for Zambia. Cargo also goes to Zaire, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

Commentary Urges Unity Against RSA Measures

MB071924 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "South Africa's Sanctions Against Frontline States"]

[Text] South Africa's racist minority regime punitive measures against Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia come as no surprise at all. We have been vocal in calling for mandatory sanctions against the satanic system of apartheid and its dehumanizing consequences on the black majority people of South Africa.

Zambia's stand on the South African situation is quite simple. How does one coexist with a neighbor who inherently believes that because he is white, therefore, he is superior and above all races who are not? It became quite natural for Zambia to support all those nonwhite people fighting (?wars) of emancipation from white domination in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa. Three-fifths of the struggle has been won, only two-fifths remain — Namibia and South Africa. So, for the racist minority regime of President Pieter Botha, Zambia and Zimbawbe are his natural enemies who must be taught a lesson in one way or the other.

(Lately), the racist regime has engaged in acts of destabilization in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, and Lesotho before the overthrow of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. For Frontline States, the choice is quite simple: to allow the racist minority regime to remain in power indefinitely and live with the destablization factor forever or to support meausres to end the abomination inherent in the apartheid system and usher in majority rule which will assure us of an end to destabilizaiton and the (?steady) flow of our goods. Without doubt, peace will only return to southern Africa once apartheid ended and there was majority rule. This is all that we have supported and will continue to support. But now that chips are down, what do we do next? Thanks to the vision of our party and government leaders who read the signals of danger as far back as 1965 when Ian Smith, the then rebel prime minister of Southern Rhodesia was [words indistinct] threat against us and our economy, that a plan was mooted to construct a railway line to the seaport of Dar es Salaam to enable us have access to the seaport. Along with this conception was the great people of China's preparedness to put up the money, manpower, and equipment to accomplish the Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia Railway] [word indistinct] and let us not forget that both the American and the British Governments opposed the plan as not suitable.

We call upon our people in Zambia to close the ranks and stand firmly behind the party and its government. That we shall experience the gravest hardships from now on, there can be no doubt. What is required for us is to understand that the racist minority regime in Pretoria is applying its last kicks because it is a dying horse. Apartheid must end sooner or later. We would also like to appeal to all Tazara workers at the port of Dar es Salaam to show a spirit of patriotism and considerateness, to make the spirit of brotherhood which shines in the hearts of our leaders in our two countries be the guiding light and symbol of our love for each other and unity of action. Dar es Salaam is a great port. It is also a busy (?terminal) serving Zambia, Burundi, Uganda, and Zaire. What will be needed is to create a new and a happy working atmosphere and relationship between Tazara management and its workers so that goods will move as fast as possible and reduce wastage through [word indistinct], rot, and decay. Some consignments are extremely perishable and unless they are handled with great care and promptly, much of the consignment will be lost and will take so long for insurance companies to make good.

President Botha's move is temporary and we shall do well to remember that the greatest hour comes before dawn.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From London Mini-Summit

MB080816 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in Harare from London this morning where he attended a min-summit of 7 Commonwealth leaders. He was met at the airport by the acting prime minister, Comrade Muzenda, and government officials. *The Herald* reports that Comrade Mugabe is expected to address a major press conference this afternoon and is expected to elaborate on the decision on further sanctions against racist South Africa agreed by 6 of the 7 heads of the Commonwealth governments who met in the British capital this week. [passage omitted]

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 AUGUST 1986

Lebanon

Clashes in Christian Sector — Beirut radio reported that 9 people were killed and 26 others were wounded in the 10 August clashes in the Christian sector between supporters and opponents of Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'ja'. Fu'ad Abu Nadir, a former Lebanese Forces leader, was injured in an ambush 11 August as fighting continued in East Beirut. The forces ranged against Ja'ja' comprise supporters of former Lebanese Forces chief Elie Hubayqah, units commanded by Lebanese Forces official Marun Mash'alani, and Phalangist Party forces, according to the radio, which added that forces of this new "uprising" have succeeded in capturing the Phalangist Military Council headquarters in Al-Karantinah and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon building. The fighting erupted when Ja'ja's forces raided hideouts used by Hubayqah's men, the radio said, noting that Hubayqah issued a statement in Zahlah accusing Ja'ja' of mounting a campaign of arrests.

However, broadcasts by Radio Free Lebanon gave no indication that the station has been captured by forces hostile to Ja'ja'. The radio acknowledged that fighting started after Lebanese Forces police arrested a number of individuals but stressed that calm was subsequently restored and roadblocks removed. The radio also carried a joint statement by Ja'ja' and Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah calling on the warring parties to withdraw in order to allow Phalangist and Lebanese Forces officials to hold meetings and examine the situation.

Israeli Air Raids — Israeli aircraft attacked "terrorist" targets near Ba'labakk 11 August, hitting a headquarters and base belonging to Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha's Fatah dissident faction, IDF radio announced. Israeli planes had raided Palestinian targets near Sidon the previous day, according to Jerusalem radio, which noted that the buildings attacked belong both to Fatah and to Col Musa's group. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio said the Israelis used helicopters as well as warplanes to bombard the Al-Miyah wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah areas, adding that five people were hospitalized.

Hostages — An anonymous caller told Radio Free Lebanon 10 August that the Islamic Jihad organization will execute an American hostage shortly. Islamic Jihad had earlier issued a statement that implicitly rejected British mediator Terry Waite's appeal for a resumption of talks on settling the hostage issue, AFP noted.

Israel

Draft Agreement on Tabah Arbitration — A joint communique issued in Jerusalem and Cairo 10 August announced that Egyptian and Israeli negotiators have agreed on a draft arbitral compromis which will be submitted to both governments for approval, Jerusalem radio reported. Two issues are still pending: several "technical clarifications" in the appendix to the arbitral compromis and the appointment of three international arbitrators. The agreement followed 4 days of negotiations which the radio described as long and exhausting. Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche subsequently told the radio that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has agreed to hold a summit meeting with the Israeli prime minister after the arbitral compromis is signed by both governments.

East Bloc Relations — The government has decided that the issue of Soviet Jewry will be the first item on its agenda during the talks with Soviet officials in Helsinki, IDF radio noted in a report on the 10 August Cabinet meeting. Earlier, the Israeli Embassy in Bonn announced that Israel and Poland will exchange representations this fall following secret talks in the FRG, according to Jerusalem radio.

West Bank — Three IDF soldiers were injured 10 August by a bomb explosion in Gush 'Ezyon, IDF radio disclosed.

Syria

Senior Israeli security sources cited in an 8 August report by the Tel Aviv paper *Ma'ariv* said there is no indication that the Soviet Union is about to supply Syria with SS-23's and MiG-29's. In London, the *Economist's Foreign Report* asserted that the Soviet Union has postponed delivery of a large shipment of aircraft and missiles to Syria, according to Cairo's *Al-Ahram*. The report said this followed an abortive coup plot by pro-communist officers against President Hafiz al-Asad's regime last June, claiming that the CIA gave Al-Asad information on Soviet support for the conspiracy and that the Syrian leader ordered the execution of 16 officers involved in it. Al-Asad also dismissed 200 government and Ba'th Party officials loyal to the USSR, the report alleged, adding that he informed the United States of these purge operations. Another claim about secret Syrian-U.S. contacts was made by the UAE's *Al-Ittihad*, which cited a report by diplomatic sources in London that Vice President George Bush secretly met with a high-level Syrian official during his visit to Aqaba, WAM noted. Nevertheless, Damascus radio continued to broadcast harsh criticisms of Bush's tour in recent days, claiming in a 7 August commentary that the real purpose of Bush's visit to Israel was to discuss the possibility of an Israeli attack on Syria.

Iran-Iraq War

At least 28 Iraqi civilians were killed over the weekend by an Iranian air attack on Diyala Governorate villages and by artillery shelling of Basra, according to military communiques cited by Voice of the Masses radio. Meanwhile, an Iranian Joint Staff communique announced that Iraqi oil installations near 'Aqrah sustained heavy damage in a 9 August air strike, IRNA reported. Iranian aircraft also hit Iraqi industrial targets southeast of Kirkuk 10 August, the agency continued. For its part, Iraq announced an 11 August air strike against oil refineries and a power station in Isfahan, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. IRNA announced that an Iraqi Mirage jet was downed in the Isfahan raid, which killed 2 civilians and injured 16 others.

Elsewhere, an Iranian POW official cited by IRNA claimed that Iraq has turned down two Iranian proposals, one for a POW exchange and another calling for reunions in third countries between Iraqi POW's and their families.

Iran-Saudi Arabia

Saudi security forces arrested without explanation 113 Iranian pilgrims upon arrival in Jeddah, according to IRNA, which suggested that posters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and Islamic literature carried by the pilgrims may have caused the arrest. The arrests were "justifiable," according to a security source cited by Riyadh radio, who added that the Iranians will nevertheless be allowed to complete their pilgrimage.

Iran-USSR

The deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs said there are no major obstacles to an expansion of Iranian-Soviet relations, Tehran radio reported. The Soviet Union is inclined to take practical steps on completing "unfinished projects" in Iran, he continued, adding that the two sides conducted "clear negotiations" about Soviet aid to Iraq and Iranian support for Afghan mujahidin.

DRA-Pakistan-USSR

The Pakistani foreign minister said the ultimate success of the Pakistani-DRA talks in Geneva depends on finding an acceptable timeframe for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, Karachi radio reported. A "great difference" remains between the Pakistani and Afghan positions on a withdrawal timetable, he continued, adding that Pakistan believes the task can be accomplished within a few months. Karachi radio's English service, asserting that the talks had resulted in no "satisfactory or positive achievement," cited reports from Moscow that the USSR wants a 4-year timeframe for a troop withdrawal.

Meanwhile, the DRA foreign minister, en route from Geneva to Kabul, conferred with his Soviet counterpart in Moscow, Kabul radio reported. The conferees noted that the Vladivostok speech by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev created a reliable basis for a political solution to the Afghanistan issue, the radio continued.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi arrived in Moscow 11 August at the start of an official visit, TASS reported, noting thatAl-Mahdi was met by his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Ryzhkov. Al-Mahdi had returned to Khartoum the previous day following a 2-day visit to Libya during which he met with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and other Libyan leaders, according to SUNA, which noted that the talks dealt with bilateral relations and Arab and African issues. For Libya's part, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio said that Al-Mahdi and Al-Qadhdhafi discussed prospects for bilateral cooperation and unity as well as ways in which the Arab nation can face up to the "Zionist-crusader offensive." In another Sudanese-Libyan development, a Khartoum press report cited by KUNA maintained that Libya has airlifted over 1,000 soldiers into Sudan's western Darfur Province, adding that this activity is closely connected with the situation in Chad.

As for the war in southern Sudan, SUNA reported that the military governor of the Bahr al-Ghazal region has appealed to the SPLA command for a cease-fire in order to safeguard food production and supplies in the area.

Cyprus Attack Aftermath

A Cyprus Government spokesman described as "totally unfounded" a Nicosia *Alithia* report alleging that the persons who attacked the British base at Akrotiri 3 August escaped on a Libyan passenger aircraft, Nicosia radio reported. One of the attackers left Cyprus 4 August and is now in Yugoslavia or "Germany," according to the Nicosia newspaper *I Simerini*, which added that another suspect is being hidden in Cyprus by Arabs or Cypriots. Meanwhile, the Libyan envoy to Cyprus protested to the Foreign Ministry about what he called the government's attempts to use the *Alithia* report to link Libya with the Akrotiri attack, the Nicosia paper *Ta Nea* reported.

Tunisia

The son of former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali was charged with mismanagement of a government dairy firm, according to AFP, which cited observers' statements that the charges mark a renewal of the campaign to discredit the former prime minister.

PLO

A PLO Executive Committee statement issued after talks held 8-10 August in Baghdad expressed "deep regret" over the decision by unnamed Arab countries to suspend their payments mandated by Arab summit resolutions, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. The statement added that resumption of the payments constitutes a pan-Arab duty toward the struggle against Zionism.

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PLO Executive Committee Begins Meeting in Baghdad

JN091843 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Under brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the PLO Executive Committee began meeting in Baghdad this evening. The committee will discuss the conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied homeland and a means of bolstering their steadfastness in view of the occupiers' conspiratorial plans which aim at reviving the conspiracy of the so-called autonomy. The PLO Executive Committee will also discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in light of the Amal Movement's serious escalation against the camps which means the possibility of a new war against the camps in an attempt to liquidate them, especially after the military reinforcements the Amal Movement received from the Syrian forces in the southern suburb of West Beirut, and after these forces have taken positions around the Palestinian camps.

In addition to these issues the PLO Executive Committee will discuss recent developments in the Arab arena, and a number of administrative and technical issues.

Baghdad Meeting Resumed

JN101401 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee resumed its meeting in Baghdad this morning under Yasir 'Arafat, the committee's chairman, to discuss topics on the agenda of its current session.

A Palestinian source told INA that in two lengthy meetings yesterday in the presence of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, the committee reviewed the situation of Palestinians in Lebanon in view of the fierce onslaught being launched by the agent Amal gangs against the camps in Beirut. The conferees also reviewed the escalating struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and their steadfastness in the face of occupation in the occupied homeland. The source said the committee will also discuss a number of organizational, administrative, and financial issues of concern to the PLO.

At the end of the Executive Committee's meetings this evening, a statement will be issued dealing with the most important developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

'Text' of Statement

JN101900 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1640 GMT 10 Aug 86

["Text" of PLO Executive Committee statement issued at the end of its meeting in Baghdad on 10 August — read by announcer]

[Text] During the period 8-10 August 1986, the PLO Executive Committee held a series of meetings in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, under Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. These meetings were attended by PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih. The PLO Executive Committee discussed developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and developments at the international level. The committee also discussed a number of administrative issues and made the necessary decisions on them.

The PLO Executive Committee listened to a report by Brother Abu 'Ammar on his visits to several firendly African countries which reiterated their firm and principled support for our people's just cause. The committee valued all that was agreed upon during the successful visits to these friendly countries at all levels, including the resolutions of the recent OAU summit which convened in Addis Ababa supporting the PLO and the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the recognition of their inalienable rights.

The PLO Executive Committee was also acquainted with the important and successful talks Brother Abu 'Ammar held with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Chairman Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; and PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The PLO Executive Committee reviewed the results of the talks conducted by five Palestinian organizations within the PLO framework on completing the unity of the factions. The committee expressed appreciation for the sense of responsibility the officials in charge of these factions have demonstrated. The PLO Executive Committee was also familiarized with the results of the recent visit by the Palestinian delegation to Moscow and it highly valued the results achieved by the delegation and the Soviet officials, stressing its appreciation for the Soviet stand as voiced by these officials as well as their concern over Palestinian achievements and the support they have provided and will continue to provide for the Algerian initiative announced by President Chedli Bendjedid for strengthening Palestinian unity.

The PLO Executive Committee appeals to the other Palestinian organizations to respond to the call for Palestinian unity and to jointly work for serving the cause. In this respect, the PLO Executive Committee expresses appreciation for the stands of our people in the occupied homeland and the diaspora through which our people daily and publicly express their awareness of their national interests and their rallying around the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and around their legitimate leadership. The committee reaffirmed its pride in the genuine, firm national stand our people in the occupied homeland adopt despite the various practices and attempts seeking to undermine their steadfastness and affiliation. To entrench this stand, the PLO Executive Committee adopted the necessary decisions and steps to continue and expand the support for the steadfastness of our people in the occupied homeland.

The PLO Executive Committee expresses its deep regret over the suspension by some fraternal Arab countries of their contributions in accordance with the Arab summit resolutions. This has restricted the activities of the Palestinian-Jordanian committee for bolstering the steadfastness of the Palestinian people. The PLO Executive Committee stresses that the invigoration of this committee's activities through the Arab countries' resumption of the fulfillment of their contributions to this committee's budget and the securement of the potentialities that will enable it to pursue the implementation of its programs constitutes a national, pan-Arab duty within the framework of the strategy of struggle against the Zionist enemy. This committee also remains a suitable means to convey support funds to our people or to secure them with development means from any source that may come in view of the experience it has gained over many years and because this was established in accordance with an Arab summit resolution.

What arouses the PLO Executive Committee's attention is what the United States and Israel urge regarding the so-called plan to improve living conditions in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Although the PLO Executive Committee gives top priority to securing all Arab and international aid for our people under occupation, to the best of its knowledge it sees in the U.S.-Israeli call an approach to entrench occupation and plan based on the principle of actual normalization in an attempt to harmonize our people's conditions with the occupation and to make people become accustomed to this fact.

Undoubtedly, our people are asking: Why has this plan come now after 20 years of occupation? Why has this plan coincided with the fierce campaign against the Palestinian struggle, against Palestinian national rights, and against the PLO and its legitimate leadership? Our people know full well that this Israeli-U.S. plan comes after their planners hampered all peace efforts in the region on various fabricated pretexts. Our people also realize that the true objective of this plan is to obliterate the Palestinian national identity and its independent decisionmaking, and to continue to strike at the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative and as the leader of their struggle which expresses their hopes and national aspirations. This plan is also aimed at implementing autonomy rule or other forms which seek to liquidate the Palestine question. Our people also realize that the U.S.-Israeli plan is based on the conditions of achieving the interests of its planners — interests which our people are aware of the tragic reflections on them.

Our people who enjoy a good awareness and experience will not be deceived by false hopes. Our people will not be affected by the moves of some individuals and the propaganda covers they use to forge facts and spread confusion in an attempt to affect the spirit of resistance in our people. Our people will watch those who publicize this new plan or other similar plans and programs closely, and will foil these plans. U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to our occupied territory was one of the prominent signs through which the U.S. Administration attempted to publicize this plan.

The PLO Executive Committee has also discussed the dangers against our Palestinian people in Lebanon whether in the besieged camps in Beirut or in southern Lebanon as a result of the threats posed by the Zionist entity and its agents. The committee reiterates its call for the Arab League, the United Nations, and other international organizations to exert every possible effort to alleviate these dangers that are threatening half a million Palestinians in Lebanon with destruction and expulsion. The PLO Executive Committee stresses the need to intensify efforts and contacts to secure the minimum level of security and protection for the sons of the Palestinian people in Lebanon whether through the Arab League, the United Nations, or through giving the PLO the opportunity to carry out this task with full coordination with the Lebanese authorities.

The PLO Executive Committee reviewed Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco. While it rejects and condemns this event, the PLO stresses its call for convening an emergency Arab summit to study this event at the highest Arab level, voice its understanding of its graveness, and stress the importance of confronting it with a pan-Arab responsibility in accordance with the Arab summit conferences' resolutions, foremost of which are the Fes and Casablanca resolutions which affirm that a just and comprehensive solution cannot be achieved through bilateral or individual solutions but on the basis of an Arab unanimity, and that any solution to the Middle East problem should be achieved through a UN-sponsored international conference attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member-states as well as all parties to the dispute including the PLO and the other parties.

The PLO Executive Committee also discussed Jordanian- Palestinian relations and noted with deep regret the recent measures in deporting Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], head of the Palestinian side to the Palestinian-Jordanian joint committee, and closing 25 offices in Amman. These measures endanger Jordanian-Palestinian relations at a time when we are working for the sake of a real Arab solidarity based on a joint action to confront the imperialist and Zionist designs. As it affirms its eagerness to preserve the distinguished relations between the two fraternal Palestinian and Jordanian peoples in accordance with the resolutions of the successive PNC sessions, the Executive Committee believes in the need to continue, strengthen, and promote these relations.

The Executive Committee also discussed relations between teh PLO and Syria, stressing the PLO's desire to resume normal relations between the two sides on the basis of mutual respect, independent decisionmaking, and noninterference by either side in the other's domestic affairs; to begin a new phase to deal with a new Arab reality that needs a joint effort in order to create appropriate circumstances for achieving the national goals in line with the Arab interest; and to fight imperialism and world Zionism.

The Executive Committee also highly appreciated President Saddam Husayn's recent peace initiative to end the Iraq-Iran war. The Executive Committee calls on the Iranian leadership to accept the proposed peace initiatives to stop this war which is against the Iranian people, the Iraqi people, and the Arab and Islamic nations. The Palestinian people are the ones who are most harmed by its continuation. Ignoring this fact will affect the Palestine question and will give Israel the opportunity to continue its occupation of Arab and Palestinian lands and Islamic holy places, particularly holy Jerusalem and the Al-Aqsa mosque.

The PLO Executive Committee also reviewed the developments in the international arena and welcomed the Soviet-French initiative to convene an international conference attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member-states as well as all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, in order to bring about peace in the Middle East. The Executive Committee believes that the immediate U.S.-Israeli rejection of the call as well as their impossible conditions for international and Palestinian participation affirm the incredibility of U.S.- Israeli policy. This policy in essence and reality is hostile to peace and is aimed at spreading U.S. hegemony over the region, entrenching the Zionist occupation of the Arab land, and ignoring the Palestinian people's right to repatriation, self-determination, the establishment of their independent state, and legitimate national struggle.

10 August 1986, Baghdad

'Arafat Meets Algerian, Soviet Envoys in Baghdad

JN081904 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1713 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Algerian ambassador at his residence in Baghdad yesterday before the ambassador departed for Algeria. The brother leader asked the Algerian ambassador to convey a message to Brother President Chadli Bendjedid and brothers in the Algerian leadership on the steps adopted at the Palestinian level to consolidate the Algerian initiative aimed at consolidating the unity of Palestinian ranks. The message also contains PLO approval of the call for a popular conference for Arab popular forces to confront the developments experienced by the Arab nation during these crucial times.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also received the Soviet ambassador to Iraq at his residence in Baghdad yesterday. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asked the Soviet ambassador to convey a message to the Soviet leaders regarding the latest developments in the regional situation.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Baghdad.

PFLP Issues Statement on Palestinian Dialogue

JN101510 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Louis Faris reporth from Damascus]

[Text] A statement was issued today by the PFLP Political Bureau which studied the latest developments in the region yesterday. The statement said the PFLP sees that the first urgent national task is embodied in the need for a serious, sincere action to restore the PLO's unity on solid, firm bases hostile to all capitulationist schemes. However, the PFLP notes that such Palestinian national unity cannot be established, as viewed by some, through formal and indulgent methods that are devoid of accurate specifications or through bypassing essential political and organizational issues. If these issues are not specified and dealt with in a radical, sound way, then a principled Palestinian national unity cannot be established.

The statement added that national unity cannot be achieved by mending holes and providing a cover for rightwing policies. The statement held the current PLO leadership responsible for the present deterioration and demanded a public political cancellation of the Amman agreement in order to open the door for a national dialogue on the basis of a commitment to the unanimous resolutions. It also demanded the adoption of stands which would bolster the resolutions of national consensus.

The statement said that the PFLP does not accept the minimum basic truths as an issue subject to bargaining. In case the Amman agreement is cancelled by the leadership that signed it, the PFLP will call for the initiation of a comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue in any agreed capital.

Further on PFLP Statement

JN110624 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The PFLP has clearly spelled out its conditions for resuming dialogue with the Fatah Movement to reunify the PLO. In a statement issued in Damascus yesterday, the PFLP demanded that Fatah openly cancel the Amman agreement. It said that this is the basic condition after which the internal Palestinian dialogue can be started in one of the capitals of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries or in a socialist state. The statement noted that Fatah must pledge to respect the PNC resolutions passed in its legitimate sessions and admit that the PNC's 17th session, which was held in Amman in November 1984, was invalid. The PFLP statement demanded that the PLO leadership immediately sever its ties with the Egyptian regime and ask Moroccan King Hassan II to resign as chairman of the Jerusalem committee.

The statement also demanded that the PLO apply what it called a firmer policy toward the agents of Sirael and Jordan in the occupied territory and declare its readiness to improve its relations with the steadfastness front states, particularly Syria, as well as the Lebanese nationalist forces.

Jordan, Egypt, France, Discuss Weapons Production

JN101641 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 9 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Well-informed Arab sources have disclosed that Egypt, Jordan, and France are currently holding consultations to reach an understanding on a joint plan for the production of weapons, war equipment, and ammunition by the three countries. The sources said that during King Husayn's recent visit to France which took place in June of last year and during his talks with French Defense Minister Andre Giraud, the king proposed the establishment of cooperation between the two countries for the joint production fo some weapons. The sources add that during Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah's visit to Jordan last July, the two sides discussed this issue and agreed to form an Egyptian-Jordanian committee to study the possibility of producing weapons. The current consultations among Cairo, Amman, and Paris seek to achieve cooperation among the three countries in this field.

PLO Radio: Israeli Police Center in Gaza Attacked

JN081945 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1713 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Genral Command of the Palestinian Revolution forces has stated the following:

Upon the instructions of the revolution command, one of our combat groups operating inside the homeland used hand grenades and incendiary bombs to attack a center for enemy police in occupied Gaza yesterday. The attacked resulted in heavily damaging the center and killing or wounding many of its personnel. Afterwards, our group successfully withdrew from the scene of the operation. Enemy forces hurried to the scene, besieged the area, and embarked on campaigns of search and detention against Palestinian citizens under the pretext that they were involved in the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces

PSF Claims Responsibility

NC090945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] In occupied Palestine, the Martyr Sulayman 'Aradah Group, which operates inside the occupied territories, has attacked a Zionist enemy police station in downtown Gaza. The members of the group used hand grenades in the assault, which left several of the enemy dead or wounded, and the station itself severely damaged.

A military spokesman for the Popular Struggle Front, [PSF], which claimed responsibility for the operation today, reported that the group returned safely to base after penetrating the cordon thrown around the area by the occupation forces.

The enemy admitted that the action took place, but claimed that only two of its men were wounded.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli-Lahd Patrols 7 Aug

JN081911 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1713 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Yesterday, a group from the joint Palestinian-National Lebanese forces attacked a mechanized patrol belonging to the Zionist enemy forces and the Antoine Lahd agent militias in the so-called security border area established by the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon. A statement by the joint forces pointed out that the attack, in which rockets and machine guns were used, took place near Tallat 'Alman resulting in the destruction of a Zionist tank used by the patrol.

Another group from the joint forces attacked agent Lahd positions in the Al-'Udaysah, Jubah, and Al-Muhaydilah areas yesterday, and detonated mines under two agent patrols near Tirah and ('Awkazun) villages. The explosions resulted in the killing or wounding of a number of the patrols' personnel.

KUWAIT

Cabinet Calls for OPEC Accord Observance

LD101832 Kuwait KUNA in English 1611 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 10 (KUNA) — Kuwait Sunday urged its OPEC associates to honor the organization's recent interim agreement limiting overall output to shore up prices and achieve market stability.

"The Council of Ministers affirms once again Kuwait's continuous support for OPEC cohesion and bolstering its capabilities despite the big sacrifices this entails for Kuwait as a result of lowering its output to minimal levels," said a cabinet statement read by its Secretary General 'Abd al-Aziz Muhammad al-Utaybi.

The statement called on OPEC's 13 member countries to abide by their decreed quotas to ensure market stability and higher oil prices.

Last Monday OPEC unanimously approved the Iranian-proposed agreement cutting the group's combined production to 16.8 million barrels per day in September and October from more than 20 million bpd in recent months, in a move to ease a market glut and drive up falling prices.

Al-Utaybi said Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah briefed the cabinet on the outcome of OPEC's eight-day Geneva meeting which produced the agreement which restored the 1984 individual quotas.

The accord was made possible after Kuwait and Saudi Arabia agreed to take the brunt, almost 65 percent, of the 3.5 million bpd output cut.

The cabinet had started its session by taking note of the message received by the amir from Moroccan monarch Hassan II last July 28 detailing the outcome of the king's failed exploratory talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on a settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Commerce and Industry Minister Faysal al-Khalid briefed the cabinet on the results of last week's visit to the country by Gambian President Dawda Jawara and his talks with the amir which tackled African and Arab affairs.

The discussions also covered the Palestinian cause, the Iraq-Iran war, and the agenda of the forthcoming summit of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled for next month in Zimbabwe.

The Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah reported to the cabinet on his talks last week in Kuwait with the Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulich on boosting economic and political links as well as discussing nonaligned issues.

Support Voiced for Iraqi Peace Plan

LD091348 Kuwait KUNA in English 1247 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 9 (KUNA) — Kuwait Saturday voiced support to the five-point peace plan proposed by President Saddam Husayn of Iraq in an open message addressed to Iran last Saturday.

Kuwait's deputy premier and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told KUNA that Kuwait supports the five-point peace plan which aims to achieve peace and stability in the region once accepted by all concerned parties.

Saddam Husayn's five-point plan stipulates full and unconditional withdrawal to international borders, exchange of prisoners of war, signing of a peace and non-aggression pact between the two countries, non-interference in each country's internal affairs, and respect of each party's options in addition that Iraq and Iran should positively contribute to realization of stability and security in the region, and the Arab Gulf region in particular.

SAUDI ARABIA

Address by King, Crown Prince to Pilgrims

LD102259 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Aug 86

["Text" of address by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and by Prince 'Abdallah ibn Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and commander of the National Guard; "read to the media today by Information Minister 'Ali Hasan al-Sha'ir"]

[Text] Jeddah, 10 Aug (SPA) — In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "Thus we appointed you the innermost nation, that you might be witnesses to the people, and that the messenger might bear witness." [Koranic recitation] Honorable brothers, leaders, and members of the missions of pilgrimage to the house of God...[SPA ellipsis] Brothers, guests of God from all Islamic countries, God has given us the honor of serving the two holy mosques, so it is our pleasure and pride to welcome you all to these pure and holy places, and on our own behalf and that of the Saudi Government and people, to wish you a good stay at this great Islamic gathering, a blessed pilgrimage and a well received effort, with guilt forgiven and acts rewarded, God willing.

Here you are now; you have come from your countries, leaving behind your family and children, all turning toward the Almighty creator, adhering firmly to God's line and aspiring to please Him. Soon you will be standing on the 'Arafat plateau, [one stage of hajj pilgrimage] consecrated, and obeying the call of God with throbbing hearts and lowered eyes, satisfied and contented beings.

Every year at this place our meeting of faith is renewed, so that we can think about our religious and worldly matters, and review the catastrophe, tribulation, and schisms inflicted on our nation by enemies who lie in wait for us, spreading sedition among us and fomenting plots around us in order to reduce our strength, undermine our determination, and divert our attention from them by making us fight each other. Days and years pass and we, the sons of Islam, act like we are unaware of the reality of our situation, as if the bloody conflicts taking place in parts of our homelands do not concern us. Perhaps we have forgotten or have chosen to forget the words of the messenger: The faithful with the faithful is like the body, each part connected to another; or his words: The faithful, in their amity and sympathy, are like a body — if there is a problem in one organ, the rest of the body responds by staying awake and coming down with a fever. Where are we now, in relation to these great principles of faith which were laid down for us by the messenger of God when he said: I have left you something which if you follow you will never lose your way after I have gone, namely the book of God and my Sunnah [Islamic law as attributed to Muhammad]

The history of this great Islamic nation is full of splendid stories, glories, and victories, and if we were to go back to the ways of our forefathers and examined the march of our brave leaders since the dawn of Islam, we would know the causes of our present division, dismemberment, and alienation. O brothers in the faith, victory over our enemies will not be ours unless we champion God's cause. That was God's promise when He said: "If you champion God's cause, He will make you victorious and make steady your steps." Victory also will not come without the preparation of the power which He has ordered us to prepare, and power is derived only from God, the main characteristic of which is faith in God alone, believing Him to be the only god and adhering to the teachings of His true religion.

Thus, brothers, returning to God and depending on Him in all matters regarding our religion and life is the beginning of the first step on the road to victory, and being honest with God in words and in deeds is the lantern that will illuminate the path for us toward brotherhood, solidarity, closing ranks, and unifying the word.

These are some aspects of the spiritual side of the sources of actual power, and without them we would have missed the correct road in the achievement of aims and objectives.

Your Excellencies, heads of pilgrimage delegations, guests of God the compassionate: No doubt all of the Islamic nation's leaders and peoples appreciate the dangers eminating from the continuation of bloody conflicts which have been raging for many years. The Lebanese war has been raging for more than 10 years; its fires are still burning and the slaughter is renewed day after day. The war in Lebanon has killed the best of its men and women, exhausted the resources bestowed on it by God, destroyed all of its sources of power, and undermined the pillars of its development and economy. It is extremely regrettable that all the fine efforts we and others have exerted have crumbled on the rock of the challenges created by the sectarian conflicts and bolstered by the foreign intruding forces in Lebanon when its people let their vigilance down. It used to be a safe and stable country enjoying prosperity and peace. O brothers, it is imperative that we stand truly by its side, and support and assist it in regaining its people and usurped land in the south in a serious attempt to salvage its remaining strengths and features. The Lebanese people, who have patiently stood fast, persevering all those years along with their brothers the Palestinian people, are capable through the power of God of restoring free and proud blood to the veins of the great Lebanese body.

As for the Afghan Muslim Mujahidin, they deserve from all of us in this great Islamic gathering a salutation of admiration and respect for their struggle for the sake of their religion and homeland, and for the sacrifices they have offered in the defense of their land and faith. We believe those martyrs are still living with their god. [Koranic verse] As long as the situation of this good people is thus, then it is imperative that the Islamic nation at least provide them with both moral and financial backing. We must assist them in liberating their land, and recovering their freedom and nation. We must have hope and faith in the unity and cohesion of their leaders.

This is what has been happening in Lebanon and Afghanistan. What can we say about the Iran-Iraq War? It is a bloody story and a deep wound which has hit the Islamic nation in the center of its heart. Chaste blood is still pouring out of its body after more than 6 years. Leaders of the Islamic and Arab nation have done all that they could with a series of continued efforts to stop this murderous war. They call for conscience to be the judge regarding the lives of the scores and hundreds of victims who are falling daily; they all attest: "There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger." As you know, it is a matter of historical record that we have seen a positive response from Iraq; it is ready to end the fighting and initiate an understanding on a basis that would ensure that peace will return to the two Muslim peoples, and in such a way that would guarantee good-neighborliness between the two countries. We have hoped and continue to hope that Iran will respond to the appeals of the Islamic and Arab nation to stop the bloodshed and protect the human and material Islamic resources in the two Muslim countries. In this context, brothers, we can do nothing but reaffirm with you a sincere and loyal appeal to Iranian leaders to regard these holy days as a good opportunity for them to reconsider their position, praying that God will illuminate their vision to all that is in the interests of that nation, and the fate of its peoples. He hears and sees all.

O pilgrims to the House of God, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia welcomes you today, utilizing all its resources to ensure your comfort and to enable you to carry out the religious rites; it cares for every honorable pilgrim. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is pleased to assure you, all Muslims, and the entire Arab nation in various countries that it is carrying out its duties and shouldering its responsibilities toward the Muslim nation, and that it will continue to execute its foreign policy as charted by its founder builder, King 'Abd al-'Aziz, and our brothers — may God have mercy on their souls — who followed him, until God honored us with the the task of serving the Mecca and Medina mosques.

Among the most important frameworks of such a policy is our anxiousness to achieve the aims and resolutions of Islamic and Arab summits and our adherence to the Arab League charter, while making serious, constant, and indefatigable efforts to establish peace in the Arab region and the area around it, and to consolidate security throughout our beloved land. We spare no efforts in serving our brothers, and we do our best to consolidate our relations with our friends on the clear basis of mutual respect and complete independence in all our political affairs. Our policy is based on the principle of consultation and the frank and clear exchange of views among brothers on all issues connected with our causes of destiny, without taking unilateral actions or acting in isolation from the consensus view [al-Jama'ah], for God supports the consensus view.

We do not approve of interference in the affairs of others, and consequently we do not allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs. We avoid doing harm and take the initiative in doing good. We call for wisdom, abhor military conflicts, and repel evil with good. We are not and will not be complacent when confronted with any issue that infringes upon our sanctities, threatens our nation, or seeks to harm our homelands, peoples, and destinies. We shall defend all these values with our lives and blood and with all our strength, and foremost among the factors of our strength is our belief in God and our adherence to His book and to the traditions of His prophet. In pursuing such a path it suffices to have good intentions, reassurance, and a clear conscience.

We devote all our attention to advancing the causes of the Muslim and Arab nation through joint action. Foremost among these causes is the Palestinian cause — and we fear that the Palestinian cause today may be in a state of bewilderment and at a crossroads. However, our view is the view of the leadership of the Palestinian people represented by the PLO. We shall continue our efforts and struggle to achieve the just demands of the Palestinian people and their legitimate and inalienable rights, namely the regaining of their land, the establishment of a homeland, and the exercise of the right of self-determination, until God decrees victory for the oppressed Palestinian people and guides their leaders onto the right path.

O guests of the House of God! That was a brief survey of our foreign policy. As for our achievements, accomplishments, and domestic situation, we above all turn to God and praise and thank him for his blessings and for the full security, prosperity, and abundance he has bestowed upon us. He has granted us success in making optimum use of human, mineral, and material resources. The land has become green after long being arid, the water has flowed following the drought, and our abundant resources have exceeded our needs. We have therefore made our abundance a present to our brothers and have exported it to our friends.

We have made the open doors of knowledge and enlightenment free for every citizen, and have set up health centers and have made medicines available freely to the sons of our people. The wheels of industry have turned under the hands of our sons in all fields in order to meet the country's needs for products and goods; this is a serious effort to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance while relying on God. Light now reaches beyond the towns to the villages and rural areas through the electrification networks. We have linked the nearest parts of the kingdom with the remotest areas through a modern communications network. The remote areas have thus come closer together; the north has been linked with the south and the east with the west in the best possible way for the sons of the large Saudi family, which has contributed with the efforts of its sons in all the great achievements which have been realized in various fields, thanks to God.

The voice of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has rung out with a sincere and well balanced word in all Islamic, Arab, and even Western capitals, announcing the call of Islam and making the call to prayer reach all ears. God is the greatest; praise be to God.

O honorable brothers, this short survey which we have provided is a summary of the facts which you will see with your own eyes and touch with your hands during your enjoyable stay in this good land.

We conclude our greeting by asking God to accept your pilgrimage, bless your efforts, and allow you to return home in safety and with a spiritual gain.

We seize this opportunity to congratulate you, brother citizens and residents among us, and all Muslims thoughout the globe on the eve of the blessed 'Id al-Adha. May god bring with it happiness, prosperity, and victory. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

'Source' Confirms Detention of Iranian Pilgrims

LD110841 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Jeddah, 11 Aug (SPA) -- In reply to the story broadcast by Tehran radio yesterday evening [10 August], that security authorities working in Jeddah International Airport arrested some Iranian pilgrims when they arrived in the airport last Friday, a responsible security source told SPA that a group of Iranian pilgrims were arrested on board Iran Air flight 3169 to King 'Abd al-Aziz International Airport in Jeddah Friday morning, 2 of Hijjah month 1406, because of important fundamental reasons which are currently being investigated. When the investigation ends, the results will be published immediately.

The source added that more than 150,000 Iranian pilgrims have arrived in Saudi Arabia so far and they have been treated like the other hundreds of thousands of pilgrims coming from various Islamic countries and they have been accorded the best treatment from all specialized and mobilized services to serve pilgrims. Therefore, the arrest of this group which recently arrived is justifiable for security reasons as has already been indicated.

At the end of his statement, the source stated that despite all that, the instructions of the servant of the two holy shrines, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, has requested that the government enable this Iranian group to perform the pilgrimage duty in full under the supervision of the authorities concerned with these matters.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Israel

Two Points Unresolved

NC081350 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, told our correspondent after today's meeting involving the Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations, that the arbitral compromis to solve the Tabah problem had been discussed. He said that two issues remain unresolved: The first is to complete the technical appendix, which covers the placement of border markers around Tabah, and the second is to reach agreement on the names of the five arbitrators. One will be Egyptian, another will be Israeli, and the other three will be neutral.

Dr al-'Arabi said that the three delegations would resume their meetings tomorrow evening to settle these two points. He also noted that agreement has been reached on having military survey teams inspect the area to specify the locations of the markers. He explained that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and the members of the Israeli delegation have decided to extend their stay in Cairo to study some proposals. The Egyptian delegation submitted a detailed report on the outcome of today's talks to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He pointed out that the three delegations will engage in various bilateral meetings today.

In the meantime, Avraham Tamir, head of the Israeli delegation, has disclosed that President Mubarak's meeting yesterday with the Israeli delegation focused on a comprehensive regional peace and on bilateral relations.

When asked if a meeting between President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres had been raised, Tamir answered in the negative, and described this as related to an agreement on Tabah.

Al-'Arabi Comments

NC092215 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2153 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA) — Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, has stated that the field survey to determine the locations of the markers will take between 2 to 3 weeks.

In a statement for the Sunday edition of the newspaper *Al-Ahram*, Dr al-'Arabi points out that the three neutral arbitrators have not yet been named, and notes that Egypt and Israel have each nominated their own. He says that there is no likelihood that the two parties will sign any document during the current round of negotiations, whose objective is to complete the technical and legal points related to the arbitral compromis.

Dr al-'Arabi emphasized that once an agreement on these points is reached, it is possible that Egypt and Israel will issue a statement to the effect that the two countries agree to the compromis, and that it will be signed after the survey work has been completed and the arbitrators named.

Talks in 'Final Stage'

NC101417 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received a report from Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, the chief Egyptian delegate to the Tabah talks, about the course of the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the arbitral compromis. The United States is taking part in these talks. The foreign minister said that the talks are in their final stage.

Draft Agreement Reached

NC101804 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1703 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — The Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the Tabah talks have agreed on the method of selecting neutral arbiters and on the procedures relating to technical points in the addendum.

This came in an announcement by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, after the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks in Cairo concluded this evening.

The statement noted that Egypt and Israel will exert their utmost efforts to settle these two matters within 2 to 3 weeks.

The following is the text of the statement released by Dr al-'Arabi after the conclusion of the Tabah talks:

The Egyptian and Israeli delegations, with the participation of a U.S. delegation, have concluded the preparation of an arbitral compromis agreement, except for the selection of the names of the arbiters and the technical details related to the addendum. The two delegations will present the draft arbitral compromise to their respective governments so that they may study it and express their views on it.

The two delegations have agreed on the procedures pertaining to the technical aspects of the addendum. They have also agreed on the method of selecting neutral arbiters. The two sides will do their utmost to settle these two matters in 2 to 3 weeks.

When the technical fieldwork has been completed, the neutral arbiters selected, and the two governments have approved the draft, the compromis will be put to arbitration.

The U.S. and Israeli delegations are scheduled to leave Cairo for Israel this evening.

U.S., Israeli Delegations Depart

NC102212 Cairo MENA in English 2157 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug 10 (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, and the delegation accompanying him left here tonight.

The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, led by Avraham Tamir, left with him on the same plane.

MENA Cites AL-AKHBAR Comment

NC110704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — The *Al-Akhbar* newspaper has criticized the unyielding and insidious stand adopted by Israel during the Tabah talks. It says that obstinacy, intransigence, and maneuvering have been the principles adhered to by the Israeli negotiators from the very start of the talks.

In its Monday issue, the paper refers to the fallacies of Yitzhaq Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister and next prime minister. He has tried to turn the facts around by accusing Egypt of having adopted a hard-line and obstinate stand during the talks, claiming that were it not for this stand an agreement would have been reached long ago.

Al-Akhbar says that the Israeli methods of procrastination and waffling rendered the resolution of this dispute impossible before the completion of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai. Israel used these methods to construct obstacles to the completion of its withdrawal. Egypt, however, decided to postpone the settlement of this dispute until the withdrawal had been completed in accordance with the provisions of the peace agreement.

Al-Akhbar notes that this agreement stipulates that any dispute arising between the two states should be resolved by negotiations and, failing this, through mediation and international arbitration. According to the paper, Egypt's conviction and confidence in its unambiguous right to Tabah has led to its insistence on arbitration that will be binding on both sides. However, Israel has tried to evade acceptance of such arbitration.

The paper concludes its commentary by noting that Israel continued its procrastination efforts before finally accepting arbitration. It then engaged in a series of manuevers and evasions to waste time, first with regard to formulation of the question of arbitration and another time on defining who the arbiters will be. Eventually agreement was reached. This affirms Egypt's sincere interest in resolving the dispute quickly and without evasion.

Moroccan Envoy Arrives 10 Aug for 'Several Days'

Received by 'Abd al-Majid

NC101239 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received 'Abd al-Hadi bu Talib, an envoy of Moroccan King Hassan II, who arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a visit that will last for several days.

The two men reviewed various Arab and African developments, the efforts under way with foreign countries aimed at reactivating the Middle East peace process, and the outcome of the recent meeting between His Majesty King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Delivers Message to Mubarak

NC090909 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this morning with 'Abd al-Hadi bu Talib, an envoy of Morocco's King Hassan II, who handed him a message from the Moroccan monarch.

Mubarak Informs 'Arafat of Talks With Husayn

NC090500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2152 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has sent a message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the results of his recent talks in Alexandria with Jordan's King Husayn.

Al-Ahram reports that Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, handed the message to Sa'id Kamal, assistant head of the PLO's Political Department, during their meeting yesterday.

Furthermore, *Akhbar al-Yawm* reports in its issue of tomorrow, Saturday, that Egypt will embark on diplomatic action in various Arab and European circles within the coming few days. It adds that this action is aimed at reaching a common understanding of the points at issue between Jordan and the PLO, starting a new phase of negotiations, and searching for flexibility in the PLO's stand on the UN Security Council resolutions and the problem of Palestinian representation at the peace talks.

Oil Minister Announces $3.40 Price Hike

NC082210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Aug (MENA] — Oil Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil has announced that Egypt has decided to increase the price of its oil to $10.75 per barrel, which means an increase of $3.40. This increase follows the trend of rising oil prices in the international market in the wake of OPEC decisions to set production quotas.

In a statement to be published in tomorrow's edition of *Akhbar al-Yawm*, Minister Qandil said that the recent OPEC decisions are positive, adding that Egypt has called at OPEC meetingsfor the imposition of a production ceiling. He stressed that the establishment of production quotas will act to revive oil prices.

Iraqi Defense Minister Arrives, Meets Abu Ghazalah

NC111002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — Talks began this morning between Egyptian and Iraqi military officials to discuss ways of strengthening military cooperation between the two countries. The Egyptian delegation was led by Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and the Iraqi delegation was led by Iraqi Defense Minister Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, who arrived in Cairo earlier today.

The session was preceded by the official welcoming ceremony for Gen Khayrallah at the Defense Ministry headquarters in the Kubri al-Qubbah area.

Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah arrived in Cairo this morning at the head of an Iraqi military delegation on an official 2-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

The Iraqi guest stated on arrival that his visit to Egypt falls within the framework of the firm fraternal relations existing between the two countries. He said: It is a good opportunity to express our great esteem for our brothers in the Arab Republic of Egypt. We have most profound and affectionate feelings toward Egypt's leaders and people. He stressed that Iraq appreciates Egypt's continuous stand toward its legitimate and just defense against the Iranian aggression on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

Neo-Wafd Declines To Take Part in Council Elections

NC101616 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — The Neo-Wafd Party has announced that it will not take part in the coming elections for half the seats of the Consultative Council. The reason for this decision is that the opposition's demand for reform of the current election system, which is based on absolute majorities, has not been met.

Yasin Siraj al-Din, member of the Neo-Wafd's Higher Committee, has denied that his party will run for the Consultative Council elections as part of a unified list of all the opposition parties, as had been suggested earlier. The party has not yet decided whether to participate in the popular council elections at governorate level, he said, nor has it considered the inclusion some of its members among the 35 prospective appointees to the Consultative Council.

Interior Minister Zaki Badr announced today that nominations for the Consultative Council elections should be registered between 22 August and 6 September. The elections will begin on 1 October.

Radio Cites AL-JUMHURIYAH on Israeli Raid

NC110712 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Press Review]

[Text] Commenting on the Israeli raid on Palestinian camps in south Lebanon yesterday, *Al-Jumhuriyah's* editorial headline today is: Two Methods and One Aim.

The paper writes: Once again and not for the last time, Israeli warplanes raided the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp. The raid occurred simultaneously with the besieging of Palestinian camps in Beirut by both the Syrian Army and the Shi'ite Amal Movement's militias.

The paper adds: The raid and the siege aim to halt the strengthening of the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon. This directly threatens Israel and threatens Syria by upsetting the balance of its sectarian ploy in Lebanon. The Palestinian armed presence might even influence the sectarian system in Syria on which the current regime is based.

Al-Jumhuriyah concludes by saying: Thus, dealing a blow to the Palestinian popular and military presence in Lebanon is a constant aim for Israel and for some Arabs, but for different reasons.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,318

JN081724 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1607 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,318 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqis, who reject injustice, continue their heroic efforts toward off aggression and settle the honorable battle they are waging in a manner that safeguards their territory, sovereignty, and progress, and that dictates the will of peace and justice on the advocates of war and aggression.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force continued its heroic activities against the enemy war targets. At 1015 [0615 GMT] today, the brave hawks carried out a devastating raid on the Armareh camp, destroying some of its installations and inflicting losses on its personnel, equipment, ammunition dumps, and weapons.

At 1714 today, the hawks launched another devastating raid on the scoundrel Khomeyniites' command headquarters, shelters, and vehicles [place not given], and succeeded in destroying their targets and inflicting further losses on the aggressors.

At 1820 today, our hero hawks launched a devastating raid on the Shahin camp, destroying several of its installations and depots and inflicting heavy losses on the scoundrel Khomeyniites.

Our zealous hawks carried out 104 combat missions in the various operational sectors today during which they inflicted death on enemy personnel and destruction on their equipment, vehicles, and weapons. Having performed all missions, our hawks returned safely to the homeland in God's care.

2. A brave force from our units in the II Army Corps central sector carried out a bold raid on enemy positions opposite it. In a quick assault it stormed these positions and forced the enemy soldiers to flee, leaving behind some of their weapons and equipment. Our brave soldiers seized one GC rifle and a quantity of ammunition and equipment and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. In two abortive attempts to approach our forward positions in the I Army Corps northern sector, the enemy deployed two groups of soldiers, each estimated at an infantry platoon. The brave corps' soldiers confronted them with their strong fire, inflicting several losses in personnel and forcing the remainder to flee.

4. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan seized one 40-mm tubular launcher and two Kalashnikov rifles, killed one enemy soldier, and destroyed one observation post and one ammunition dump.

5. Our units on the VII Army Corps front seized one RPK machine gun and two light-caliber launchers, and destroyed one vehicle, one observation post, and one ammunition dump. Another ammunition dump and two infantry positions were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

6. Fleeing the oppression of the despotic clique ruling in Iran, some Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units on the battle fronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The despotic clique ruling in Iran today committed a new crime indicating cowardly and foolish behavior, a disregard for human values and international norms, resentment against our people, and the failure to realize its evil intentions in the arenas of struggle in front of Iraq's heroes. At 0639 today, an enemy plane penetrated our international border in the Diyala Governorate and aimed at the residential areas in the villages of Al-Sa'diyah and Al-Miqdadiyah. The incident resulted in the martyrdom of 6 civilians, the injury of 31 civilians, the demolition of 3 houses, and damage to 11 civilian vehicles.

At 1516 today, two enemy planes penetrated our international border in the Maysan Governorate and aimed at the residential areas in the city of Al-'Amarah. The incident resulted in the martyrdom of 5 civilians, including 3 children; the injury of 24 civilians, including 2 women and 4 children; the demolition of 4 houses; damage to 6 additional houses, 1 hospital, and 2 schools — a primary and a secondary school; and the destruction of 2 civilian vehicles.

The forces of this criminal clique also shelled the city of Basra. The enemy shells resulted in the martyrdom of two civilians, the injury of five others, the demolition of two houses, and damage to one shop and one civilian vehicle.

After having proven our ability to inflict a severe punishment on the sinister criminals through daring action and painful blows, we reaffirm that what is awaiting the Iranian rulers for these abominable deeds will have more fatal consequences for them and will be more painful than before. The charlatans will fell this with their own hands. May God have mercy on our martyrs and wish the injured a quick recovery. Disgrace, shame, and violent death to the Tehran rulers. We will turn their dens over their heads and make them taste horrors as a punishment for their deeds.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 August 1986

Communique No 2,319

JN091711 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,319 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our leadership is courageous and wise, our people are generous and united, and our Army is great, strong, and well armed. We have a right to our own land and sovereignty which inspires us and fills our conscience. History and our future call on us to defend our country with great vehemence. Therefore, victory is now a reality and at our behest.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday and today:

1. Our units on the VII Army Corps front opened fire at selected enemy targets, inflicting further losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed four infantry positions, burned one ammunition dump, and started a fire on the enemy side. In the same sector, our units seized six Kalashnikov rifles, one light-caliber launcher, and one medium-caliber machine gun, which the enemy had abandoned in previous battles.

2. One of our patrols in the I Army Corps northern sector clashed with a group of enemy personnel. Our patrol killed three enemy soldiers and wounded others. The rest fled. In the V Army Corps northern sector, our units opened effective artillery fire on enemy positions, inflicting losses in men and equipment. Our men also seized an RPG-7 launcher.

3. One ammunition dump and three gun emplacements were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris.

4. Savage crimes have found their habitat among the Iranian rulers who will always pursue the path of backwardness in terms of their thoughts, behavior, and immoral acts. Their crimes against the civilian population will be the symbol of their evil instincts. These crimes will serve as evidence of their abject defeats at the front while facing the Iraqi soldiers.

The forces of the evil, tyrant clique shelled Basra residential areas with long-range artillery, martyring 6 civilians, including 4 children; injuring 38 other civilians, including 8 children; demolishing 3 houses; starting fires in 4 additional houses; and damaging 18 others.

At 0626 [0226 GMT] today, two F-5 planes penetrated our border in the northern sector with the aim of attacking residential areas in the 'Aqrah District. Our air defense confronted the two planes and forced them to flee.

Iraq, which has adhered to its principle not to attack purely residential areas in accordance with its status in the international community, is capable of tearing up the spiteful, rancorous hearts with its great power and proper tools until it imposes the will of life and peace on those who trade with death and crimes. Iraqi men always fulfill their promises.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 August 1986

Communique No 2,320

JN101721 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1608 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,320 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help, and the sound directives of the architect of new Iraq and its leader on the road to victory, and thanks to the efforts exerted by the sincere men on the battle fronts and at every location, victory in this battle will be settled in favor of those who have right on their side, those who defend their land and honor, and those who are championing justice and good and calling for peace. Those are the sons of great Iraq.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our giant Air Force continues to punish the aggressors, inflicting death and destruction on them and on their means of aggression. Our valiant eagles carried out 61 combat missions today. They carried out devastating raids on enemy forces in the sectors of operations scoring direct and effective hits against enemy troop concentrations, weaponry, and military hardware, after which they safely returned with their planes to base under God's protection and guidance.

2. A heroic force of our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan launched a daring raid against enemy positions opposite its positions. In a lightning raid, the force stormed enemy positions and clashed with enemy forces. Backed by artillery and mortar fire, the brave men of the IV Army Corps killed or wounded several Khomeyniite rogues while the few that remained fled, leaving their weapons behind. After searching enemy positions, our fighters captured two field telephones and quantities of military hardware. Elsewhere in the same sector, eight enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded, and one machine gun and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

3. Two enemy groups tried to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our righteous soldiers confronted them with all types of weapons, forcing them to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed, three enemy soldiers were hit, and one observation post and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

4 Our units in the VII Army Corps pounded enemy positions opposite their positions with all types of weapons, destroying one shovel [preceding word in English] and two machine gun positions, and killing four enemy soldiers. They also captured one 60-mm mortar, one gas-operated rifle, and one light launcher.

5. Our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris sighted an enemy group and clashed with it inflicting losses in life. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

6. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector captured one DShK machine gun, one 60-mm mortar, and one GC rifle.

7. One observation post was destroyed and its occupants were killed and three rafts were captured in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, and three enemy soldiers were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

8. The evildoers ruling Iran do not hesitate in perpetrating lowly, cowardly actions. The forces of this criminal clique shelled the heroic city of Basra last night and this morning with long- range artillery. As a result of the enemy shelling, 11 civilians, including

3 children, were martyred; 27 civilians, including 10 children and 10 women, were wounded; 2 houses were demolished; and 5 houses, 1 hospital, and 2 civilian cars were damaged. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs and wish our wounded a speedy recovery. Let the rascal Khomeyniites know that every drop of Iraqi blood will cost them a prohibitive price. We will make them suffer humiliation and an unbearable defeat with God's help.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 10 August 1986

Communique No 2,321

JN110927 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,321 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 August 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At 1045 [0645 GMT], our splendid pilots penetrated deep inside Iran to resume their blows against the oil refineries in Esfahan and the Montazeri electric power station to further destroy these vital economic facilities and prevent the enemy from repairing them.

Having directed their accurate, destructive hits at these facilities, turning them into heaps of rubble sending forth flames and smoke, our pilots returned safely to the homeland in glory, safe and triumphant in God's care.

We tell the cowardly Iranian rulers: This is real courage; we penetrate deep into your territory and direct crippling blows at your economic establishments. As for hitting purely residential areas near the border, which is your practice, it is nothing but cowardice. Thanks to our Air Force — Commanders, pilots, officers, and other ranks — because they retaliated like noble knights. Glory and pride to triumphant Iraq of love and progress. Thank God, the lord of mankind.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 11 August 1986

Two Killed in Tanker Attack

JN100925 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0848 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (WAKH) — Shipping sources in Dubayy have said that two crewmen from the Panamanian tanker *Magnum* were killed in an air attack on the tanker last Thursday. It is worth noting that a Panamanian 141,000-metric-ton tanker and a Liberian 117,000-metric-ton tanker were subjected to air attacks while sailing near the Iranian Kharg port last Thursday.

Citing shipping sources, the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* issued in Abu Dhabi today said the crew of the two tankers as well as the two that were killed were evacuated to the Iranian city of Bushehr. The two tankers remained ablaze until yesterday morning. Two groups of salvage boats headed for the site of the two tankers in the Gulf on Thursday and Friday to help control the fires. The sources added that the two tankers are loaded with large quantities of crude oil from the Iranian Khark port and that the possibility of unloading the two tankers in wake of putting out the fires is under consideration.

Party Official on Preparedness

JN091437 Baghdad INA in English 1416 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Kirkuk, Aug 9, INA — A senior Iraqi party official stressed that the Iraqi people, Armed Forces, popular Army formations and national defence regiments in northern Iraq were highly prepared to wipe out any Iranian offensive on Iraq's northeastern borders.

Member of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party's regional leadership (ABSP) and secretary of the ABSP's north office, Muhammad Hamzah, said that the Iranian shelling of the northern Iraqi housing complex of Sirwan would not terrorize Iraqi people, but on the contrary, our people would retaliate against such crimes.

Mr Hamzah was speaking today at a meeting, attended by chairmen of the autonomous region's legislative and executive councils, commanders of the Iraqi 1st and 5th Army Corps and officials of the northern Iraqi governorates, to discuss preparations for the second round of polls for the legislative council in the autonomous region.

Ambassadors Visit Sirwan Complex

JN091734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Yesterday, Arab and foreign ambassadors accredited to Iraq were shown the effects of the barbaric Iranian artillery shelling of the Sirwan housing complex in the Halabjah District last Wednesday. During a tour organized by the Foreign Ministry, the diplomats were briefed on the damages and injuries sustained from the shelling, and visited the wounded in Al-Sulaymaniyah Hospital. The director of the hospital told the envoys that with the death of 12 of the injured the number of martyrs has increased to 86. In the hospital's corridors, the diplomats saw a large number of women and children who were among the 140 civilians injured in the shelling.

On their arrival at Al-Sulaymaniyah at noon yesterday, the diplomats witnessed a demonstration which called for punishing the Iranian criminals. The crowd carried scores of banners expressing their love for their leader, President Saddam Husayn; their adherence to his leadership to achieve final victory against the enemies; and emphasizing the preparedness of the sons of the Kurdish people to defend Iraqi soil.

In a brief speech welcoming the diplomats at the entrance of the casualties hospital, Mr Ja'far Al-Barazanski, governor of Al-Sulaymaniyah, said the lowly deeds of the Iranian regime cannot affect the unity of the Iraqi people — Arabs and Kurds — or the zeal of the sons of our Kurdish people in defending the sacred Iraqi soil.

Messages Sent to Parliamentarians
JN101147 Baghdad INA in English 1107 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, Aug. 10, INA — Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi today dispatched messages to European, African, and Arab parliamentarian bodies on implications of President Saddam Husayn's open message to the rulers of Iran on Aug. 2.

The messages directed to the secretary general of the European-Arab Cooperation Association, speaker of the European Parliament Council, speaker of the African Parliament Union and speaker of the Arab Parliamentary Union.

In his messagees, Dr. Hammadi stressed that the Iranian rulers who [are] still beating the drums of war are pushing thousands of their peoples to the holocaust aimlessly.

Dr. Hammadi said that the Iranian rulers threating to wage new aggressions against Iraq to occupy the Iraqi land is contrary to the international laws and norms.

Papers Warn Against Civilian Targets
JN081103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Aug (INA) — Two Iraqi newspapers have emphasized that the devastating raids by Iraqi fighters on Iranian economic and military targets are only a warning to the Iranian regime for its bombing of the Sirwan housing complex yesterday.

In two editorials published today, *Al-Thawrah* and *Al-Jumhuriyah* said further and sterner punishment awaits the Iranian regime if it persists in the barbaric bombing of purely residential areas in Iraq. *Al-Thawrah* writes this crime further underscores the fact that the ruling war criminals of Iran, whose defeats and failures are accumulating during a fair fight, cannot help taking out their pent-up hatred on the victorious Iraqi people through these criminal methods which run counter to all values and international norms and law.

The paper went on to say this crime is an expression of Iran's insistence on pursuing its rulers' aggressiveness and hollow arrogance and their indulgence in evil, crime, and deviation. It is as though they mean to say this criminal and barbaric bombing is their answer to the appeal for peace and the principled humane stand contained in the open letter addressed to the Iranian rulers last Saturday. The paper warned of the consequences of continuing Iranian bombardment of purely residential areas, adding these acts and crimes will not go unpunished as Iraq will retaliate in due course. The paper concluded by saying Iraq will keep hammering the Iranian rulers and will charge them a very costly price for each criminal act they perpetrate against the people of Iraq.

Al-Jumhuriyah stressed that if Iran's rulers do not stop this aggression and do not bow to the will of peace, Iraq will not refrain from hitting economic and military targets. It said no matter how hard they try to repair or replace their damaged installations, they will always be within the reach of Iraq and will be destroyed again and again no matter how highly they value them. The paper said if these rulers have any concern for these establishments, they only have to cease following their aggressive approach, otherwise they will have to bear the consequences. These installations are not dearer than the soil of our country or the lives of our people; a handful of Iraq's soil is dearer than all their installations.

Al-Jumhuriyah said if these vicious people think their cowardly deeds will turn Iraq away from its goals they must be deluding themselves. Only their submission to the will of right, justice, and peace will stop Iraq from doing that. They had best realize we are capable of taking revenge for our people, just as we are able to devastate their military and economic installations. This we will not hesitate to do if they carry on their criminal deeds.

INA Cites AL-THAWRAH
JN091336 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 9, INA — Time is not in favour of Iran's rulers, an Iraqi paper said, describing those rulers betting on prolonging the war as a stupid, losing bet.

In an editorial published here today, *Al-Thawrah* daily remarked that the continuation of the war resulted in sapping Iran's potentials and undermining that country's military and economic as well political performances, while Iraq had grown stronger in spite of the war, the paper added.

The slogan of decisiveness being espoused by the Iranian regime, *Al-Thawrah* pinponted, "is not a new one, for Iran had carried out during past year 22 major offensives on Iraq under the same slogan."

Stressing that Iran's rulers were incapable of counting a decisive aggression on Iraq despite their full preparations to that end, *Al-Thawrah*, organ of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, said that Iranian slogans turned out to be baseless.

The day will come when those rulers will regret their acts and that "is when the Iranian peoples settle accounts with their rulers," the Iraqi paper underlined.

INA Cites AL-JUMHURIYAH on 'Dead-End'
JN091317 Baghdad INA in English 1140 GMT Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 9, INA — Iraq will go on smashing Iran's war and economic enterprises until its rulers opt for the will of right, justness and peace, *Al-Jumhuriyah* daily said.

In an editorial published here today, *Al-Jumhuriyah* mentioned that if the Iranian regime carried its crimes too far Iraq would deal further blows to it and destroy its troops centres and camps.

Reiterating that Tehran's rulers had reached a dead-end road, *Al-Jumhuriyah* added that they began looking for an outlet, yet, all their attempts were in vain.

The dilemma which the Iranian rulers put themselves in prompted them to commit more crimes against civilian areas in Iraq, the paper remarked.

Agriculture Minister Dismissed; Replacement Appointed

JN101712 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Presidential Decree No 648.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph D of Article 52 of the Constitution, we decree the following:

1. Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis shall be dismissed from the post of minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

2. 'Aziz Salih Hasan al-Numan shall be appointed minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

Ministers shall implement this decree.

Issued in Baghdad on 10 August 1986.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic

New Youth Minister Appointed 10 Aug

JN101629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Presidential Decree No 649.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph D of Article 52 of the Constitution, we decree the following:

'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin shall be appointed youth minister. Ministers shall implement this decree.

Issued in Baghdad on 10 August 1986.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic

RCC Vice Chairman Leaves for Zambia 9 Aug

JN091114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim left for Lusaka today at the head of an Iraqi delegation on an official visit to Zambia that will last several days.

'Izzat Ibrahim was seen off by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member, deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; and ministers.

The delegation accompanying 'Izzat Ibrahim comprises Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah; 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, deputy head of the Ba'th Party Regional Command Foreign Relations Office; the director of the first international department at the Foreign Ministry; and other officials.

Assembly Delegation Returns From Visit to Poland

LD091025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) — Baha al-Bin Ahmad, deputy speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, and members of his delegation returned home yesterday after a few days' visit to Poland.

In a statement to INA, Ahmad Baha al-Din Ahmad said that during his visit, he had talks with the speaker and members of the Polish Parliament as well as with a number of senior government officials. The talks centered on the development and bolstering of relations between the two countries.

He added that he has reviewed with the Polish side the development of the Iraq-Iran war and the contents of President Saddam Husayn's message to the rulers of Iran. He added that he sensed great understanding and support from the Polish officials for Iraq's peaceful stances and its efforts to restore security and stability to the region.

Oil Minister Speaks on OPEC Agreement

JN100919 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0744 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (WAKH) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Taqi al-'Uraybi has affirmed that in its recent agreement OPEC proved it is still a framework within which political differences among member-states can be avoided. In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published today, the Iraqi minister said the objective of the agreement is to remove the oil market surplus produced during the past months, and then to return to a just quota in the market that is in line with the organization's volume in world oil trading. This means that securing this quota in the market is still one of the organization's policies. This quota will be determined in agreement with non-OPEC oil-producing countries.

Al-'Uraybi explained that the agreement came as a result of previous discussions, pointing out that it is in line with the political decision announced by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He affirmed: Iraq's stand toward its quota is constant. It is a political subject that cannot be changed and I cannot be flexible toward it as long as the war is on. He affirmed that all member-states are currently willing to implement what has been agreed on, whether those calling for adopting immediate, permanent, and tough measures to bring the price of the barrel to $28 as soon as possible, or those who believe that it should begin with a reasonable price of $17-19 per barrel and then be brought higher in the future.

The Iraqi minister pointed out that the next meeting scheduled for 6 October will decide whether to continue with the current agreement or reach a final agreement. He said that his country does not support or object to any request by any country to increase its quota, but "we want objectivity in this respect and we want a real and just assessment of all the member-states' quotas." He said the marketing experts who will follow up the member-states' production and commitment to quotas will be assigned the task of drawing up a price scale for OPEC oil.

Reagan Cables King Husayn on Anniversary

JN110531 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The one Jordanian community celebrates His Majesty King Husayn's accession to the throne today. [passage omitted on Jordan's achievements under King Husayn and on cables received on this occasion from Jordanian personalities and organizations]

King Husayn received a congratulatory cable on the occasion from U.S. President Ronald Reagan in which he expressed in his name and on behalf of the American people to his majesty and to the Jordanian people best wishes on the anniversary of his majesty's accession to the throne.

President Reagan said in the cable that throughout the years King Husayn's rule has been characterized by a principled commitment to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East and a better life for the Jordanian people. Reagan noted that in light of King Husayn's continuous directives Jordan has always followed a wise course. President Reagan expressed the hope that peace will be achieved in the Middle East in the near future. [passage omitted]

Al-Rifa'i Comments on Relationship With PLO

KUNA: Reiterates Support

LD091422 Kuwait KUNA in English 1329 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, Aug 9 (KUNA) — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i was quoted here Saturday saying his country is not seeking to create an alternative to the Palestine Liberation Organization, which he said is the legitimate representative of Palestinian people.

"Rubbish and baseless," said Al-Rifa'i about reports that Jordan is working to find a substitute to the PLO in Mideast peace talks.

Al-Rifa'i, in an interview published in weekly *"Al-Nahar Al-'Arabi Wa Al-Duwali"*, affirmed that Jordan still considers the PLO as the sole legitimate speaker of the Palestinians and will not attempt to bypass the organization through unilateral peace negotiations with the Zionist entity.

The premier, however, was critical of the PLO saying it had welshed on pledges to accept U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 in exchange for American and Israeli endorsement of PLO participation in an international peace conference on the Middle East conflict.

He claimed that the PLO had agreed, during the Palestinian-Jordanian peace-moves coordination talks throughout 1985, to accept 242 which recognizes Israel's right to exist and this readiness was conveyed to a number of foreign governments especially East bloc countries.

But, Al-Rifa'i said, the organization then demanded advanced American and Israeli recognition of Palestinian self determination and this shattered efforts to convene the international peace conference.

"It is unreasonable that any party is invited to take part in a conference while he rejects the principles on which the meeting is held," Al-Rifa'i said about PLO refusal to approve 242.

The PLO had said it cannot accept 242 as a basis for peace talks with Israel because it does not provide for the fulfillment of national Palestinian rights including self determination and was merely considering the Palestinians as refugees.

The premier stressed that any peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, should have prior Arab backing, and be reached through dialogue within international framework.

He added that the peace talks should involve all parties to the conflict as well as the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Commenting on Jordanian reconciliation of Iraq and Syria, Al-Rifa'i stressed that King Husayn is pursuing efforts to patch up relations between the two Arab countries which are ruled by rival wings of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party.

He said Jordan believes the success of its mediation between Damascus and Baghdad "provides an axis for future Arab action."

The Jordanian monarch has been seeking to clear the atmosphere between Syria and Iraq whose feud had posed the greatest obstacle to convening a long-delayed Arab summit that was to discuss mainly collective Arab efforts to resolve the Arab-Israel and Iran-Iraq conflicts.

Turning to the six-year Gulf war, Al-Rifa'i said the conflict is having catastrophic effects not only on Iraq but the Arab world at large.

He said Arab governments should consolidate their support of Baghdad which has been battling to defend "Arab existence in the region."

QNA Reports Further Remarks

JN100631 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 10 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Beirut, QNA — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has denied that Jordan is seeking to establish an alternative organization to the PLO and affirmed Jordan's refusal to participate in an international conference on the Middle East without the PLO. In a statement to the *Al-Nahar al-'Arabi Wa al-Duwali* to be published tomorrow, Monday, Al-Rifa'i affirmed that Iraq is not only defending its territory but is also defending the entire Arab nation. He added that the defensive war Iraq is waging is not an Iraq-Iran war but a battle between Iran and Arab existence in the region. He said: We are seeking to achieve a unified Arab stand to support Iraq and its repeated calls to end the war through peaceful means.

Al-Rifa'i denied the possibility that Jordan might participate in a peace-keeping force in Lebanon. He affirmed that Jordan supports Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. He indicated that only the Lebanese can resolve the Lebanese crisis and that what is taking place in Lebanon is a result of the involvement of various foreign sides. He said that the current situation there is a Lebanese affair and that the solution lies in the hands of the warring Lebanese sides. The prime minister urged the Lebanese to end what is taking place in Lebanon since external considerations can help if the Lebanese agree. Al-Rifa'i expressed support for Syria's efforts to end the fighting in Beirut and separate the warring factions. He said that he hoped the Syrian role in Lebanon will enable all the Lebanese sides to reach an agreement among themselves, end the civil war, and safeguard the independence and freedom of Lebanon which is part of the Arab nation. Al-Rifa'i affirmed that the Jordanian mediation between Syria and Iraq is continuing since this is a pan-Arab prerequisite. He affirmed that the Jordanian-Egyptian relations are based on the principle that Egypt should return to the Arab fold in view of Egypt's important role on several levels.

WAKH: W. Bank Mayors' Documents Not 'Recognized'

JN091231 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1140 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Amman, 9 Aug (WAKH) — Marwan Dudin, Jordanian minister of occupied territories affairs, today decided to stop recognizing all documents issued by eight West Bank mayors. The decision was issued against Hilmi Hannun of Tulkarm, Bassam al-Shak'ah of Nabulus, Wahid al-Hamdallah of 'Anbta, Ibrahim al-Tawil of al-Birah, Father 'Awdah al-Rantisi of Ramallah, Ahmad Shawqi al-Mahmud of Janin, Hijazi Rashid of Bi'r Dabun, and Amin al-Nasr of Qalqilyah.

Marwan Dudin Receives Three West Bank Officials

JN101654 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Marwan Dudin, minister of occupied territories affairs, received Bethlehem representative Muhammad Salim al-Zuwayd, Jerusalem health director Dr Yasir 'Ubayd, and Nabulus Mayor Hafiz Tuqan separately in his office today. During the meetings, they reviewed West Bank citizens' needs in general and the conditions in Bethlehem District, the health conditions in Jerusalem, and Nabulus Municipality's needs and future projects.

Representative Al-Zuwayd presented to the minister a number of urgent projects in Bethlehem District; namely, school buildings, water, and the situation in the village councils. Dr 'Ubayd reviewed the health conditions in Jerusalem in view of the Israeli occupation authorities' repressive actions and the obstacles they create to hamper progress in the Arab institutions. He also reviewed current efforts to establish an Arab hospital in Jerusalem to meet the city's health needs following the closure of the Hospice Hospital. Tuqan presented a detailed explanation of the conditions in Nabulus Municipality, its current projects, and its future projects to meet citizens' needs.

During the meetings, Dudin stressed the importance of the national Arab institution's role in serving the citizens in the occupied territories as well as the need to eliminate the difficulties facing citizens there. He also stressed the ministry's concern over helping citizens to improve their living conditions to enable them to remain on their land and foil the occupation authorities' plan to empty the land of its inhabitants. He said that the 5-year development plan for the occupied territories will meet citizens' needs and will affirm Jordan's national commitment to the citizens in the occupied territories.

Canary Islands Prime Minister Leaves Amman

JN091446 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Amman, 9 Aug (PETRA) — Canary Islands Prime Minister Jeronimo Acevedo Saavedra left Amman today following a visit to Jordan that lasted several days. During the visit, he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of senior officials. He also visited some historical and cultural sites in the country. [passage omitted]

Central Bank Official Views New Financial Measures

JN091622 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Excerpt] Amman — A government investment programme involving an expenditure of JD 125 million over a period of two years and the introduction of new regulations on the banking and financial sectors are part of recent measures taken by the government to bolster the economy and boost investment in the Kingdom, the Central Bank said Friday.

Dr Mahir Shukri, the bank's deputy governor, said the programme represented "an accelerated investment within the context of the (1986-1990) five-year development plan."

A cabinet statement issued on Thursday said the government will reorganise the banking sector, spend more on housing, offer loans to farmers and increase spending on health projects. The decision was issued after the cabinet reviewed a joint memorandum submitted by the ministries of finance, industry and trade and the Central Bank.

Dr Shukri said the financing of the programme will be from the five-year plan's budget and a JD 25 million loan from the Social Security Corporation to be repaid annually over a period of 10 years with an interest rate of 9 per cent.

In a brief interview with the *Jordan Times*, Dr Shukri said the thrust of the new programme is aimed at "liberalising the money market" through the introduction of new regulations on banks and moneychangers.

He said the government intends to "float down" interest rates to encourage investments but did not say when the decision would become effective. He said that a decree may have to be issued to that effect.

He explained that the decision by the government to increase the capital base of banking institutions through mergers was aimed at "strengthening the banks' dealing capacity and improving their services." He said the measure "will decrease the number of investment banks in the Kingdom."

"To compensate (moneychangers) we have decided to allow them to merge together to get an equity base of JD 4 million plus JD 2 million in floating shares (to the public) to become an investment bank," Dr Shukri said.

Dr Shukri confirmed that there was no intention to allow new foreign banks to establish branches in the Kingdom.

He said the government has decided, however, "to scale down the scope of operations for moneychangers and limit them to dealing with banknotes."

Responding to a question on whether the Central Bank was facing a decline in foreign currency reserves, Dr Shukri said: "What is really happening is a shift in foreign currency reserves." He said that Jordan is lending Iraq $500 million to be repaid over a period of four years. "If you count the $500 million out, then yes, we have a decline," Dr Shukri said. "But, including them means we have increasing or at least stable, reserves."

A prominent Jordanian economist said he viewed the plan as mainly aimed attracting foreign capital and encouraging Jordanian expatriates to invest in the Kingdom.

"By introducing this programme, the government is actually expediting the five-year development plan," Dr Fahd Fanik said in an interview with the *Jordan Times*. "It is not really a radical departure from the original plan, rather an accelerated continuation," he added.

Dr Fanik predicted that the government was most likely to decide to "float interest rate so that they will find their own level. Naturally, they will go down."

Reviewing the impact of such a decision, Dr Fanik said the move was "good for investors and bad for depositors." He said he expected lower interest rates "to encourage people to invest their money in different business."

On mergers of banking institutions, Dr Fanik expressed doubt that there will be major mergers of banks. "However," he said, "we have to wait and see... it is good to try."

He described as "out of the question" the possibility of a devaluation of the dinar. "If there was such a decision, this would have been the best time to do it... However, with the introduction of this programme, it means the idea has been ruled out." [passage omitted]

AL-DUSTUR Welcomes Shultz Statement on Gulf War

JN100806 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Aug 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "The Gulf War and the Responsibility of the Superpowers"]

[Text] We have frequently called for cooperation between the superpowers to halt the bloody war in the Gulf. Thus, we regard U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' statement on an agreement between the United States and the USSR to seriously cooperate to end this war, a very important statement. If this is implemented, it would herald an end to this bloody nightmare.

We notice that this is the first time the Americans have announced that they have seriously started, in cooperation with the USSR, to seek an end to the Gulf war which is now threatening to undermine security and stability in the entire region. We also notice that this is the first time also that a senior U.S. official admits that Washington and Moscow have complete conviction that they possess various means with which to end this war. This precedent on which the viewpoints of the two superpowers meet on the Gulf war may be a unique development regarding regional conflicts. Thus, this news will make many optimistic that the expected meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev before the end of this year would help to alleviate world tension and reinforce peace.

We consider this statement by the U.S. secretary of state a positive development in the perception of the two superpowers of the dangers of the Gulf war. We also consider it an indication of the two countries' sense of responsibility toward world peace issues. Therefore, we welcome such a positive course reflected by the U.S. secretary of state's statement and hope that intentions will be translated into practical measures to end this war as soon as possible. We also hope that the Iranian leadership will meet its responsibility and accept Iraq's peace call and contribute to international efforts aimed at ending this destructive war by responding to the voice of reason and the principles of Islam.

Fighting Erupts in East Beirut 8 Aug

NC081512 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpt] According to preliminary reports, the sudden artillery shelling of the eastern areas this afternoon left seven persons wounded. The escalation of the military situation today extended beyond the capital's combat lines and involved residential areas well away from the demarcation lines. As of 1515 today, the clashes along the Sodeco, Primo, and Al-Barjawi combat lines, which involved the use of rockets and machine gun fire, were stepped up; 107-mm Grad weapons were used in the subsequent shelling that reached the Al-Matn coastal areas. According to security organs, the sources of fire were in Bisharah al-Khuri, Ra's al-Nab', and the Al-'Amiliyah Collage areas. [passage omitted]

Hubayqah, Al-Jumayyil Linked to Battles

NC101542 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Fierce fighting between supporters and opponents of Samir Ja'ja' is still going on in several East Beirut areas. The fighting is particularly intense near the Phalangist Military Council, in Al-Karantina. Gunmen have taken to the streets in these areas and set up roadblocks and earth ramparts on several major roads. Security sources refer to scores of casualties, some fatal.

It has been learned that these clashes have also spread to Upper al-Matn, where opponents of Ja'ja' are attacking one of his military barracks. Reports indicate that the purpose of the fighting is to oust Ja'ja' and his Executive Committee. According to these reports, Ja'ja' may have taken refuge in Jubayl, a stronghold of his supporters.

According to well-informed sources, the opponents of Ja'ja' will have the upper hand if they succeed in taking over the Phalangist Military Council in Al-Karantina. Military sources in Al-Yarzi told our radio this afternoon that oppenents of Ja'ja' are now in total control of B'abda, Al-Hadath, and Al-Hazimiyah. According to these sources, violent clashes are continuing in Furn al-Shubbak and Al-Karantina; the Army is taking a neutral position in the current conflict.

Our radio learned a short while ago that supporters of Elie Hubayqah, the former chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, and the Phalangist regular militiamen who are taking part in the fighting against the forces of Samir Ja'ja', are manning roadblocks in the areas they now control in East Beirut.

We were told not long ago that the clashes have abated in most East Beirut areas. The fighting is still going on, however, around the Phalangist Military Council in Al-Karantina and the Radio Free Lebanon building. Intermittent fire can also be heard on the outskirts of East Beirut.

It has also been learned that anti-Ja'ja' Phalangists in Upper al-Matn have tightened their grip on Al-Matn. Ja'ja' followers are now assembling in Jubayl, having withdrawn from other positions.

Well-informed sources, commenting on the current events in East Beirut, attribute them to an attempt by Ja'ja' to preempt a new uprising that might have been prompted by recent political contacts. These contacts have given rise to dissent among the regime's allies. Other reports say that the present conflict is between Ja'ja's militiamen and the Phalangist followers of Amin al-Jumayyil.

Confirmed reports from East Beirut indicate that the current spate of fighting began last night when Ja'ja' embarked on a campaign on purge the Lebanese Forces of his adversaries, particularly the pro-Al-Jumayyil wing of the Phalangist cadres.

Ja'ja, Sa'adah Meet Committee

NC101848 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1745 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] We start this newscast by apologizing for its brevity. The reasons are already known.

The main topic of this newscast is the security events that have taken place in some eastern areas since last night.

According to the latest information, calm returned this evening where tension prevailed during the day. The roadblocks set up on the main roads have been removed.

Meanwhile, contacts among leaders are under way to bring things back to normal. The committee charged with dealing with the security situation is now meeting at the central headquarters with Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah and Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Dr Samir Ja'ja'.

Events are as follows: A Lebanese Forces military police patrol apprehended a number of individuals for interrogation in the area of Mar Mikha'il yesterday evening. After this task was carried out, some areas in Al-Ashrafiyah became tense. The authorities concerned soon dealt with this tension, but those who are harmed by the return of calm opened fire in the direction of some of the Lebanese Forces positions in the vicinity of Al-Ashrafiyah shortly before midnight last night. At dawn today, tension returned and again some of the Lebanese Forces positions were fired upon. Roadblocks were also set up on some of the main roads. This situation continued until this evening when the shooting stopped and the gunmen withdrew from the streets. Meanwhile, the leaders continued to deal with the situation. It has been learned that certain parties tried to exploit events in order to undermine the eastern area's security and stability.

Therefore, as we stated at the outset of this newscast, a meeting is being held at the central headquarters between the committee charged with dealing with the security situation and the Phalangist Party leader and the chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. Meanwhile, there is complete calm in the various eastern areas.

The committee charged with dealing with the situation on the ground has visited these areas and positions, and managed to pull back the gunmen and remove the roadblocks.

Leaders Issue Statement

NC102156 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2113 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The meeting attended by Dr Samir Ja'ja' and Dr George Sa'adah ended a short time ago. The following statement was issued. It was read out by the Phalangist Party leader:

The Political Bureau held a meeting at 1200 today and arrived at an agreement to call on the warring parties to withdraw immediately. The terms of the agreement included a clause saying that the Phalangists, as usual in all crises, will deal with the causes and aftermath. As soon as the agreement was reached a committee of Political Bureau members proceeded to put an end to the regrettable incident that occurred today.

The Political Bureau held another meeting this evening.

In order to implement the clause related to remedying the causes and dealing with the aftermath, the following decisions were adopted:

1. Tomorrow will be a normal day.
2. The Political Bureau and the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee will meet with military officials at the central headquarters [of the Phalangist Party] at 1900 tomorrow to examine the situation.
3. The Political Bureau will hold a meeting at 1000 on Thursday to look into the causes of the incident and study ways of preventing the recurrence of such incidents. The Phalangist Political Bureau and Central Council will hold their weekly meeting tomorrow as usual. The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee will also hold its weekly meeting at 1700 tomorrow.

Fighting Erupts Anew 11 Aug

NC110605 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Fighting in Beirut's eastern areas erupted anew early today. A show of force was apparent in certain quarters of Al-Ashrafiyah, Furn al-Shubbak, and 'Ayn al-Rummanah. Roadblocks were set up on the main roads. An earthen barrier was constructed on the Beirut-Tripoli road, rendering it impassable. [passage omitted]

The motorcade of Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, chairman of the Phalangist Party's Provincial Council, was ambushed in the Al-Dawrah area at 0130 today. Abu Nadir was hit in the leg when machine gun fire was opened at the motorcade. Ten of his companions were also wounded, three of them seriously. Abu Nadir was transferred to St Joseph Hospital where he underwent surgery.

Life Reportedly Returns to 'Normal'

NC110634 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Fostered by a climate of increasing stability, life in the eastern areas [of Beirut] began to return to normal this morning. Traffic was observed to proceed as usual along most streets after a concerned committee succeeded in achieving the withdrawal of armed personnel and the removal of barricades and roadblocks yesterday. A series of meetings will be held today to promote security and to put an end to the causes behind yesterday's events. The Phalangist Party Political Bureau and the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee will meet with military officials at 1900 today. Prior to this, the Phalangist Party Political Bureau, the Central Council, and the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee will hold their weekly meetings this afternoon.

Israeli Planes Raid Palestinian Camps

NC101305 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1250 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] We have just been informed that Israeli warplanes have been raiding the Al-Miyah wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah campsin the south for some time. Three gunboats have been spotted off the coast of Sidon.

According to earlier security reports, Israeli warplanes flew over Sidon and the nearby Palestinian camps this afternoon following a dawn attack by gunmen on a position held by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the Yatar hills. The Voice of Hope, which is the mouthpiece of the ASL, said that more than 37 shells from an 81-mm mortar fell around the post, but that there were no casualties.

Second Raid Reported

NC101316 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1305 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes again raided the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps near Sidon at 1545 today. The first raid took place at 1530. Three Israeli gunboats were spotted off the coast. According to preliminary information from the south, a number of people were wounded as a result of the first raid, of which five were identified and transferred to the Hammud Hospital.

Israeli Raid on Al-Biqa' Reported

NC111222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1208 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] In an urgent dispatch from Tel Aviv, *Reuter* quotes the Israeli military command as saying that Israeli warplanes have attacked Palestinian bases in Al-Biqa' in eastern Lebanon. The command adds that the bases are located near Ba'labakk and that they are used by Palestinians belonging to the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] faction of the Fatah movement. It further says that all the warplanes returned safely and that the pilots said that they scored direct hits.

Islamic Jihad Rejects 'Plea' for Dialogue
NC091901 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Aug 9 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad, the Moslem group which has claimed the kidnapping of several foreign hostages in Lebanon, Saturday implicitly turned down a plea by British mediator Terry Waite for a resumption of talks on settling the hostage issue.

In a communique sent to a Western news agency here, along with a picture of 55-year-old U.S. hostage David Jacobsen, the group said: "You know exactly our demands and know how to meet them, why not act seriously to find a solution."

The communique, addressed to "all those who seek to settle the hostage issue", appeared to be a reply to Friday's appeal in New York by Mr. Waite, a senior aide to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for renewed talks with all groups holding hostages, including at least three Americans, in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

The Jihad communique raised the issue of "mujahidin" (Islamic fighters) held in Israel, Europe, and Arab jails.

"The hostages have a stand which we will make public shortly in a message they will address to the American people," the communique said, without elaborating. [passage omitted]

The Jihad sent a similar communique to the *Al-Nahar* newspaper Saturday, also with a picture of Mr. Jacobsen. In the *Al-Nahar* statement, it additionally criticized France's policy in the Middle East and the sales of French weapons to Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war. [passage omitted]

Threat To Execute Hostage Received
NC101951 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1946 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] An unidentified person claiming to speak for the Islamic Jihad Organization contacted Radio Free Lebanon a short time ago and said that the organization will execute an American hostage at 1230 [not further specified]. He did not give the reasons.

Hostages Reported Moved in Preparation for Release
NC091449 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1422 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The *Central News Agency* cites security sources as saying that behind-the-scenes negotiations are under way to move some of the French hostages and one American from the areas where they are being held to Beirut's southern suburb in preparation for releasing them. These sources say that the organizations holding the hostages in Al-Biqa' are still insisting in their demands. According to these sources, the kidnappers have split up the hostages and transferred them to various areas from their three places of detention. The kidnappers do not keep the hostages in the same place for too long for fear of military action to rescue them.

Basing its report on diplomatic sources, the *Central News Agency* says that intensive contacts to obtain the hostages' release are under way between the governments concerned on the one hand, and Damascus and certain organizations on the other.

Western capitals have received information that American hostage Terry Anderson, the regional director of the *Associated Press*, is ill and bed-ridden. His captors have managed to bring him some medicine. The health of the other hostages is reported good. The same sources do not rule out the possibility that one of the French hostages may be released soon. They, however, did not disclose his name.

Anti-Syrian Group Takes Responsibility for Beirut Bomb
NC081312 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] An AFP dispatch from West Beirut this afternoon reported that an organization calling itself the Revolutionary Liberation Cells against Syrian Imperialism has claimed responsibility for the car bomb on 'Afif al-Tibi Street in West Beirut. A spokesman for the organization has contacted a foreign news agency in Beirut and said that the Martyr Marwan Hadid group targeted the explosion against a Syrian forces patrol.

Karami Calls for Meeting of 'Entire Government'
NC081244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the Ministerial Committee in Beirut on 8 August — recorded]

[Text][Karami] In light of the president's Army Day address, the diverse reactions to it, its possible consquences, and to forestall any interpretation so that we may not be held responsible for any negative repercussions it may have, I have proposed the formation of a 6-member committee. It will evaluate and analyze the speech in order to draft a working paper capable of promoting a plan for reform and salvation. The ministerial committee has given this idea constant study.

Therefore, we reached a consensus today on the principle that the entire government, by virtue of its reponsibilities, and on the basis of the seriousness with which it has treated this initiative, should agree on what will bring salvation. The people are hoping for this, and are completely confident that it can be done. At the very least, we must not dash their hopes. Thus, we declare that the government as a whole will play this part and do this duty.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister. Does this mean that you will call a ministerial council meeting and invite all the ministers to attend?

[Karami] We will call the government as a whole to consider this matter so that we may proceed as one and assume our reponsibilities.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister. In the event some ministers [word indistinct] the invitation, [words indistinct] the situation?

[Karami] We are announcing our positions today. I do not want to anticipate matters and analyze or give an opinion on something that is still unknown.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister. From your statement we understand that [words indistinct] on the venue.

[Karami] This will be left to chance. We, in fact, will designate the place and invite the ministers after we learn their position.

Birri Welcomes Committee

NC081356 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has responded to Prime Minister Karami's recent proposal as follows: The fact that Prime Minister Karami has proposed the creation of a committee that would include him and the other ministers suggests that his proposal has the substance and seriousness required by the difficult circumstances we are now facing. It also complies with the genuine calls issued by the Islamic Grouping and the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council. The formation of a committee that would include all of the ministers would help to bring about the desired reconciliation, particularly since the committees objective would be to find a way to implement the tripartite agreement, the spirit of which is acceptable to all.

Minister Birri added: This proposal has been approved unanimously, following telephone consultations with former President Franjiyah. If all intentions are sincere, this the way to go, he added.

Soviet Envoy on Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad Summit

JN091008 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 7 Aug 86 p 15

[By Muwaffaq Madani]

[Excerpts] Beirut — Informed sources have told *Al-Bayan* that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's supporters in the Phalangist Party in the northern Al-Matn area are carrying out military training exercises, using sophisticated weapons, in preparation for an operation by the Syrian forces, or the parties which are allied to it, against this area. These sources say that President al-Jumayyil is taking into consideration the possibility of a Syrian military operation against his palace in Bikfayya to tighten Syrian control in his area in northern Al-Matn and force him to resign. [passage omitted]

In another development, press sources have cited Soviet Ambassador in Beirut Vasiliy Ivanovich Kolotusha [name and title as published] as saying that he expects a summit between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad this autumn to pursue the dialogue that was interrupted. The Soviet ambassador also told journalists in Beirut that he sees no obstacles to the rapprochement between the Lebanese and Syrian leaders for the resumption of the discussion of the Lebanese issue. However, he believes that the Lebanese state of affairs is very complicated.

Ambassador Kolutsha said that the USSR continues to have relations with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat but that they cannot be described as good.

AL-AHRAM Cites UK Weekly on Coup Attempt

PM081517 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Muhammad al-Hinnawi report from London: "British Report Reveals Communist Coup Attempt Against Syrian President; United States Informed Al-Asad of Details of Conspiracy"]

[Text] Reliable press reports in London have confirmed that a communist coup attempt took place against Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and that the United States informed Al-Asad of the details of the conspiracy through senior U.S. officials who visited Damascus consecutively. These were CIA director William Casey; U.S. UN Ambassador General Vernon Walters; and Richard Murphy, U.S. envoy to the Middle East.

The *Foreign Report*, which is published by the British weekly *The Economist*, said that the conspiracy was the cause for the recent rapprochement between Syria and the United States which gave Al-Asad a CIA report on the Soviet Union's involvement in the conspiracy and that Al-Asad early last June executed 16 officers, most of whom were pilots.

He also arrested and dismissed 200 senior officials in the government and in the ruling Ba'th Party loyal to Moscow, in addition to hundreds of politicians, lawyers, and journalists sympathizing with the Soviet Union.

The report said that the Soviet Union countered the Syrian measures by postponing the official visit which Al-Asad was scheduled to make to the Soviet Union and postponing the dispatch of a large shipment of Soviet aircraft and missiles which were due to be delivered to Syria this month.

For his part, the report says, Al-Asad countered these measures by canceling the idea of forces from Eastern Europe participating for the first time in the UN peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, thus preventing the Soviet Union from having the foothold which it was hoping for.

The report says that Syria informed the United States step by step of the purge operations it was carrying out against the Syrian communists and that in their turn the Americans informed Israel of the same. The report says that Syria has since shown a great amount of moderation with regard to the United States and international terrorism, pointing in this respect to the Syrian official statement issued on 8 July condemning the attack on the Madrid airport on the grounds that this caused great damage to the Arab nation's struggle and to Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement 4 days later in which he said: "Attaining strategic parity with the Zionist enemy is the road to peace in the Middle East within the framework of an international conference, though this strategic parity does not mean recourse to war."

The report says that Syria had for some time wanted to improve its relations with the United States and that Al-Asad expressed this wish to Greek Prime Minister Papandreou during his visit to Greece. The report also points out that the Greek prime minister's wife, who is American-born, visited Damascus 7-9 July, with the U.S. Government's blessing, where she met with President al-Asad. The topics discussed included the question of American hostages.

The Americans, the report says, are not much inclined toward the Greek prime minister but they approved his mediation with Syria in an attempt to distance Syria from the Soviet Union.

The report also says that the Soviet Union's participation in the coup plan through Soviet intelligence officers in Syria was originally aimed at setting up a Syrian shadow government that would take over power on Al-Asad's death but the plan later changed into an attempt to topple Al-Asad and replace him with a communist military regime.

Concluding, the report says that it is unlikely that Al-Asad will at once completely switch his loyalty from the Soviet Union to the United States for he is still in need of Soviet arms. He also wishes to continue to lead the Arab "rejectionists," which is the reason why he is adopting an extremely hard line toward King Hassan's meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Spokesman Notes Israeli Air Attacks on Al-Biqa'

JN111335 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — A military spokesman has stated the following: In an escalation of acts of aggression, the Israeli Air Force attacked populated centers in areas where our forces are present in fraternal Lebanon in Majdalyun and Hallat Ba'labakk in Al-Biqa' at 1340 [1040 GMT] today, Monday, 11 August 1986, killing or wounding several civilians, and damaging houses and properties. Our air defense means in the area confronted them, forcing them to return toward the sea.

Bush Reportedly Met Official in Jordan

JN100716 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0643 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (WAM) — Diplomatic sources in London have said that U.S. Vice President George Bush's recent tour of the region included a secret tripartite meeting during his stay in Jordan.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, the sources explained that this meeting, which took place off the coast of Aqaba on Jordanian King Husayn's yacht, which the king himself was steering, included a high-level Syrian personality, in addition to Bush.

The sources said it is most likely that the Syrian personality was either Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam or Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. They said that the meeting, which was shrouded with secrecy and amid tight security measures, lasted about 3 hours, and took place at Bush's request and King Husayn's mediation after Damascus' rejection of a U.S. proposal that Bush pay a visit to Damascus.

Bush, Israelis Considered 'Aggression' on Syria

JN081037 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Perhaps Vice President George Bush is still briefing President Reagan on the results of his mission to some Middle East countries, especially Israel. But what were the topics discussed between George Bush and Zionist officials? They say these topics concerned the Tabah issue and what is called in the United States and Israel the Middle East peace efforts. But one is not so naive as to believe this was everything. The real issues discussed were not given in any of the media reports released about the talks between George Bush on one hand and Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir on the other. We are confident that the U.S. and Israeli sides have not announced anything about the issues which were seriously discussed.

These serious issues go under one heading: the possibility of launching an Israeli attack against Syria. To counter the assumption that we are presenting a daring hypothesis, we immediately hasten to list the Israeli and U.S. statements and actions in order. First, the end of Israeli military maneuvers coincided with Bush's visit to Israel. Second, Israeli Army Chief of Staff Moshe Levi said during Bush's visit that Syria will launch an attack against Israel and that President Hafiz al-Asad has made a decision to this effect. The declaration by the Israeli chief of staff and the Israeli military maneuvers are aimed to serve as a justification for Israel's aggression. Israel tells world public opinion that its aggression will be a preemptive strike. Thirdly, George Bush's personal feelings toward Syria are not friendly, not to mention of course the U.S. hegemony strategy which Bush is implementing in his capacity as an important pawn in the U.S. Administration. When George Bush was his country's ambassador to the United Nations and the Security Council in 1973, he said Syria does not deserve peace. God willed that Bush's spite should turn against him when the October liberation war was launched, 2 weeks after his harsh statements against Syria. It seems George Bush's feelings toward Syria remained unchanged. Bush said last week that Syria's stand is negative toward what he called peace, U.S.-styled peace, of course. Therefore, George Bush might have talked with the Israelis about Tabah, but the issue which was certainly of more importance was considering the possibility of launching Israeli aggression against Syria.

Al-Asad Meets With Fatah Dissident, Delegation

JN091926 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — At 1145 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the Fatah uprising movement delegation led by Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah], secretary of the Fatah Movement Provisional Command. The delegation comprises Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, assistant secretary of the Provisional Command; Abu Majdi, deputy secretary; and Abu 'Ali Mahdi Bsaysu, Abu al-Amjad, and Abu 'Isa, members of the Provisional Command. The talks centered on the situation in the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

President Al-Asad stressed Syria's support for the Fatah uprising movement and its national militant course. Al-Asad also expressed Syria's strong support for the Palestine National Salvation Front and its readiness to extend the front all of the necessary assistance.

Tabah Talks Continue; Delegation Remains in Cairo

TA081515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks will remain in Cairo until Sunday in an attempt to resolve the last disputed issues. This refers to the names of the arbitrator or arbitrators and the map attached to the arbitral compromis. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is also taking part in the talks.

The director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, has said the three delegations will meet again tomorrow evening and until then the contacts will continue, with discussions on several possibilities to solve the last problem.

U.S. Mediater To Remain

TA091415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] In Egypt the Israeli and Egyptian delegations are continuing to try to formulate a text for the arbitral compromis over Tabah. U.S. Mediator Richard Murphy has decided to remain in Cairo today in view of the possibility that a solution will be obtained.

The head of the Egyptian delegation, Nabil al-'Arabi, has said the disputed questions are the names of the arbitrators and the appendix describing the borderline in Tabah.

The head of the Israeli delegation, Avraham Tamir, has said the delegations will continue to exchange views until a solution is achieved, however, he said the concluding stage of the talks has not yet arrived.

Sources: Compromis '10 Aug'

TA100425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text]Sources in the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks believe that the formulation of the arbitral compromis will be completed today. The sources told our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that the delegations remained in Cairo over the weekend in order to complete the formulation of the bill, and according to them the only remaining point of controversy, the issue of the map, will be settled today. Last night the delegations met for several hours, and following the meeting the head of the Egyptian delegation said that 2 or 3 weeks are needed in order to complete the arbitral compromis, and that there is no agreement concerning the three international arbitrators.

Egyptian Statement 'No Surprise'

TA101100 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Talks for solving the Tabah dispute between Israel and Egypt continued this morning in Cairo and it is thought that the Israeli delegation, which stayed on in Egypt over the weekend for further discussions, may be returning home this afternoon. Informed sources here in Jerusalem this morning declared themselves not surprised by the statement made by the head of the Egyptian delegation, Nabil al-'Arabi, that the agreement on the arbitration document is unlikely to be signed during the current negotiating session. The apparent deadlock in the negotiations is examined by Arye Haskell:

The Israeli sources consider it likely that the talks will go into yet another round, probably next week, here in Israel, with two major issues still unresolved. One is the selection of international arbitrators. The arbitration will be the work of a panel of five members: an Egyptian, Cairo law professor Ahmad Sultan; an Israeli: Prof Rut Lapidot of the Hebrew University's law faculty; and three others, to be chosen by both sides in a system resembling an international lottery. The United States has a list of dozens of names of possible candidates and Cairo and Jerusalem, without actually knowing who is on the list, have to suggest names. If the same name is picked by both sides, the candidate is on the panel, but so far, it seems, no one has been chosen in this way. The other point of dispute concerns the map which is to be submitted to the arbitrators for their decision. Israel says it should be the old international border as delineated back in 1906, while the Egyptians say that the relevant map is that of 1967, when the whole of Sinai, including the tiny Tabah enclave, was in Egyptian hands. It must be noted that both delegations are under pressure from the United States to bring their negotiations to a speedy end. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who came to the area with Vice President George Bush, stayed on after Bush left in the hope of getting the Tabah negotiations wrapped up and has even engaged in shuttle diplomacy between Cairo and Jerusalem to this end. My sources believe that he may soon be going home, his mission not yet completed.

Texting 'Completed'

TA101620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The texting of the Tabah arbitral compromis has been completed. The Israeli delegation will return to Israel in a few hours. The arbitral compromis will now be submitted to the Israeli and Egyptian Governments for their approval. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami has the details.

[Ben-'Ami — live] This evening we were told by sources in the delegation of directors general to the Tabah talks in Cairo that it was a very difficult birth, difficult, but there is hope for a normal baby. The draft arbitral compromis is ready and agreed on by the two negotiating delegations and what now remains is to choose the three international arbitrators and make a few more technical arrangements in the Tabah area and after that the Israeli and Egyptian Governments will be able to sign the arbitral compromis. The procedure for choosing the arbitrators has also been agreed on by both delegations. The Americans are proposing a list of names of possible arbitrators and the Israeli and Egyptian representatives have to mark three names. When both sides mark the same three names, the choice of the arbitrators will be completed.

This afternoon's agreement in Cairo brings very long and very exhausting negotiations to an end, negotiations in the course of which the delegations headed by Avraham Tamir and David Kimche from Israel and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi from Egypt tried to text a document that would in fact constitute the mandate [last word in English] and guide for the Tabah arbitrators. These negotiations came up against many diffuculties because of the differences of opinion between the two countries over the site of the border between them. Israel claimed the international border was the one marked in 1906 and the Egyptians preferred the border marked on the maps in 1967. The last bone of contention before the final texting of the two countries' claims was superficially marginal: How should the map attached to the arbitral compromis be marked? The Egyptians turned down Israel's demand to mark the 1906 border, but after long hours of waiting and deliberations, this point was also agreed on and the green light has been given to the delegations to bring the draft version of the arbitral compromis to their governments.

The delegation of directors general from Israel will, then, return to Israel this evening, with the newborn baby in their arms.

Kimche on Tabah Talks

TA110526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Interview with David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry and head of the Israeli Tabah delegation, by program moderator David Grossman and political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami; over the telephone — live]]

[Text] [Grossman] Mr Kimche, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir claimed that the Egyptians want to win the Tabah arbitration even before the process has begun. I wanted to ask you whether the agreement we reached ensures that Israel can present its case in a fair way?

[Kimche] Look, it is clear that the Egyptians tried to obtain all they could before the arbitration and negotiations. I think that we got what we wanted, namely, the opportunity to present our case. Generally speaking, as far as I can tell, the Egyptians feel that we put one over on them in the negotiations and we in turn feel that they put one over on us at certain points. This is a sign of healthy negotiations.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Kimche, to be precise, one would have to say that the work has really not been completed: The arbiters have not been determined, there are technical arrangements which must be completed, the normalization talks must be concluded. Can you give us details regarding these unfinished points and tell us how far we are from completing the fundamental discussion regarding our relations with Egypt and when normalization will begin to be implemented?

[Kimche] Well, as for the arbiters, the procedure is mainly based upon a U.S. list of names — not necessarily Americans, there are names of jurists from many countries — and both we and the Egyptians will select names from this list without showing our choices to the other side. If the names we chose and those the Egyptians chose coincide, then bingo — we have an arbiter. So far this has not happened, and we are continuing these efforts. As for the improvement in bilateral relations, I want to say one simple thing: This thing will be tested in action. We have heard a lot of beautiful words and we are certainly encouraged by them, but until we sign the compromis and see whether these words are actually put into action we cannot know precisely how positive bilateral relations will be.

[Grossman] We have already been burned once on this issue of improving relations with the Egyptians. How can we make sure that there is indeed normalization, that relations are indeed as normal as between any two nations?

[Kimche] I think it will take a long time before there are normal relations like between any two countries. I do not think it is realistic to view Israeli-Egyptian relations like we view Israeli-French relations. We were at war with this country for more than 30 years, and it will take some time until we reach completely normal relations. However, I think we should do everything possible, and I am convinced that any sane Israeli wants to see an improvement in our relations with Egypt. We must do everything to bring about an improvement, and one of ways is to try to be done with this issue of the Tabah arbitral compromis.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Kimche, can you give us details about your meeting with President Mubarak in Alexandria over the weekend?

[Kimche] I believe it was a good meeting. It lasted for more than 1 hour and 20 minutes. It was a friendly talk; we spoke of many issues, there was some joking, the atmosphere was excellent. The main issue was obviously bilateral relations, and here I can say that the president gave clear orders to his people to start preparing certain things which I hope will be implemented after the compromis is signed. Whether they will be implemented or not, only time will tell.

[Grossman] Finally, Mr Kimche, regarding the Peres-Mubarak summit: When will it take place and what will it deal with?

[Kimche] We did not discuss this matter. We were told by the president and by Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid that there will be a summit after we sign the compromis. We did not go into details, and I cannot tell you precisely when will it take place. It was said in general terms that the summit will take place after the compromis is signed.

Tamir, Kimche Comment on Peres-Mubarak Summit

TA102020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Returning from Cairo this evening, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office said that the summit meeting between Shim'on Peres and Husni Mubarak will take place regardless of the signing of the arbitral compromis on Tabah. Avraham Tamir told our correspondent Aharon Barne'a that in the most recent round of talks in Cairo a starting point for a new relationship with Egypt was reached.

David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry and co-director of the Israeli delegation, said that preparations for the Peres-Mubarak summit would begin immediately after the Inner Cabinet has approved the arbitral compromis.

Our correspondent goes on to report that progress was made on the question of indemnifying the victims of the Ra's al-Burqa' killings but no agreement has yet been reached.

Richard Murphy, the official who conducted the contacts to promote an agreement on the Tabah affair on behalf of the U.S. Government also arrived in Israel this evening.

The joint communique issued in Jerusalem and Cairo this evening states that the two countries completed the wording of the arbitral compromis. Two issues are still pending: 1) the appointment of the international arbitrators; it was decided, however, that the procedures for the selection of the three arbitrators would be determined in the future; 2) several technical clarifications in the appendix to the arbitral compromis; the way in which these clarifications would be conducted was, however, determined. The communique went on to say that an effort would be made to reach an agreement on these two issues within 2 to 3 weeks.

The draft arbitral compromis will now be submitted to the Israeli and Egyptian Governments for their approval.

Israel, Egypt to Establish Agricultural Project

TA081910 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Israel is to participate in the establishment of an agricultural project for the cultivation of seeds and intensive agriculture near Alexandria. An agreement on this was recently signed between Israel and Egypt, and Israeli experts, who are to serve as advisers on this project, are already there. This has been reported by our correspondent Victor Nahmi'as.

This will be the second Israeli agricultural project in Egypt or, to be more precise, the second farm in Egypt which Israeli experts are helping to run. The first, which is in the center of the Nile Delta, is serving as a model farm for the use of new agricultural technologies. Professor Shmu'el Pohoryles, the Israeli chairman of the joint agricultural committee with Egypt, has told our correspondent that next month groups of Egyptian farmers are to come to Israel to take part in study projects and agricultural demonstrations to be held for their benefit in Israel.

Delegation for Talks With USSR Prepares 'Demands'

TA081755 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the Helsinki talks will demand from the Soviet officials that refuseniks be allowed to emigrate to Israel.

In response to a Soviet demand that Israel stop hostile anti-Soviet propaganda over the issue of human rights, the Israelis will demand that Moscow cease anti-Zionist publications. It has been learned that the Israeli delegation will maintain open communications with the senior echelon in Jerusalem.

For the first time all the leaders of organizations of Israelis of Soviet origin came out yesterday with a joint call to make any development in Israeli-Soviet relations dependent on the immediate release of Prisoners of Zion, the granting of the possibility to emigrate to refuseniks, and a stop to the persecution of immigration activists and Jewish teachers.

An announcement issued by the organizations states that the absence of such a condition in the government's guidelines would be a betrayal of the Zionist movement in the Soviet Union and would destroy the moral foundations of the State of Israel.

On Sunday the organizations will hold a demonstration at the Prime Minister's Office during the Cabinet session. Natan Schcharanskiy has also promised to take part in the demonstration.

Cabinet Briefed

TA101028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] In today's Cabinet session the ministers were briefed about the Helsinki talks which will start next week between Israeli and Soviet diplomatic delegations. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that no decisions were made, but several ministers expressed their opinions on the issue. Minister Moshe Arens believes that Israel must ensure that if relations with the Kremlin are resumed this is only on condition that Prisoners of Zion and Soviet Jewry are released. Minister Avraham Sharir demanded to include a representative of those active on behalf of Soviet Jewry in the delegation to the Helsinki talks, this in order to emphasize Israel's demand to release Soviet Jewry.

Soviet Jewry 'First Item'

TA101058 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1036 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] In today's Cabinet session the government decided that the issue of Soviet Jewry will be the first issue on the agenda of the talks with the Soviets. Several ministers, headed by Minister Moshe Arens, demanded to make the continuation of the talks conditional upon solving the problems of the refuseniks.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that the Soviets informed us through Finland that the discussions will be completely technical in nature, and will deal only with the assets of the Russian Church in Israel. However, the Foreign Ministry believes that the Soviet initiative must be regarded as a signal with far-reaching significance.

Eban Assesses Upcoming Talks

TA101750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Interview with Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Chairman Abba Eban by Gil'ad S[illegible] — live in studio]

[Text][Sher] Israel's relations with the Soviet Bloc have received an impetus over the past few days. We would like to discuss this with the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban. Good evening, sir.

[Eban] Good evening.

[Sher] The exchange of representatives with Poland is already entering the operational stage, so it seems. Some people are saying that Hungary will be the next. What is Moscow's share in these moves?

[Eban] First of all, I welcome this development with all my heart. It is true that this is a preliminary development, but an important one. It is inconceivable that Poland and Hungary, particularly Poland, should act without an atmosphere of acceptance or support from the Soviet Union.

[Sher] Yes. It was reported today that within the framework of the Helsinki talks the matter of Soviet Jews will be raised to the top of the agenda, at least by Israel. What, in your opinion, can we expect from the aspect of the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union, after the talks?

[Eban] First of all, I very much recommend that we should not make our response to the Soviet initiative dependent on their acting for the benefit of the Jews of the Soviet Union, simply because this would not be helpful. We cannot threaten the Soviet Union that we will not speak with it unless it changes its position. On the contrary, the holding of a contact is a lever to help raise the matter of the Soviet Jews, as well as the goal of a renewal of relations. On the other hand, I am not optimistic about the breadth of the discussion that will be possible in Helsinki, because, to the best of my knowledge and experience, the Soviets are very scrupulous about keeping matters in their separate compartments in everything involving spheres of responsibility, and I fear that if anybody begins to talk with a consular official about important political problems, he will come up against, at best, an expression of polite refusal. Therefore I do not think that our mere desire to raise the matter will solve the problem.

[Sher] What about the possibility that the Soviet Union's influence on and involvement in the Middle East, from the political viewpoint, will increase following the latest developments?

[Eban] Well, we will work and see, but I propose that we should be somewhat modest in our expectations. I generally tend to attribute importance to what the Soviets say and they are saying that this step is a step, but is limited and restricted, it belongs to the field of consular interests and they add that there is nothing in it than can presage any recompense regarding their policy in anything involving Jews or diplomatic relations. Sometimes it is better to believe what another country says. I therefore propose that we get everything we can out of this contact, both from the aspect of the contents of the contact, and also from that of the positive atmosphere radiating from it, but let us not think that a solution to the two main problems is at the door.

Exchange of Representations With Poland 'This Fall'

TA081708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Israel and Poland will exchange representations this coming fall. The Israeli Embassy in Bonn has reported that this was decided in secret talks in West Germany. The Embassy's announcement says that even if there is no talk for the time being on the establishment of diplomatic relations, the exchange of representations is a step in this direction.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami notes that Mordekhay Paltzur will be the Israeli Embassy attache in Warsaw. Until recently he served as Israel's ambassador to the Dominican Republic.

Advance Team to Warsaw

TA090723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Our correspondent in Bonn reports that the building that will house the Israeli Embassy in Warsaw, which was closed when the two countries' relations were severed 19 years ago, is currently undergoing repair work. An Israeli advance team will arrive in Warsaw in a few days to open the representation, which will be called an office for the representation of interests.

Hungary Likely To Follow Poland, Renew Relations

TA101038 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpts] "The next country to follow Poland in resuming ties with Israel will probably be Hungary." This was said by political sources in Jerusalem yesterday.

The political sources said that Hungary has better economic and cultural ties with Israel than does Poland, and to judge by all the hints which have accumulated throughout last year there are good chances that it intends to follow in Warsaw's footsteps. Obviously such a development depends upon the quiet agreement of the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Rahel Berger, the *Ma'ariv* correspondent in Cologne, reports that sources in the Israeli Embassy in Bonn have said that as far as diplomatic relations go the Netherlands will continue to represent Israel in Warsaw and the Israeli diplomat will serve, therefore, under the Netherlands flag. Meanwhile the repair work in the old Israeli Embassy building in Warsaw is being completed.

Impending Relations Denied

TA110740 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Excerpt] Last night Jerusalem political sources expressed the view that there are as yet no grounds for the optimistic reports of a resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel and Hungary in the near future. These sources believe that it is true that there has been an improvement in the trade and tourism links between Israel and Hungary over the past year, but it is still too soon to state that there is any real chance of a resumption of the diplomatic relations between the two countries that were severed in 1967. [passage omitted]

Peres Rejects Ceausescu's Proposal To Meet 'Arafat

TA080830 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has rejected Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative to hold a political meeting with key PLO leaders, conveyed by a special emissary who arrived in Israel yesterday. Peres told the emissary about his plans to confer with moderate Palestinian figures but rejected the possibility of any meeting with 'Arafat or his representatives. The *Hadashot* correspondent notes that about 6 months ago the prime minister rejected a previous proposal by the Romanian president to hold a secret meeting with 'Arafat in his country. The Romanian emissary attended a session of the Labor Party Central Committee yesterday.

Shamir, Romania's Stoian Meet, Discuss M.E. Peace

TA101141 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Ion Stoian, the international secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, last Friday told Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu believes this is the right time for a new initiative in the Middle East in the framework of an international conference.

Stoian mentioned the meeting between Prime Minister Peres and Moroccan King Hassan and said that Romania is willing to contribute to the efforts of such a peace initiative. Stoian also said that Romania will be happy to continue the dialogue with Israel even after the rotation. Shamir answered that Israel opposes an international conference, but "we could possibly convene various international elements in order to back up the results of direct negotiations." Our correspondent notes that until now Shamir has never agreed to the convening of international elements at any stage of the negotiations. This is the first time that Shamir has expressed acceptance of convening international elements, even if only after the conclusion of direct negotiations, not before them or as an accompaniment to them.

Stoian expressed the hope that the deep bilateral relations between Israel and Romania in the economic sphere will be extended to the political level, and proposed mutual visits of parliamentary delegations.

Political sources in Jerusalem yesterday noted that there is no connection between the visit of Stoian and the Helsinki meeting.

Romanian Envoy Departs

TA081840 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu is proposing that an international conference for peace in the Middle East be convened, one that will include all parties, including the Palestinians. This was reported by a special envoy from the Romanian president who has visited Israel. The envoy, Ion Stoian, met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and Knesset Member El'azar Granot, MAPAM. Today the envoy returned to his country.

AL-QUDS on Israeli Conditions for Peace Conference

TA081520 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "An International Conference in Name"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the day before yesterday that Israel's agreement to the participation of the Soviet Union in an international peace conference was conditional on the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel as well as a halt to the biased Soviet stance in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Our question is: Have the Arab leaders heard Shim'on Peres' remarks? What will these leaders tell the United States in return for their consent to the participation of the United States in an international peace conference?

We are totally certain that the Arab leaders have heard these remarks and are aware of the complete U.S. bias toward Israel in all the economic, political, military, diplomatic, social, scientific, educational, and cultural fields, but the Arab leaders insist on the need for U.S. participation in all peace efforts and on its own conditions.

Some people try to justify such positions on the basis of the Arabs' defeat in the field of battle, but defeat in battle does not necessarily mean loss of national and diplomatic dignity. We must note in this context that up to this very day some Arabs refuse to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. With respect to diplomatic relations Washington remains the goal of most if not all the Arabs.

Israel, and along with it the United States, wants to convene an international conference on its own terms. They want the Soviet Union to resume diplomatic relations with Israel and announce that it is not on the side of legitimate Arab rights. They also want the Arabs to abandon the PLO before sitting at the international conference table, in addition to their demands on the necessity of the Arabs' concession of their rights in the occupied territories. Consequently Israel and the United States are drawing up plans for an international conference in accordance with their own temperament on conditions, so that the international conference will be in name only.

Shamir Comments on VOA Stations, Soviet Jewry

TA080634 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Israel should go on building the VOA stations in the 'Arava despite the Kremlin's warnings voiced over Moscow Radio last night, to the effect that the installation of VOA transmitters will have an adverse effect on contacts between the two countries. Shamir said: We took into account that the installation of the VOA transmitters would not please the Soviets. Our correspondent Yaron Qulas was speaking to the vice prime minister, and intiially asked him about the upcoming talks in Helsinki.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] We demand a radical change in the attitude of the Soviet authorities toward the Jews living in their country. There can be no meeting or contact with any Soviets in which we do not raise this problem, and we will definitely raise it.

[Qulas] Will progress in the talks with the Soviet Union be conditional on its replies to this question?

[Shamir] This would be part of any possible relations between us and the Soviet Union and would certainly have an impact. I have said that by establishing diplomatic relations with us the Soviets are not doing us a favor, and that we are not prepared to pay any price in exchange. However, if the Soviet Union establishes normal relations with and changes its policy regarding Soviet Jewry, it will have a right to participate in diplomatic processes in the region.

[Qulas] Moscow Radio today [7 August] warned Israel that the installation of VOA transmitters would hinder contacts and ties between Israel and the Soviet Union. In view of this fact, do you think the establishment of the transmitters should be reconsidered?

[Shamir] I did not hear the announcement and therefore find it hard to comment on it. However, if something of this sort was said, let me tell you that we took into account that such a move would not please the Soviets. Nevertheless, we decided to go ahead with it due to our deep friendship with the United States and in view of the condition of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union. [end recording]

'Political Sources' 'Not Worried' by Hassan Speech

TA101158 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir and *Reuter* from Rabat]

[Excerpt] Members of the Prime Minister's Office staff in Jerusalem were not worried by the sharp statements made by Moroccan King Hassan II against Israel over the weekend. The political sources said that King Hassan's remarks were aimed at the Arab world and do not reflect the content of the talks, the understanding and friendship that were felt in the talks he had held with the prime minister.

The sources noted that the projected developments in Israeli-Moroccan relations will show that no change has occurred in the Moroccan monarch's position or the agreements reached in Ifrane. The talks ended in an agreement that the direct contacts between the two countries would continue and that additional Israeli figures, including ministers, would visit Morocco. [passage omitted on the king's statements]

Shahal, Nisim Appointed to Special 'Rotation Team'

TA101115 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 3

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Excerpt] A special team headed by Ministers Moshe Shahal and Moshe Nisim has been appointed to handle everything related to the orderly transfer of the premiership from Shim'on Peres to Yitzhaq Shamir. As will be recalled, the rotation is about to take place in 2 months. The team, to which additional ministers and politicians may be added, will start work in the next few days.

The Likud and the Alignment have already started a separate examination of all the legal issues having to do with the rotation.

Both parties agree that several parts of the coalition agreement and government guidelines must be changed. Some of the alterations stem from changes in circumstances, such as the withdrawal from Lebanon, which constituted a substantial part of the Peres Government's basic guidelines, which no longer needs to be mentioned.

Other changes will be required due to disputes that emerged between the two parties. One example for this is the political appointments for boards of directors of government-owned companies, over which the Alignment and the Likud were engaged in bitter struggles during the past 2 years of partnership. Shamir is likely to ask Knesset Member Dan Meridor to join the rotation team. [passage omitted]

Peres Will Pursue 'Activist' Role After Rotation

TA080639 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Aug 86 pp 1, 20

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres has served notice that he intends to pursue an activist foreign policy after he hands over the premiership to Yizhaq Shamir in two months.

Peres' planned dealings with Palestinians will be accompanied by an "informal" dialogue, according to senior Labour Party sources.

The dialogue will be in the context of the party's new foreign policy platform, adopted some three months ago, which specifically did not exclude non-West Bank Palestinians as potential interlocutors.

The framework and guidelines for the dialogue will be set by the new political bureau, which has yet to be established due to disagreements over its composition. Labour's wide contacts with international organizations, such as the Socialist International, will be utilized to arrange talks with non-West Bank Palestinians.

The Labour sources predicted "serious clashes" if Shamir, in his capacity as prime minister, were to attempt to impede Labour's foreign policy initiatives.

Peres outlined the guidelines of his "activist" approach in a speech to the Labour Party central committee yesterday. Labour, Peres said, "will be a movement that says 'yes' to peace, with responsibility for the future of the nation." Labour, he added, was "prepared to go a long way" for the sake of peace.

Peres listed the concessions to which the government, in his opinion, had agreed during his two years in office. They included international auspices for the peace process, the undertaking not to impose Israeli sovereignty on any other parts of the occupied territories, and the readiness to accept "authentic Palestinian participation" in the peace process.

Observers interpreted the speech as a warning to Shamir not to backtrack on progress or commitments made during the past two years. One party veteran speculated that Peres was also preparing a pre-emptive defence in case he is prevented from functioning fully as foreign minister.

Peres' speech was a harsh attack on the Likud ministers, whom he repeatedly characterized as "nyetsayers." Summing up his two years in office, he said that Israel was in a significantly better position, domestically and in the eyes of the world, than it had been two years ago. [passage omitted]

New Shin Bet Chief To 'Rehabilitate' Service

TA101029 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The new Shin Bet head will enter office in the next few days. It has been learned that he considers his most important job to be rehabilitating the service.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who appointed the new Shin Bet head, has asked him to devote special efforts to rehabilitating the top level of the service, this following the resignation of several prominent leaders in the wake of the No 300 bus affair. [passage omitted]

Ministers Disagree Over Proposed Budget Cuts

TA101111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Finance Minister Moshe Nisim this morning presented his proposal for a budget cut of $300 million to the government. It will only be discussed next week, because of differences with the Defense Ministry. Harley Braidman reporting:

Nisim's proposal calls for a flat 3.9 percent reduction in government spending across the board. There will be no new taxes or levies. The planned increase in public transport fares and a subsidy cut were not included in the proposal. The Treasury spokesman denied that this was connected with the agreement made on wages in the public sector with the Histadrut, but it is well known that the Histadrut has warned that if subsidies are cut and fares go up, then it would mean a free hand to go ahead with wage claims and thus undermine the stability in the economy. The Defense Ministry says it cannot sustain any further budget cuts. Defense Minister Rabin would like to have his budget increased because, in accordance with the Army's long-range plans, the budget is insufficient for carrying out current needs. Budget cut is not being spelled out, but each ministry will have to make its own proposals and, until it does so, contracts with suppliers will be frozen. The Treasury is hoping that the cut will cool down the economy and bring expenditure down into line with income. So far, the government has siphoned off $500 million from the public, but the Treasury says this is a temporary development.

Meron: Alternatives to Lavi 'Already Rejected'

TA110430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Menahem Meron, who resigned from the post of Defense Ministry director general, says that Israel has already examined the alternatives to the Lavi plane of its own initiative and rejected them all. Among other things, the possibility of manufacturing an Israeli F-16 plane was examined. In an interview with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, Major General (reserves) Meron said the battle against the Lavi in the United States stems from fear of competition in the international market.

On another issue, he revealed that during his term in office an agreement was reached between the State Department and the Israeli Foreign Ministry according to which members of the Israeli Defense Ministry delegation would be given diplomatic status.

No Sign Syria To Receive Soviet SS-23's, MIG-29's

TA080917 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Aug 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by 'Imanu'el Rosen]

[Excerpt] Contrary to recent foreign press and *Jane's Defense Weekly* reports, there is no indication that the Soviets are about to give Syria SS-23's and MIG-29's.

It has been reported in several places that the Syrians already have the missles, but senior security sources have reported that the Soviets have not yet transferred them and there is no indication that they are going to do so soon. [passage omitted]

Air Force Attacks PLO 'Targets' in Lebanon

TA101301 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1254 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Today Air Force planes attacked terrorist targets on the outskirts of the refugee camps 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah, southeast of Sidon in southern Lebanon. All our planes returned safely. The pilots reported good hits on the targets.

Our military correspondent Gay Zohar points out that the targets that were attacked belong to Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah terrorist organization and the organization's branch headed by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. The buildings served the organizations as command headquarters and bases for launching attacks.

IAF Attacks Terrorist Targets in Al-Biqa'

TA111144 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1139 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Israeli Air Force planes this afternoon attacked terrorist targets in the vicinity of Ba'alabakk in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. All our planes returned safely to base. The pilots reported good hits. The targets hit were headquarters and a base belonging to the Abu Musa faction of Fatah near Ba'alabakk. The targets attacked served as headquarters and bases from which attacks were launched.

1 ASL Soldier Killed, 1 Wounded in Security Strip

TA101905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] A soldier from the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] was killed and another was wounded in the security strip in southern Lebanon when terrorists opened fire at an ASL outpost. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that shots were fired from an area north of the security strip and that ASL troops returned the fire.

Molotov Cocktail Thrown in Tulkarm District

TA101147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] A Molotov cocktail was thrown at an Israeli car traveling near the village of Dhannabah, in the Tulkarm district, last night. There were no injuries and no damage was caused. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the security forces imposed curfew for 2 hours and conducted searches.

Three Soldiers Injured in West Bank Explosion

TA101430 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1427 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Three IDF soldiers sustained light injuries when a bomb exploded in the pick-up station at the Efrat crossroads in Gush 'Ezyon. The three soldiers were evacuated to the Hadassah Hospital-'En Karem. Army and police forces have arrived in the scene and are investigating.

W. Bank Lecturers Detained for 'Subversive Material'

TA101815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Two lecturers from the Al-Najah University, Nabulus, were detained today and accused of being in possession of subversive material and then released on bail. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the pair are the university spokesman, Dr Sa'id Barakat, and Dr 'Abd Sattar Qasim, a lecturer in international relations. The pair said the material found in their possession belongs to the university archives, its public relations office, and another book written by one of them about the experience of being jailed in Israeli prisons.

East Jerusalem Theater Closed To Block Rally

TA091315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The commander of the Central Command, Ehud Baraq, today closed the Nuzha al-Haqawati Center in East Jerusalem for 24 hours for reasons of security. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a public rally was to have been held in the theater, apparently with the support of one of the terrorist organizations.

Renewed Settlement Attempts Planned for Territories

TA110439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] After a pause of nearly 2 years, settlement leaders say they will step up their efforts to establish new Jewish settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. Settlement leader Elyaqim Ha'etzni told reporter Steve Rodan that the settlers are worried that the Army will try to prevent their efforts by shooting at them, this in the wake of last week's incident in which soldiers fired at settlers as they headed toward a roadblock outside Jericho. The Army says the settlers were trying to break through the roadblock.

[Begin recording] [Ha'etzni] There is great problem that this government, including the Likud, has stopped settlement completely, so it is to be expected that there will be attempts to establish the settlements which the government decided upon and refrained from letting. We want to know whether the Army, when if tomorrow morning it discovers an Israeli place, on some hill, will shoot at us because we contravene the order of the closed area, knowing that we are neither terrorists nor felons of any common law. We want to know whether this is the order of the security minister: to shoot at people who try to settle? This is the main question.

[Rodan] Mr Ha'etzni, will there be now future efforts to settle in Jericho?

[Ha'etzni] Not only in Jericho, all over the country. [end recording]

Jerusalem Voice of Israel Arabic Radio Profiled

TA101240 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 19

[Report by Gay Bekhor]

[Summary] Sha‘ul Menashe, one of the founders of the Voice of Israel's Arabic-language station, occupies a tiny office in Jerusalem, and despite the small quarters and modest equipment, has to date launched more than 1,500 "information campaign" programs in Arabic. "Yes, we are engaged in propaganda aimed at the inhabitants of the Arab countries," he says, "and for us propaganda is not a dirty word. The Nazi propaganda machine claimed that a lie has to be repeated over and over again until it is believed. What we in the Voice of Israel do is repeat the truth over and over, until it penetrates the awareness of our millions of listeners, from Iran to Morocco."

"Despite the peace with Egypt, it appears that it is still necessary to launch a counteroffensive to answer the campaign of hostility and lies that is currently being conducted against Israel over the airwaves. The way the Arab radio stations tell it, Israel is still a Nazi state, Ethiopians are being settled in Arab homes, the Arabs are held in concentration camps in the territories, and there is a torture chamber under the military governor's building in Ramallah. They also claim that Israel is supplying Egyptians with hard drugs, plotting a war, and planning to convert the Arabs to Judaism. And that is just the beginning."

Between 1962 and 1975, the Iraqi-born Menashe edited one of the station's most popular features: "Truth and Lies." But he decided to stop broadcasting it in 1975: "It was my personal decision, because I felt there was no room to continue to attack Egypt after it had reached disengagement agreements with us." The program was rescheduled in January 1985, but this time under a different name: "A Political Diary." The name change was considered a means of emphasizing that the program should not be identified with the earlier show. "A Political Diary" is broadcast three times a week at 0930, and a repeat program is aired on other weekdays at 1930, the program's peak hours. The 15-minute program carries Sha‘ul Menashe's own voice.

"The Voice of Israel's Arabic-language station is one of the most popular stations in the Middle East. We have millions of listeners, although it would be difficult to give an accurate estimate of how many we actually have. A poll conducted in Egypt approximately 6 months ago showed that we enjoy second place in the Egyptian popularity ratings with 26 percent, immediately following Radio Monte Carlo (which broadcasts from France) with 27 percent, and better than Cairo Radio and the BBC. This popularity must be taken advantage of to promote Israel's objectives in the region, and of course to refute lies against us, which is exactly what we are doing."

"It may sound surprising, but right now the most venomous propaganda against Israel does not emanate from Damascus or even from Riyadh; it comes from Amman. The Jordanians want to demonstrate to the Palestinians in the territories that they donot fall short of ‘Arafat or Syria, and they may also want to cover up secret contacts with Israel. That is why Jordan never says 'the prime minister of Israel', which even Syria says, but 'the prime minister of the Zionist enemy,' or 'the Zionist war minister.' This, however, is not the case in Jordan's English or Hebrew broadcasts, where you can hear 'Mr Shim‘on Peres,' or 'Mr Yitzhaq Rabin.' This is a double standard and hypocritical. One day we realized that and broadcast the two versions one after the other, and told the inhabitants of the territories: Watch out, you are being deceived. The immediate result was that the Jordanians stopped using these offensive expressions for 3 months. Now they have resumed the old practice, and not long ago I received a message from the deputy director general of the Jordanian broadcasting authority, via a traveler from Jordan. He wanted to tell me personally: 'Stop that demagoguery.' "

Our method of success in convincing our listeners despite our being an enemy program for most of them is twofold, and the result of many years of work, Menashe says: "First, we broadcast recordings of the Arab leaders. You cannot argue with a recording." We show our listeners that the Arab countries use Israel to attack each other. "Our second method is to try to influence by way of logical deduction, usually with an inclination toward a certain measure of absurdity to highlight certain aspects." Thus we proved that despite his high and mighty statements of solidarity with Libya during the U.S. raid, Al-Asad, who has a large army, did nothing for Libya except make a number of phone calls. When one Arab country accuses the other of cooperating with Israel, we ask: "Is there any other Arab country that cooperates so fully with the rest of the Arab countries like Israel does? If you claim that Israel is so popular, then there is nothing else to do but to accept it in the Arab League, at least as an honorary member."

"Look, we do not state the truth in a vindictive, cruel, or gloating fashion," Menashe says. "Thus, we do not repeat some of the more offensive remarks voiced in the Arab media, such as that ' ‘Arafat is a fag.' Our tactic is not to infuriate and consequently shut their ears; we want to intrigue them and stimulate some of them into some sort of reaction. We always leave an opening for the listeners to argue with us." "People who have come back from Jordan report incredible popularity there. In Cairo we can judge that for ourselves. In Christian Beirut, we and the Voice of Lebanon are almost the only stations that people tune in to." "Sometimes people argue with us and comment on things I have broadcast by broadcasting their own remarks in the Arab media." "We get more feedback through the many letters we receive from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan, and even from Syria and other extremist countries via our post office box in Geneva. In Lebanon, in the territories, and in Egypt, as soon as I have uttered a word in Arabic, people immediately identify me as Sha‘ul Menashe from 'A Political Diary.' "

ALGERIA

CSSR Deputy Trade Minister Arrives in Algiers

LD102253 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Summary from poor reception] Mr Langer, Czechoslovak first deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived in Algiers this afternoon accompanied by a delegation from his country. He was welcomed by General (Habib Khelil), delegate for military projects at the Ministry of Defense.

LIBYA

Sudanese Prime Minister Arrives 8 Aug for Talks

LD081232 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1103 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Sabha, 8 Aug (JANA) — Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the brotherly Republic of Sudan, arrived this morning in the town of the first spark, Sabha, on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

The Sudanese prime minister was accorded a great popular and official welcome. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, was at the forefront of those who welcomed him. The secretary and residents of the town of Sabha, masses of the basic people's congresses, Sudanese brothers who are residing in Sabha, some officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and the ambassador and members of the Sudanese Embassy in the Great Jamahiriyah also took part in welcoming the Sudanese prime minister.

The Sudanese prime minister is accompanied on this visit by Energy and Mining Minister Adam Madibu and Trade and Supply Minister Muhammad Abu Harirah.

Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi made a statement to JANA in which he said, "My visit is in the context of the strong relations between our two countries. This is my first visit since my election as prime minister. During the visit we will meet brother Libyans and will inform public opinion and our two peoples of what takes place.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives

LD090848 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0300 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received yesterday Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi, the prime minister of the sister Republic of Sudan. During this meeting, the prospects for cooperation and unity between the two sister countries were discussed. Also discussed were the means by which the Arab nation can face up to the Zionist-crusader offensive, as well as the problems facing the African Continent represented by the apartheid and the Zionist-crusader infiltration.

Sudanese Condemn 'U.S. Aggression'

LD101112 Tripoli JANA in English 1022 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr Hannibal 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — [Words indistinct] delegation accompanying Sadiq al-Mahdi, the Sudanese prime minister, visited the house of the leader of the revolution and inspected the effects of the failing American-Atlantic barbaric aggression.

The Sudanese delegation reiterated the solidarity of the Sudanese Government and people with the people of Great Jamahiriyah [words indistinct] bold resistance against American imperialism.

The Sudanese delegation condemned the American aggression and the [word indistinct] of the American aircraft carrier Britian in this aggression. The delegation lauded the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people and its historical leadership in the face of that aggression.

Al-Mahdi Comments, Departs

LD092156 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1938 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (JANA) — Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the sister Republic of Sudan, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening after a 2-day visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. A big send-off party was accorded to Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi at Tripoli International Airport where the secretary of the general people's committee was at the fore of the send-off party. Also present were the brother secretaries of the general people's committees, a number of the Armed Forces officers, the heads of the diplomatic missions — Arab and foreign — accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah, the Sudanese ambassador, and members of the Sudanese Embassy in Tripoli.

In a statement to JANA, Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi said: My visit to the Great Jamahiriyah was (?to review) common issues and concerns — Arab, Islamic, and African — as well as bilateral cooperation between us. Our frank, clear, and brotherly review, he said, is a source of satisfaction, particularly regarding the understanding as to what must be done to bolster the march of our nation and to strengthen cooperation between our peoples in the manner that it should be between brothers. He added that: The results which we have arrived at with the brothers in the Great Jamahiriyah were very good and I express my thanks to the brothers in the Jamahiriyah and my best brotherly feelings, which are not new but usual. May God protect the Great Jamahiriyah and its brotherly people.

Libyan Troops in Sudan Linked to Chad Conflict

LD091204 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 9 (KUNA) — "Over one thousand Libyan soliders are presently camping in the vicinity of Elfasher airport," the Sudanese newspaper *Al-Hadaf* reported Saturday.

Elfasher is the capital of Sudan's western province of Darfur on the Libyan border.

The Libyan camp inside Sudanese territory contains some 37 trucks with Libyan plates and bearing different signs, such as the Libyan Red Crescent, and two Libyan aircraft are landing daily at the airport, the paper said.

This activity is closely connected with the ongoing political and military conflict between Libyan and Chad the paper said, adding the Libyan presence in Darfur has nothing to do with relief work as some other papers reported.

It added "the forces of Hissein Habre are currently engaged in a troop buildup near Sudan's borders with Chad."

No official comment is yet available from the Khartoum government.

Al-Qadhdhafi Welcomed in Awbari 10 Aug

LD101530 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The leader of the revolution greeted the masses of Awbari which took to the streets in a mammoth mass gathering this morning to welcome the leader of victory and defiance and to express to him their happiness and pride and their determination to continue the challenge and make sacrifices for their great revolution.

The masses of Awbari marched in solid waves raising green flags, pictures of the brother leader, and banners welcoming their leader, the leader of victory and defiance. Their reverberating chants declared the masses' lasting cohesion with their great revolution and the march of defiance and struggle against imperialism, the crusaders, and their terrorism, and the masses' determination to make sacrifices for the revolution and its leader.

Meets With Congress Secretaries

LD102036 Tripoli JANA in English 1828 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Awbari, Shah Hannibal 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution this afternoon met with a number of secretaries of basic people's congresses and committees at Awbari municipality.

The secretaries reiterated during this meeting their attachment to the pioneering thinking of Al Fatih revolution and their readiness to build a productive municipality and develop its agricultural resources and endeavour to entrench people's authority, the establishment of a [word indistinct] people and training on arms.

Mauritanian Mines, Industry Minister Arrives

LD082123 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Aug (JANA) — Mahfoud Ould Lemrabott, Mauritanian minister of mines and industry, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

The Mauritanian minister renewed his country's complete support and stand alongside the Libyan Arab people in their courageous stand against the unsuccessful and barbaric American/Atlantic aggression.

MAURITANIA

Six Ministerial Changes Announced 10 Aug

LD110047 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The chairmanship of the Military Committee for National Salvation has announced the following appointments have been made according to a decree issued today:

Minister of justice and Islamic orientation: Hamdy Samba Diop
Minister of commerce and transportation: Soumare Oumar
Minister of fisheries and maritime economy: Sidi Ould Cheikh Abdellahi
Minister of equipment: Lieutenant Colonel Brahim Alioune Ould N'diaye
Minister of civil service, labor, youth, and sports: Ethmane Ould Sid Ahmed Yessa
Minister of water supply and energy: Colonel Moulaye Ould Boukhreiss

SUDAN

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi Returns From Libya 10 Aug

JN101106 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi returned to Khartoum at dawn today following an official 2-day visit to Libya during which he met with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and Arab and African issues. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi also met with Major 'Abd al-Sallam Jallud, second in command in Libya, 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee, and the Sudanese community there. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is expected to leave Khartoum for Moscow on Monday on a 3-day visit to the USSR.

Al-Mahdi Makes Statement, Departs for Soviet Union

JN111123 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi left the country for the USSR at 0530 today on a 5-day official visit at the official invitation of the Soviet Government.

In a statement to the press, the prime minister said that his visit to the USSR serves to open a new chapter in relations with the Soviet leadership and people within the framework of the Sudanese policy aimed at adhering to the principle of nonalignment and at dealing with the international community in the service of the Sudanese people's interests and world peace.

The prime minister will hold bilateral talks with Soviet officials this afternoon. The talks will deal with various aspects of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. The prime minister will meet with the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and visit the Kremlin exhibition, Tashkent, and Samarkand tomorrow.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is accompanied by Dr Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, minister of health and social affairs; Dr Muhammad Yusuf Abu Harirah, minister of trade, cooperation, and supply; and a number of officials from the Health and Trade Ministries and from the Prime Ministry Secretariat.

Al-Mahdi was seen off by Dr Bashir 'Umar, finance and economic planning minister, the Soviet ambassador in Khartoum, and a number of officials at the Prime Ministry.

'Source' Comments on Visit

JN091806 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 9 Aug (WAKH) — A Sudanese Foreign Ministry delegation will leave Paris today for Moscow. The visit is designed to prepare for Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's scheduled visit to the Soviet Union on 19 [as received] August.

WAKH has learned that the delegation — which is led by 'Abdallah Jabarah, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and which stopped over in Paris — is instructed to prepare the files Al-Mahdi will discuss with Soviet leader Gorbachev.

A source close to the Sudanese delegation in Paris said that although there were differences over the date of the visit, it will undoubtedly be a new move in the history of relations between Khartoum and Moscow. The source added that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is the one who preferred to make this visit following his meetings with Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam and rebel leader John Garang so that he will be able to thoroughly study this thorny file, which is believed to attract the attention of Al-Mahdi and Gorbachev. On this subject, the source said that although the Al-Mahdi-Haile Mariam meeting on the sidelines of the OAU conference did not produce a joint communique, it left the door open between the two countries and blocked the dramatic winds that shake the region. This is also what took place between Al-Mahdi and Garang. The two men presented proposals designed to hammer out a national reconciliation, but they could not reach a common viewpoint. This will eliminate bloody developments in the near future.

A member of the Sudanese delegation told WAKH that relations between the two countries are still engulfed by vagueness as a result of the activities of deposed President Ja'far Numayri. He indicated that the two countries are eager to surmount this situation so that this will snowball into a common undrstanding of a democratic and united Sudan. The source continued: We do not believe that Moscow will pressure Garang or Haile Mariam to end the crisis in southern Sudan but we believe this issue has become a regional one that goes beyond the south and reaches the Nile and the Red Sea countries. The Soviets realize this situation. This entitles them to play a greater role.

The source termed Al-Mahdi's visit to Moscow as a reconciliation between Moscow and Khartoum after a long separation that started in the mid-1970's. He added that the Soviets have always been friends of Sudan and that what took place during the Numayri era was an exception.

In this regard, the source indicated that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi carries requests for Soviet weapons with him and that he hopes his requests will be met, particularly with regard to spare parts for the Air Force which has almost been incapacitated due to the lack of spare parts. He added that his country is not currently considering signing a friendship pact with Moscow although this could result in terminating the country's most serious problem, which is the problem in the south.

Exports to Egypt Halted Pending Trade Review

EA101808 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *Al-Siyasah* has reported the Sudanese decision to halt exports to Egypt and the decision to review some elements of the trade protocol in the best interest of both countries. The director of the Export Development Directorate in the Ministry of Trade has said that the Egyptian Government ought to pay for Sudanese exports to Egypt in floating rather than fixed [hisabi] dollars. He also said that Egypt should double its total exports to Sudan in order to achieve a balance of trade.

Al-Siyasah said that the decision to halt Sudanese exports to Egypt is viewed as a freeze of the bilateral trade protocol until such time as it is reviewed and the loopholes in it closed.

Al-Mirghani Receives Gambian President

JN071454 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1421 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Aug (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani today received Gambian President Dawda Jawara, who is currently visiting the country. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, as well as issues of mutual interest on the international, African, and Islamic levels.

The meeting was attended by the State Council members, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, and Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Joint Communique Issued

JN081301 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Aug (SUNA) — A joint communique was issued here yesterday on the official talks held between the Sudanese side led by State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani and Gambian President Dawda Jawara. Both sides agreed on diplomatic exchange between the two countries and on finding a formula for trade exchange to achieve cooperation between south and south and to reinforce cooperation among Africans.

Both sides also agreed on exchanging experts in various fields, particularly in agriculture, as well as to develop cultural relations. Regarding foreign relations, the two sides agreed to continue coordination in regional and international organizations, particularly in the OAU and ICO. The two sides affirmed the need to support the OAU so it may play its role in tackling African issues. On the Palestine question, the two sides agreed on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and on an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied in 1967. Both sides affirmed the need to adhere to resolutions of the (word indistinct), OAU, and ICO summits.

They also reviewed the serious situation resulting from the South African regime's determination to continue the apartheid policy. In this respect, the two sides affirmed that the policy of condemnation and denunciation only is insufficient. They agreed on the need to (word indistinct) and besicge the racist regime. They also urged the international community to put more pressure on the racist regime in South Africa to force it to relinquish aggressive policies. The two sides called for an immediate application of Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of South African forces. The Sudanese and Gambian sides expressed regret over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. They appealed to the two parties to end the war in the interest of Islam. They also affirmed the need for the good-offices committee to continue its efforts to stop the bloodshed of Muslims.

President, Delegation Depart

EA091511 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] President Dawda Jawara of the Republic of Gambia left the country at 0600 this morning. [passage omitted] The Gambian president and his delegation arrived in the country last Wednesday. He held talks with state officials and met the president and members of the head of States Council, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the speaker of the Constituent Assembly. [passage omitted] The following was announced in a statement at the end of the Gambian president's visit. Concerning bilateral relations, the two sides agreed on the need for serious efforts to cement them and promote them toward wider horizons. Agreement was reached on a diplomatic exchange between the two countries and on making efforts to find a formula for a trade exchange in fulfillment of the principle of South-South cooperation.

Garang Interviewed on Meeting With Al-Mahdi

JN081037 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Aug 86 p 15

["Text" of interview with Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, by *Al-Ittihad* correspondent Al-Fatih al-Tijani in an "Addis Ababa hotel" following Garang's meeting with Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in Addis Ababa — date not given]

[Text] [Al-Tijani] The last meeting we had with you was in March. Do you think important developments have occurred in Sudan on political and military levels during these months? Has there been any change within your movement?

[Garang] Yes, much has occurred. When we met last March, the government was a transitional one of a military nature led by General Siwar al-Dhdhab. Our evaluation of this government at that time was that it was an extension of the Numayri regime. Today the government is a coalition between Al-Ummah and the Democratic Unionsit Party. Therefore, there is a profound political change, at least regarding the government's form.

Moreover, the Koka Dam meeting took place after last March in which the National Alliance for the Salvation of Sudan and our movement participated. About 50 delegates from both sides attended. We reached an agreement we named the Koka Dam declaration. We reached agreement on many points. The points on which we did not agree were postponed for further discussion. I believe the Koka Dam declaration has now become the basis for the peace process. The Al-Ummah Party also asked to meet with us and delegated its Politburo member, Dr Hamid Baqqadi. I also held a meeting with Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in which a number of officials from both sides participated.

The coalition government came about through the elections. In the Koka Dam meeting we advised that the elections be postponed until after the constitutional conference is held because our movement would be isolated by these elections. After the elections, and regardless of the resulting government, it would be difficult to absorb our movement into the democratic process. As I have said, the government's invitation to us to participate after the elections is an undermocratic practice and our participation will be opportunistic since we have no seats in parliament.

[Al-Tijani] Do these changes have any effect on the movement's position?

[Garang] Our stand will always remain unchanged. We call for a unified Sudan, a secular, democratic country ensuring freedoms and human rights, irrespective of the Sudanese people's racial, tribal, religious, or sectarian affiliations. We endeavor to hold a dialogue to realize this objective. The changes I have outlined do not alter our basic position.

[Al-Tijani] Can we describe your meeting with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi as successful, that it is a step toward peace?

[Garang] The meeting may have been a step in the right direction. We met for about 10 hours and discussed everything. I can say it was successful because at least we met, which is in itself a success. The leader of the outlaws' army, as they call us, met with the Al-Ummah Party leader, who is also the prime minister and minister of defense. We were also able to exchange views so we could understand one another and avoid any distortions of our views. When adversaries meet face to face, it is possible to explain viewpoints clearly. We also issued a joint statement asserting that despite differences over interpretations of the Koka Dam declaration, the two sides agree to continue the peace process within the framework of this declaration.

[Al-Tijani] In what kind of atmosphere were your discussions held? Were they cordial or stormy discussions?

[Garang] Our discussions were extremely frank. There was no animosity because we talked as civilized people. The Sudanese are amiable by nature. Despite their various views, the Sudanese harbor respect for one another.

[Al-Tijani] One of the main points of difference was the abrogation of the September laws. Al-Mahdi has taken important steps in this direction and said he intends to abrogate them. He also said religious laws will not be enacted. Do you not think this is the maximum Al-Mahdi can offer? Why do you continue to clamor about this problem?

[Garang] I have mentioned our position is to seek peace within the Koka Dam declaration framework. In that declaration, we agreed on six points, among which are the Shari'ah laws and discussing all of Sudan's problems and not only the problem of the south. We listed these topics for discussion by the constitutional conference. Among these are the Shari'ah laws, relations between religion and politics, and economic problems. According to Al-Mahdi's statement to the Constituent Assembly, Sudan's debts amount to $13.3 billion. The interest equals 210 percent of our exports. There are also problems in our external relations.

As for our stand on Shari'ah laws, we told Al-Mahdi: If you cancel the Shari'ah laws and replace them with other laws of a religious nature, nothing will change because it is not an issue of names. You must clearly return to the pre-September 1983 laws. We are now waiting to see what Al-Mahdi will do in this regard.

[Al-Tijani] What about other differences?

[Garang] There is the joint defense agreement with Egypt and the defense protocol with Libya. We believe the two are identical regardless of the names. Al-Mahdi said he had announced he would abrogate the defense treaty with Egypt and that there is no defense treaty with Libya. But we are certain such a treaty exists because Libyan planes bombed our positions. We expressed to Al-Mahdi our happiness that he decided to cancel the treaty with Egypt and we are awaiting implementation of the decision.

As for the rest of the six points, I mentioned we agreed on the first point concerning discussing all of Sudan's problems. We agreed that lifting the emergency is linked to a cease-fire. These two points are included in the Koka Dam declaration. The fourth point is the defense treaties with Egypt and Libya and the fifth is on the Shari'ah laws, which he promised to abrogate. The sixth point is the adoption of the 1956 Constitution which was amended in 1964. Long discussions took place on this point with Al-Mahdi discussing the 1985, that is, the Transitional Constitution. He said it was possible to introduce many amendments to this Constitution and make it identical to the 1956 Constitution. We said this does not conform to the Koka Dam declaration, which was signed by the Al-Ummah Party. It is also a complicated, unnecessary measure. It is easier to return to the 1956 Constitution instead of amending it again and again.

[Al-Tijani] Can we say now that differences are revolving around the Shari'ah laws, that the other five points can be agreed upon because differences over them are not great?

[Garang] The point on which there was complete agreement was that concerning Sudanese problems in general. The other points are also somewhat complicated, especially where Al-Mahdi is concerned. For example, concerning lifting the state of emergency, Al-Mahdi said he will lift it when conditions which led to its imposition have been removed. This is like the story of what came first, the chicken or the egg? The condition that led to the imposition of the emergency is the war itself, which we are trying to stop. I do not believe it is possible to cease fire under the state of emergency.

As for the defense treaties, we have talked about them. We have also talked about the 1956 Constitution and the views of both sides. I do not believe the problem lies only with the Shari'ah laws. The important thing is to implement what has been agreed on. Al-Mahdi's political base is the parliament, despite its being partial since there were no elections in 37 southern constituencies. Moreover, political forces like our movement did not take part in them. However, this is the reality. Al-Mahdi's decisions have to pass through the parliament. Can he do that? Can he convince his party, which has 99 seats in parliament, and convince his allies in the coalition of the need to lift the emergency, abrogate the Shari'ah laws, and return to the 1956 Constitution?

In my opinion, these are the difficulties Al-Mahdi is facing. The Democratic Unionists have 64 seats and the Islamic National Front has 61 seats. If he can win 10 parliament members, he could form a new coalition within a new scenario. Politically, Al-Mahdi's position is not firm enough to enable him to make final decisions. Intentions may be good, but the implementation is difficult. In any case we will wait to see what he can do. The ball now is in his court and he has all the chips in his hands. The only thing we have from the Koka Dam declaration is the cease-fire. When Al-Mahdi carries out his promises we will immediately cease fire.

[Al-Tijani] Since you appreciate Al-Mahdi's difficulties and after his meeting with you and the steps he said he would take and the steps he has already taken to prepare the atmosphere for holding the constitutional conference, do you not think you are required to take a step forward and help him overcome these difficulties?

[Garang] We are prepared to help Al-Mahdi. I mean that most of the Sudanese people want peace now. If Al-Mahdi implements what he promised and applies the Koka Dam declaration without hesitation, we will immediately and on the same day announce a cease-fire. This will greatly help Al-Mahdi because it will preempt moves by others.

[Al-Tijani] Recently your forces mounted operations around Juba. What is the strategic military value of these operations?

[Garang] Juba is a large, heavily populated city. An attack on it is unacceptable because it would lead to many casualties. Our soruces in Khartoum and in the Ministry of Defense itself told us there was a plan to transfer large forces to Juba by C-130 transport planes provided by a certain state. The airlift was supposed to start on 18 July. Meanwhile, the government asked international assistance organizations to begin an airlift of foodstuffs from Kampala to Juba. This airlift of foodstuffs would be a cover for transferring forces. These forces were supposed to mount a large-scale attack on our forces on three axes: the Juba-Uganda axis, the Juba-Kenya axis, and the Bor-Malakal axis.

Therefore, we had to defend ourselves by preventing these forces from getting there. As for foodstuffs, we have a relief agency through which we have asked international agencies to extend food assistance to our people in the areas under our control. We will also agree to the passage of food supplies through areas under government control, even through the areas where we have forces, if we ascertain that the supplies are really destined for those who need them and provided they are transported by civilian not military personnel.

These are the reasons for the presence of our forces around the city of Juba. Naturally, they are different from the government's reasons which noted a tribal confrontation between our forces and those of the Mandari tribe. We carried out a tactical measure to prevent the transporting of the forces via air and we will continue to prevent this. Our forces are still near Juba. Recently, we downed a military plane that tried to land at Juba airport.

[Al-Tijani] There have been reports on your occupation of Juba airport. Are they true?

[Garang] We occupied Juba airport for 30 hours on 22 and 23 July. We took control of it again on 26 July. Currently, the airport is within the range of our artillery.

[Al-Tijani] During his news conference I asked Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi his opinion of the point that was deferred in the Koka Dam declaration on the government's pledge to resign after the constitutional conference. Al-Sadiq said no agreement has been reached on that point, and that as difficult as it is, it can be discussed at the constitutional conference. He also said that a formula can be found to accomodate the movement in the democratic process. What is your opinion?

[Garang] It is true that the handling of this point was deferred without an agreement being reached on it. However, we insist on it for logical and practical reasons. In Koka Dam we argued that in the absence of basic agreements it would be a mistake to hold elections because they would be partial — which they were. It would also be difficult to absorb the movement afterwards — something we are not after but we are seeking a share in the decisionmaking. After we reach an agreement at the constitutional conference, we believe it is logical that the agreement be enforced by a provisional national government agreed upon by the conference. Then general elections can be held with the movement's participation in order to elect a parliament in which all Sudanese political forces are represented.

[Al-Tijani] Will you participate in the provisional government you are calling for?

[Garang] We certainly will.

[Al-Tijani] In the event an agreement is reached at the constitutional conference, what would be the fate of your forces?

[Garang] This question should be directed to Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the Sudanese Army. Currently we are an army which controls a substantial portion of the countryside of southern Sudan, and we are running these areas. We also maintain a presence in southern Kurdufan and south of the Blue Nile. Our army includes men from the Nuba mountains and the Ingessana area. Our army should not to be ignored or underestimated. There are two armies in Sudan today: the state army and ours. We make no pretense to a capacity to absorb the state army and we hope the other side entertains no hopes to absorb us, because this attitude will not promote peace. Naturally, there cannot possibly be two armies or governments in one country. Therefore, we envisage a merger of the two armies. In 1973 peace was attained through the absorption of Anya Nya-II into the Armed Forces. I do not think this is possible now because it will not achieve peace. The only possible option is a merger.

[Al-Tijani] Practically speaking, how can a merger be achieved?

[Garang] It is a truly complex issue and I cannot answer the question offhand. Military experts on both sides may work out the details. It is most important to agree on principles. Technical details need further investigation.

[Al-Tijani] Dr Hasan al-Turabi, leader of the Islamic National Front, has already met with some members of your movement in London. Has that meeting produced any definite results?

[Garang] In principle we are ready for dialogue with all influential political forces in our country even though we largely disagree with them. However, we cannot reject dialogue with any side. If the Islamic Front or the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] seeks a dialogue with us, we will be ready to do so. Before the elections, DUP sponsor Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani sent me a letter offering an alliance with them. However, the dialogue did not continue after the elections. Our talks with Dr al-Turabi do not go beyond the framework of our concept of a dialogue with all political forces. This was because the Islamic Front has 51 seats in the Parliament as well as followers in the street, and it is useful for us to become acquainted with its ideas and assesment of Sudan's problems.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Signs Decree on Public Appointments

LD100915 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0630 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba has signed decrees covering new nominations, which concern in particular granting Mr Mohamed Skhiri, the governor of the central bank, the rank of minister; and granting the rank of secretary of state to Mr Mohamed 'Ali (Belaymani), the chairman of Tunis Municipal Council; in addition to decrees commissioning the new governors of Ben Arous, Sousse, Siliana, [name indistinct], Sidi-Bouzid, and Tozeur, and a new governor of the central department of the Interior Ministry. [passage omitted]

Mzali's Son Charged With Mismanagement

NC101910 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, Aug 10 (AFP) — Mokhtar Mzali, son of ousted Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, has been formally charged with mismanagement during his tenure as director of a state-run dairy production firm, the government newspaper *La Presse* said Sunday.

The newspaper, which gave no source for its report, said Mr. Mzali and a number of his assistants at the Tunisian Dairy Industries Company (STIL) faced charges of criminal mismanagement.

It said their arrest was part of President Habib Bourguiba's campaign to clean up industry and to "enforce scrupulously moral values by upholding integrity and uprightness in order to safeguard the nation's achievements."

Observers said the reported charges appeared to be a renewal of the campaign to discredit the former prime minister, removed in July from his twin posts of head of government and secretary general of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD).

Virtually all supporters of the ousted prime minister holding senior positions in government or regional administration have also been replaced in recent months.

There was no comment from government officials on the reported charges against Mokhtar Mzali, who was recently removed from his post as head of the dairy firm.

An official government statement on Saturday curtly announced only that President Bourguiba had appointed new senior management officials to the STIL and two other state-run companies linked to it.

The president on Saturday also announced a major shake-upamong regional governors three days after making sweeping changes at the head of the national news agency *Tunis Afrique Presse* and state-run radio and television.

Prime Minister Discusses Ties With Moroccan Envoy

LD081858 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Today at noon at the government palace in Kasba, Prime Minister Rachid Sfar received Abbas al-Fassi, Moroccan ambassador to Tunisia. They discussed the development of bilateral cooperation and the necessary means to consolidate and increase it.

The prime minister reviewed with the Moroccan ambassador long-term joint action to build a (?solid) economic Maghreb based on integration, cooperation, joint projects, and free commercial exchange, which progresses on firm solid bases to benefit all the peoples of the Maghreb countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan 'Ministry' Criticizes Hassan News Conference

LD091931 Algiers APS in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The Liberated Territories, 9 Aug (APS) — After the news conference which was held by the king of Morocco last Thursday for Arab media, the Saharan Ministry of Information issued a statement which stated that Hassan II has addressed severe insults to the Arab nation, "the nation which was despised in its present and past."

The statement pointed out that the king of Morocco pays attention to Zionist enemy proposals and their credibility, "while the Arabs expect him to apply self-criticism."

The Saharan statement added that Hassan II explained everything except the real reasons why he met Shim'on Peres, i.e. selling the Arab cause for financial loans and weapons from America and Israel in order to continue his colonial war against the Muslim Saharan Arab people.

The statement concluded that this news conference confirms information obtained by the Saharan Government about the Ifrane meeting, which shows that the Western Saharan war was the principal topic of the talks. In exchange for essential concessions concerning the Palestinian cause, more than 11 Israeli officers are currently in Morocco to discuss with Moroccan officers services which Israel could present to Hassan II for his aggressive war against the SDAR.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives New USSR Ambassador

EA091810 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today received the letter of appointment of the Soviet ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia, and bade farewell to three ambassadors who are returning home after completing their tour of duty.

In a ceremony at the National Palace, the Soviet ambassador, Comrade Valentin Ivanov Dimitriyev, presented his credentials to the comrade secretary general. He [not further identified] also bade farewell to Comrade Hocine Mesloub, the Algerian ambassador; Mr [name indistinct], the Canadian ambassador; and Comrade (Nur Mohammad Karami) the ambassador from Afghanistan.

In a speech on the occasion, Comrade Valentin Dimitriyev assured our comrade revolutionary leader that he will make all possible efforts to further strengthen the friendship and relations between the two countries during his stay in revolutionary Ethiopia as the representative of his party and government, and will also make all efforts to contribute to the common interests and aspirations of the two countries.

The outgoing ambassadors also spoke, saying that the period they spent in revolutionary Ethiopia during their tour of duty gave them a good understanding of the country's development activities and the real situation in the country. They also noted the support they received in their work in strengthening relations between Ethiopia and their respective countries.

The comrade secretary general pointed out the mission and role of the ambassadors and the important (?responsibilities) they have in the common efforts for peace and progress. Present on the occasion were Comrade Tibebu Bekele, deputy foreign minister, and various heads of ministries.

KENYA

President Moi Pledges Action Over Bank Failures

EA091945 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that all those responsible for the sinking of millions of shillings in failing financial institutions will be relentlessly pursued and appropriate punishment meted out. He said that the shoddy activities of such people will be publicly exposed, and that they will be tracked down until justice is done and seen to be done. The president told those responsible for the collapse of local financial institutions that if their aim was to shake up the economy, they will be shaken instead. President Moi was speaking at a Mammoth Kanu membership recruitment meeting at Eldama Ravine in Baringo District. [passage omitted]

President Moi said he has rejected the idea of putting the ailing banks under receivership since such a move would not stop the directors of those institutions from continuing to exploit wananchi [citizens]. Noting the Kanu manifesto pledge to fight poverty among other things, the president said these could not be done by sinking millions of money belonging to Wananchi in collapsing monetary institutions. He added that people who were causing the collapse of locally owned banks were making Africans to be ridiculed because of their excessive malpractices. President Moi said it was pathetic that while he was cleaning the mess in land buying companies, the same people who had swindled millions of shillings had shifted their exploitation of wananchi to financial institutions.

The president, who has also appointed a special investment committee under the chairmanship of the minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, told the sacked directors of the collapsing banks and finance houses to cooperate with the new committee in recovering depositors' money or they will face the music. He said those entrusted with safeguarding money belonging to Wananchi must live up to their expectations and not to convert public money to their use.

President Moi observed that if any public servant wanted security for his children he must be of impeccable and upright character, especially in dealing with public funds. All crooks in the public sector will be unmasked he added. He said those people responsible for the running of government agencies like the National Social Security Fund, NSSF, will be requested to explain where they got authority to deposit public money in collapsing financial institutions.

President Moi further said that all big people who have been dodging with massive loans from institutions like the AFC. [Agricultural Finance Cooperation] have to repay them forthwith, saying no one had immunity as far as such loans were concerned. He noted that such people would be followed even if it means auctioning all their property, adding that in the past only ordinary people have been followed to pay AFC loans. [passage omitted]

The president noted that he was losing patience with people who are not fully committed to the country, saying that there were many young people who were ready to serve the nation faithfully. [passage omitted]

TANZANIA

PRC's Chen Muhua Arrives, Pledges Railway Aid

EA092228 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The PRC today pledged to continue supporting the Tanzania-Zambia railway line to serve other southern African countries in the event of Pretoria's economic blockade of its neighboring states. Chinese State Counsellor Madame Chen Muhua told reporters on arrival in Dar es Salaam that her country was ready to provide the railway line with expertise, spare parts, and training. Madame Chen, who flies to Lusaka, Zambia, to attend the 10th anniversary of the railway line on Tuesday, said the PRC would continue to make the railway line an important communication tool in southern Africa for smooth operations in its neighboring states. She expressed the hope that the already good relations between the PRC, Tanzania, and Zambia would continue to be strengthened for the benefit of their governments and the people. [words indistinct].

Further on Visit

EA102217 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] In Dar es Salaam, PRC Vice Premier Chen Muhua [title as heard] reiterated her country's policy of promoting the cordial bilateral relations with Tanzania. Chen said her country is eager to promote bilateral cooperation on economic and technical matters. She added that the current bilateral cooperation in the economic and technical fields is an excellent example of cooperation between developing countries. The PRC vice premier will tomorrow tour the Urafiki textile factory and the agricultural machinery factory, Kizaku, both of which were built with Chinese Government aid. She is also expected to meet President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and the prime minister and first vice president, Ndugu Warioba, before leaving for Zambia on Tuesday where she will attend celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Tanzania-Zambia railway, Tazara.

UGANDA

Commission Formed To Probe Agricultural Corruption

EA081057 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The minister of agriculture and forestry, Mr Robert Kitariko, has appointed a commission of inquiry to look into corrption and financial mismanagement in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and its parastatal bodies, namely, Uganda Tea Authority, Uganda Tea Growers Cooperation, Kira Sawmills and Plywood Limited, Kibimba Rice Scheme Limited, Agriculture Enterprise Limited, and the National Sugar Works, Kinyara. [passage omitted]

The commission will, without limiting itself to generality of the foregoing, also enquire into:

A) the manner in which contracts for and on behalf of the ministry and parastatal bodies may have been entered into;

B) the manner in which tenders for the provision of services, [word indistinct] and supply of any goods, articles and other materials or substances to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and its parastatals may have been procured, supplied, and accepted;

C) the manner in which the ministry and parastatal body employees and/or board members may have managed, expended, or used public funds and property under their control;

D) the manner by which the ministry and/or parastatal body employees and board members acquired huge assets, disproportionate to their normal lawful sources of income;

E) any other matter connected with or incidental to any corrupt transaction or practice by the ministry or parastatal body employees or board members in the discharge of their duties;

F) the methods and criteria adopted for the selection and appointment of staff at all levels and conditions of service of staff including discipline, avenues of promotion, housing, and other benefits within the ministry and parastatal body;

G) the possible commission of an offence by any person under provisions of Section 1, 3 or 4 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1970. The commission will, in addition to the above, also determine whether the ministry over the period was given enough assurances to carry out its functions and recommend future finding and support commensurate with the duties charged to it, status and (?role) given to the ministry by the government.

The members of the public are invited to submit written memoranda in relation to the terms of reference of the commission to joint secretaries to the commission, preferably by hand. [passage omitted]

NRM's Kigongo Opens Resistance Committees Seminar

EA081326 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The vice president of the National Resistance Movement [NRM], Haji Musa Kigongo, has reiterated the war of resistance committees in ensuring democracy, peace, and development in the country.

Opening a seminar of members of resistance committees in Kawempe sub-county near Kampala, Haji Kigongo stressed that resistance committees are a foundation of administration in Uganda today. He was glad to note that resistance committees had become very prominent and important in the distribution of essential commodities in the country. He stressed that resistance councils are non-political because the NRM rejects partisan tendencies. [passage omitted]

Visiting ASEAN Official Voices Support for Sanctions

EA082153 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Association of South East Asian Countries has reaffirmed its total support with African states on the question of economic sanctions against racist South Africa. The visiting director of political affairs of ASEAN, Mr (Lim Job Seng), declared this when he met the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi, at his office in Kampala today. Mr (Seng) said that it is only economic sanctions that can peacefully dismantle the racist regime in South Africa. [passage omitted]

The delegation is expected to leave Uganda for Somalia on Sunday. [passage omitted]

CAMEROON

ECCAS Ministerial Meeting Ends in Yaounde 7 Aug

AB072250 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The meeting of ministers of the Economic Community of Central African States, ECCAS, has just ended at the Congress Palace in Yaounde. The meeting, which was opened yesterday, had two objectives: to find suitable solutions to the problems facing the community, and then to prepare the dossier to be submitted to the next conference of heads of state and government of the community.

From the communique issued at the end of the deliberations, it was revealed that the Council of Ministers felt the need to make amendments in the budget consisting of allocating money under the various subdivisions to enable the secretariat general to meet its commitments; and asked President Paul Biya, the current chairman of the community, to authorize the secretary general to operate such allocations.

Concerning cooperation between the ECCAS and international organizations, the council asked the secretariat general to direct such cooperation solely on priority sectors defined by the conference of heads of state and government.

Finally, concerning the draft proposals on the status of personnel of the community, the council gave directives for the continuation of the studies in order to meet the council's approval at its next meeting.

Closing the session, the Cameroonian minister of trade and industry, Edouard Nomo Ongolo, expressed the wish that the secretariat general of the community would be able to include in its working method objectivity, dialogue, and the tolerance. [passage omitted]

SWAPO's Sam Nujoma Continues Brazzaville Visit

Calls for More Material Aid

AB081101 Dakar PANA in French 0900 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Sam Nujoma, the chairman of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, called on African countries to intensify their material aid to his liberation movement struggling for the independence of Namibia.

During discussions on Thursday in Brazzaville with militants of the Congolese Labor Party, the chairman of the SWAPO pointed out that his movement needed amunition and all other kind of aid to fight South Africa which he called "an extension of capitalist Europe."

The situation in Namibia is explosive, he further said, and added that despite the aid the United States, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany grant it, South Africa "will be defeated in Namibia." He condemned these three countries for rejecting the mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime, specifying that this attitude comes from their desire to continue to exploit the mineral resources of Namibia.

The chairman of SWAPO also denounced the link the South African administration has established between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of the international Cuban troops from Angola. "Angola is a sovereign state, free to sign defense agreements with any country of its choice," he added. He denounced the aid granted by the United States and South Africa to the "bandits" of the UNITA movement. [passage omitted]

Meets Sassou-Nguesso, Departs

AB081105 Dakar PANA in French 0923 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 8 Aug (ACI/PANA) — SWAPO Chairman Sam Nujoma on Thursday in Brazzaville expressed the hope that Namibia will gain independence during Colonel Sassou-Nguesso's tenure as OAU chairman. "We are very proud that President Denis Sassou-Nguesso is heading the OAU and hope that Namibia will be free during his term of office as OAU chairman," stated the SWAPO chairman during talks with militants of the Congolese Labor Party. He said he was grateful to the Congolese people for their assistance to the struggle in Namibia which is illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria regime.

Tribute was paid to Major Marien Ngouabi, the Congolese head of state for the period 1969 to 1977 for his support for Angola's liberation. This liberation of the Angolan territory from the yoke of the Portuguese colonial masters has made it possible for Angola to help the SWAPO freedom fighters now fighting against racist South African troops operating in Namibia.

The SWAPO chairman, who arrived in Brazzaville on Wednesday on a 48-hour visit to Congo, held talks with current OAU chairman, Colonel Sassou-Nguesso.

He left the Congolese capital on Thursday for Luanda, (Angola).

ZAIRE

Further Reportage on Visit by Egypt's Butrus Ghali

Received by Secretary of State Nyima

AB072224 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1625 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Aug (AZAP) — Relations between Kinshasa and Cairo were at the center of the discussions that Citizen Mobuto Nyima, secretary of state for international cooperation and foreign trade, held on Thursday with Dr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, who has been visiting Zaire since Tuesday within the framework of the third session of the Zaire-Egypt joint commission.

At the end of the discussion, Dr Butrus Ghali told the press that his call on Citizen Mobutu Nyima falls within the framework of the continuation of the normal concertations aimed at strengthening the cooperation existing between the two countries, in conformity with the recommendations of the Lagos Plan.

Concerning the reprisals envisaged by Pretoria against Zambia and Zimbabwe, — countries which supported economic sanctions against South Africa at the recent Commonwealth meeting held in London for the dismantling of apartheid — the Egyptian statesman stated that Zaire and his country support the Frontline countries in thwarting Pretoria's actions with a view to mainly combating racism and fighting for Namibia's national sovereignty.

He also stated that, apart from the message he brought for President Mobutu Sese Seko, he is also bearer of other messages from President Mubarak which will be delivered successively to his counterparts of Congo, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, and of CAR, Andre Kolingba. These messages, he pointed out, regard the deliberations of the Congo-Egypt and Egypt-CAR joint commissions. Earlier, Citizen Mobutu Myima and Butrus Ghali expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations of cooperation existing between Zaire and Egypt, which they added, should serve as an example in the region and the subregion. In addition to their joint commission, Kinshasa and Cairo have another instrument for consultation — the Undugu Group — of which they are members.

Received by Kengo wa Dondo

AB082158 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1340 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Aug (AZAP) — The first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, on Friday in his office, received in audience Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, who delivered a message from President Husni Mubarak to him for the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

The first state commissioner and his guest, on this occasion, held constructive and positive discussions on the excellent relations existing between Cairo and Kinshasa, and on the importance of economic, commercial, and cultural cooperation between Zaire and Egypt. They reviewed the major international problems, particularly the next nonaligned countries' conference scheduled for this month in Harare (Zimbabwe). The coordinator of the party-state's executive and the Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, in this regard, stressed the importance of better coordination between the Zairian and Egyptian diplomacies to ensure the success of the Harare conference.

Citizen Kengo wa Dondo and Dr Butrus Ghali also discussed the problem of mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa and that of the consequences of the retaliatory measures that South Africa would take against the Frontline countries. To this effect, the first state commissioner examined with his guest how to help the Frontline countries maintain the pressure for sanctions against South Africa, and how to sensitize the international public on the importance of the fight against racial discrimination and apartheid. They also assessed the importance of the recent OAU summit held in Addis Ababa.

Outside the deliberations of the conference, Butrus Ghali recalled, President Mubarak had received the first state commissioner with whom he had held discussions on issues relating to Zaire and Egypt. Speaking of the current delibrations of the Zaire-Egypt Joint Commission, the Egyptian minister pointed out the fraternal and cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding in which they are taking place thanks to, he stressed, the two partners's political will for reviving the relations existing between the two countries.

A joint communique will be signed on Saturday in Kinshasa within the framework of the strengthening of the cordial relations existing between Cairo and Kinshasa.

The Egyptian minister of state was led to the first state commissioner's office by Mustafa Fahmi, Egypt's ambassador to Zaire. The secretary of state for foreign affairs, Citizen Kabala Kiseka Seka, attended the audience.

Holds News Conference

NC081500 Cairo MENA in English 1435 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, Aug 8 — MENA — Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali welcomed today the sage resolution by the Government of Zaire to resume its membership in the Organisation of African Unity.

At a press conference held here today, Dr. Ghali hailed the progress achieved by the Egyptian-Zairian committee set up to boost economic, technical and economic cooperation between the two countries.

He further said that Egypt appreciates the support of Zaire for the legitimate resistance of the Palestinian people, including its right to set up their state under the leadership of the PLO.

Dr. Ghali further said that cooperation between the two countries aims at promoting peace and security in Africa, adding that coordination between the two countries helps Africa to overcome the racist regime in South Africa.

Ghali is currently on a visit to Zaire within the context of an African tour that includes Congo and Central Africa as well.

Leaves Kinshasa for Brazzaville

NC091710 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1647 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Aug (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Kinshasa for Brazzaville today on a visit to the Congo as part of his African tour, which he began in Zaire. He will also visit the Central African Republic.

During his visit to the Congo, Dr Ghali will deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congo and current OAU chairman.

GHANA

Government Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

AB082018 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 8 Aug 36

[Text] The PNDC has announced the following changes in the designation of ministries and the assignment of portfolios: The Ministry of Culture and Tourism has been abolished. Responsibility for culture has been transferred from the Ministry of Education and Tourism to the Ministry of Trade. [sentence as heard] Dr Mohamed Ben Abdallah has been appointed secretary for education and culture. Mrs Esi Sutherland Addy, also moves to the Ministry of Education and Culture as additional deputy secretary.

Mr K. Acquah-Harrison, secretary for local government and rural development, becomes regional secretary, Eastern Region, in place of Mr Daniel O. Agyekum, who has been appointed ambassador-designate.

Miss Joyce Aryee takes over as secretary for local government and rural development.

Mr D.S. Boateng has been appointed deputy secretary, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare to take over from Mr T.K. Owusu. Mr Boateng retains his present post of principal of the Labor College to avoid any interruption of the current educational program of the college, which is responsible for labor matters, while a second deputy secretary soon to be appointed will be with the social welfare of the ministry.

Dr Don Arthur of the PNDC Secretariat becomes PNDC secretary in charge of the state committee for economic cooperation.

(Mrs Zakaria Ali), deputy secretary of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, has been appointed executive secretary of the National Council for Women and Development, with the status of a secretary of state.

Iran's Velayati Continues Visit to Accra

Meets With Command Council Members

LD082057 Tehran IRNA in English 1827 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug 8, IRNA — In a meeting with members of Ghana's command council Chi Kata in Accra Friday Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati criticized the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) for having fallen short of adopting a fair stance on the Iraqi-imposed war the foreign minister said that NAM should clearly name the aggressor party in the Iraqi-imposed war.

Velayati, currently visiting Accra on the fifth leg of his eight-nation tour of African countries, said that the Islamic Republic of Iran pursues a policy of neither East nor West and that it attaches importance to NAM.

The foreign minister called for the talks on the Third World economic problems especially their foreign debts and for discussion of ways to bring additional pressure the apartheid regime of South Africa in the forthcoming NAM summit due to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, next month.

The Afghan and Palestinian issues are among other topics to be discussed in the summit, Velayati said, noting that the withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan is the only solution to that issue.

In response, the Ghanaian official expressed thanks to the Islamic government for having severed relations with the South African apartheid regime.

The official also stressed the need to find a quick solution to the issue of apartheid in South Africa, a clear reference to the recent massacres of black people in that country.

The two sides also discussed Iran's cooperation with Ghana in the fields of oil exploration and health as well as Iran's participation in Ghana's international fair. They expressed hope that Tehran-Accra ties would further expand.

Conveys Message to Rawlings

NC090536 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, our country's foreign minister, Mr Velayati, who is in Ghana at the head of a delegation, has held a meeting the Ghanaian president, Mr Rawlings. During the session, Mr Velayati delivered a written message from President Khamene'i, and highlighted the expansion of political, international, and economic cooperation between Iran and Ghana. He also examined the question of nonalignment, and the problems facing the Third World, with emphasis on Africa.

While referring to the long-standing relations between the two countries and the latest developments in this regard following the victorious revolutions in both states, the Ghanaian president discussed Africa's political and economic problems, and the pressures exerted on the continent by the oppressive powers. He declared: We have abundant resources, but the oppressive powers are blackmailing us due to our need for assistance. We will continue to resist, and we are optimistic that these states will eliminate their need for aid through South-South cooperation.

Mr Rawlings then alluded to Iraq's war with Iran and, while stressing the fact that Iraq had begun the conflict, said: Iraq attacked your country and used chemical weapons, but your people resisted and you have emerged victorious. I sincerely congratulate you for your resistance to all forms of coercion. The bold determination and resolve of your people is commendable, and I wish we had even a fraction of it here. Perhaps it is time for you to take the battle to final victory, which would benefit us as well.

Our foreign minister also met Mr J.S. Annan, a member of the ruling council. Mr Velayati spoke about the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, the preliminary details, and the important issues to be taken up there. He touched on apartheid in South Africa, noting: We stopped the supply of oil to South Africa at the beginning of the Islamic Revolution, and severed all ties forged with Pretoria by the previous regime. He added: We pay special attention to African countries, and have political relations with 26 of them.

In response to the sentiments expressed by our country's foreign minister, Mr Annan reviewed the positions shared by Iran and Ghana, explaining: Victory and struggle in South Africa are aimed at the liberation of the entire African Continent. In my view, the elimination of apartheid or racial discrimination has top priority both for the Nonaligned Movement and for all of us in general. Everything else is secondary. The Harare session must play a pioneering role in terms of assistance to Africa's fighters. Mr Annan then elaborated on relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ghana, and expressed hope that he would be able to visit Iran on a suitable occasion.

Departs After 'Very Useful' Talks

AB091818 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The Iranian delegation led by the foreign secretary, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, left Accra this morning for Freetown, Sierra Leone, after a 3-day visit to Ghana.

In a statement read at the airport, the director of the Iranian International Bureau Mr (S. Naseri), hinted that Ghana and Iran will soon sign a trade agreement. To this end, the two countries will exchange visits to assess the possibility of establishing fruitful economic cooperation. Mr (Naseri) described the talks the Iranian delegation had with Ghanaian government officials as very useful. He said the two sides exchanged views on matters of common interest, especially on bilateral and economic matters, the Nonaligned Movement, regional and international issues. Mr (Naseri) noted that Ghana and Iran share similar views on many major international issues and expressed the need to cooperate and coordinate their actions in all international fora including the United Nations, UNCTAD, and other UN agencies.

On the forthcoming eigthth nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, the two countries agreed that in view of intensified action against the racist South African regime, the situation in South Africa should top the agenda for the summit.

The statement noted that the movement is consistently struggling for the emancipation of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Carribean, and other parts of the world. As such, the ideals of genuine nonalignment should be emphasized among member states and efforts made to extend such ideals to others.

On the general situation in southern Africa, Ghana and Iran condemned the intensified reign of terror by the minority regime in Pretoria against the Africans. He expressed their conviction that the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime will hasten the elimination of apartheid from South Africa. The two countries also condemned South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its wanton acts of destabilization against the Frontline States.

Ghana and Iran noted with satisfaction the existing level of cooperation between them and pledged to find ways of consolidating, expanding, and strengthening such relations.

During its stay, the Iranian delegation held talks with the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, PNDC members, Mr Justice D.F. Annan, Captain Kojo Tsikata, Mr P.V. Obeng, and the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah.

IVORY COAST

ROK Foreign Minister Arrives With Message

Signs Cooperation Agreement

AB082146 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The ROK foreign minister arrived in Abidjan for a 2-day visit to our country. Yi Won-kyong is bearer of a message from the ROK president to President Houphouet-Boigny. Shortly after his arrival, the ROK foreign minister held his first talks with our foreign minister, Simeon Ake. These talks ended with the signing of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between Ivory Coast and the ROK, thus demonstrating the goodwill of both countries to further strengthen their relations. Here, the ROK foreign minister outlines the contents of this agreement:

[Begin Yi recording in Korean fading into French translation] This agreement, which includes seven articles, is aimed at promoting the economic and technical cooperation between our two countries apart from the friendly relations which continue to be deepened. To this end, the agreement provides for the setting up of a joint commission charged with promoting investments, encouraging the exchange of technicians and technologies, and ensuring the implementation of this agreement. This agreement can further contribute to the strengthening of the bilateral and friendly relations.

It will be recalled that the ROK and the Republic of Ivory Coast have maintained age-old relations of cooperation in the medical, agricultural, and professional training areas. I am convinced that the signing of this new economic and technical cooperation agreement will surely open up a new chapter in our cooperation and new avenues for the development of these relations in other areas. [end recording]

Further on Agreements Signed

AB092255 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] ROK Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, who arrived in our country yesterday for a 2-day visit, was received this morning by our minister of commerce, Nicolas Douandi Angba. On the occasion, the two ministers signed a trade agreement. This is what the ROK foreign minister said after the agreement was signed:

[Begin Yi recording in Korean fading into French translation] During my visit to Ivory Coast, I had the opportunity to sign a number of important agreements, especially economic and technical cooperation agreements. Today, I signed a bilateral commercial agreement with the minister of trade. All these agreements are aimed at strengthening all the areas of our cooperation — not only in the technical and economic fields, but also in the area of trade between our two countries. Undoubtedly, they are the basic judicial instruments which can stimulate and encourage the initiatives of our respective private sectors so as to enable them to increase trade at their own leavel since this formula for cooperation seems to me the most appropriate.

On the other hand, I have come here to transmit to the wiseman of Africa — the wiseman of the entire African Continent — His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the friendship and greetings of his colleague the ROK head of state, his excellency Chon Tu-hwan — the ROK president. First of all, by this gesture, I think of consolidating the personal friendship between the two heads of state and, above all, the friendship between our two peoples. [end recording]

As for Ivorian Commerce Minister Nicolas Kouandi Angba, he discussed the status of the trade relations existing between the ROK and our country, he said:

[Begin Angba recording] The present level of trade between Ivory Coast and the ROK is low because the total value of our trade is around 5 billion [CFA] francs. In addition, the level of trade shows a deficit for Ivory Coast. This is why we want to create the conditions which can enable Ivorians to have access to the ROK market. The trade agreement that we have just signed is one of these instruments. As we have said already, a trade agreement expresses the political will of the two governments — the governments of the countries concerned — to trade together. It is the duty of the economic operators to give essence to this framework. The economic operators, especially the Ivorians must, increase the number of business trips to the ROK. They must make known the Ivorian products. As you know, the Ivorian industrial textiles have attained an acceptable level. We must make this product known and it is the duty of the economic operators to be present at exhibitions and trade fairs in order to present these products so that the Koreans can know them and, as a result, appreciate and buy them. Before anything else, this is the important thing to do.

I would like to add that this agreement has come at the right moment. We have signed it with the ROK, and will do the same with other countries as well. We have done the same with other countries and we will multiply them. Why? Because, Ivory Coast has decided to liberalize its foreign trade. Since 1985, we have opened the Ivorian market to products of all origins.

On the other hand, it is left to Ivory Coast to prospect for and create the conditions that will enable it to export its products to all other countries. This will enable us not only to think in the terms of imbalance in commercial relations with other countries. In trade relations, it is possible to have a surplus trade balance with a country and at the same time — because it is possible — to have a deficit in the balance with another country. The most important thing is that the overall volume of your trade should present a surplus balance. On this issue, thanks to God, Ivory Coast has always recorded a surplus trade balance since independence and this surplus has always been on the increase. This is satisfactory. [end recording]

LIBERIA

National Security Agency Head Relieved of Post

AB082044 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The director of the National Security Agency, Sylvester Moses, has been relieved of his position by President Samuel K. Doe. According to LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] news quoting an Executive Mansion release issued today, President Doe took the action for administrative reasons.

Meanwhile the president has directed Deputy Director Flomo Washington to serve as acting director until otherwise ordered.

MALI

Further on Visit by Burkinabe Defense Minister

Received by President Traore

AB081944 Bamako Domestic Service in French
500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People], today received in audience Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani, the Burkinabe defense minister. [passage omitted]

After stressing the age-old ties between the two countries, Maj Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani conveyed to the head of state the brotherly greetings of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso. President Moussa Traore recalled the blood relations existing between the Burkinabe and Mali peoples and reaffirmed the desire and the total preparedness of the Malian people, their party, and their government to help the Burkinabe revolution to attain its objectives of harmonious development, for the happiness of the brotherly people of Burkina. The head of state took the opportunity to state the need to do everything to eliminate any misunderstanding, to further consolidate the existing peaceful atmosphere, and to further develop the well-being of our brotherly people in solidarity. To this end, subregional organizations like the CEAO [West African Economic Community], the ICDSC [Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel], and the Liptako-Gourma Authority are useful instruments because they are solid bases for bilateral initiatives for economic integration, Gen Moussa Traore added. The head of state concluded by calling for a continued effort in order to triumph over the forces of division existing between the two peoples that share similar concerns for their development.

The audience took place in the presence of the minister of national defense, General Sekou Ly, Dr Ngolo Traore, permanent undersecretary at the Presidency, (Tilano Cisse), diplomatic adviser at the Presidency, and the press adviser, (Thomas Mathieu Kone). After the audience, the Burkinabe minister spoke to our reporter Zoumana Toure:

[Begin recording][Lingani] I have just been received by President Moussa Traore to whom I conveyed the greetings of the CNR chairman, President Sankara. I also expressed to him the feelings of friendship of our people toward the Malian people. I told President Moussa Traore of the total preparedness of President Sankara to do everything to further strengthen our relations. President Moussa Traore assured me of his own preparedness and I will convey this to President Sankara.

President Traore expressed the need for constant exchange of views. By doing so, misunderstanding and rumormongering will no longer exist between us. This is the report I am going to make to President Sankara.

[Toure] Mr Minister, there are geographical and historical ties as well as blood relations between Burkinabes and Malians. During this audience with President Traore, did you stress the need to deepen these relations despite rumors making mention of movement of troops, rumors that seem to create tension between the two peoples?

[Lingani] In fact, we spoke about this issue. Once again, we recalled the need for the Burkinabe and Malian peoples to understand themselves and to cooperate. As you just said, there are geographical and historical ties as well as blood relations between our two countries and our two peoples. Therefore, we have no choice but to understand ourselves and to cooperate in the interest of our two peoples and countries. There is the need for us to further mobilize our intellectual, human, and political resources and so on, so that nothing beclouds our relations. [passage omitted][end recording]

Comments on Visit; Departs

AB082225 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Burkinabe minister of defense left Bamako this afternoon. He was seen off at Bamako-Senou Airport by General Sekou Ly, our minister of national defense, in the presence of the various military chiefs, a detachment of the Malian Army, and the National Brass Band. In the VIP lounge before his departure, Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani summed up the outcome of his stay to our reporter Soumana Toure:

[Begin Lingani recording] It is a very positive outcome on all levels. I will not even begin to mention the welcoming, which was extremely warm, very brotherly; but I will rather talk to you on the manner in which I was received by all the high authorities here, beginning with President Moussa Traore, who bestowed on me the honor of receiving me this morning at 0900, and to whom I had the opportunity of delivering a message from President Sankara.

President Moussa Traore, in turn, expressed satisfaction with the present development, and the strengthening of relations between our two countries, between our two peoples, and also expressed his complete preparedness for anything which will contribute to the strengthening of our solidarity, our common and active solidarity. It is this message, therefore, which I am going to deliver to President Sankara.

Together, we have realized in fact — with all the other authorities, because I met the defense minister during a long working session — that between our two peoples, there can only exist solidarity, there can only exist cooperation. If anything apart from that exists, it is the doing of our common enemies, the doing of imperialism. Rumors and misunderstandings [malentendu] which have always been orchestrated against our two countries, against our two peoples, to draw us into error, to even make us take up arms sometimes against one another, are all the doings of our common enemies, and we should mobilize our strength and all our determination, all our faith also, to fight against those enemies.

We also agreed on more concrete things. As you will see, in fact, there is something completely new. Between the two armies, we have agreed to organize periodic exchanges: sports exchanges, cultural exchanges, and even beyond that, it is possible that we would think in the near future of this kind of framewook in which the two armies will meet under the military theme, to work together. As you can see, this is something very concrete and very positive. [passage omitted]

I wish to take this opportunity to once again thank President Moussa Traore, who received me this morning, for all that he did, all that he said, all the measures which he has taken towards the strengthening of peace, solidarity, and frank, loyal and straightforward cooperation devoid of all self-interest between our two countries. I also wish to thank the minister of defense, General Ly, who is present here, for his dynamism in favor of the implementation of the policy set out by our two heads of state. I wish to thank all the military authorities. I wish to thank the Malian youths who accorded a very good welcome to the brass band of small children that we brought along. [passage omitted]

President Speaks on Relations

AB091429 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Yesterday, Malian President Traore granted an interview to the Burkinabe press. Speaking to Serge-Theophile Balima, the Malian president first conveyed a message of peace and friendship to the Burkinabe people.

[Begin recording] [Traore] The message that I want to send to brotherly people of Burkina Faso is that we should further assist one another and join hands to fight the common enemy. We must join hands to fight against the drought and the desert encroachment both in Burkina Faso and in Mali.

I told my brother, Major Lingani [Burkinabe minister of defense], that in general leaders of two neighboring countries speak of historic and geographic ties but that between Mali and Burkina Faso, we must add ties of blood, because we have ties of blood. From Sikasso to Gao, the same people live on both sides of a line artificially drawn by the colonial master. It is incumbent on us to take the lead. Whatever happens these people will understand one another. Their relations will always be excellent because they will visit one another; they will continue with their multifaceted exchanges. That is the message of brotherhood and friendship that I wanted to send to the Burkinabe people.

[Balima] Mr President, we have noticed that in the recent weeks, the tone has been raised in the Malian press toward Burkina Faso. How can this renewed verbal tension be accounted for?

[Traore] I must say that for almost 2 months, I have been away from Mali because of my previous commitments. But one thing is certain. The tone has not been raised in Mali. We do not have revolutionary organizations in Mali. Mali made it a point to make clarifications to a certain press, and then to reply to the Burkinabe Government which had sent a diplomatic note that Zairian mercenaries trained by the French would cross Mali into Burkina to overthrow the Ouagadougou regime. We think that such a diplomatic note is an insult not only to our people but also to our country.

Those who know us, who know our commitment to African unity, who know our moral — written or unwritten — commitments, cannot understand that such charges should be leveled against us, especially when one knows that Mali is not Mali's neighbor, and that Zaire is not a neighbor of Mali's neighbor. So if such a move should be made, the blame should first be laid on the first country the mercenaries transit, and not on Mali. I will frankly say that it was necessary for us to explain ourselves on this matter and on many others due to which this diplomatic note was probably the last drop. [end recording]

Yes, Mr President, these explantions were extremely necessary because they make it possible for us to give the most sincere assurances to the Malian people that we have never intended to blame Mali or Zaire, or even France. We have simply gotten in touch with the authorities of these three countries to ask for their aid and their support in relation to what could have taken place on their territories unknown to them. This was rather the evidence of our trust in them and we would like the Malian people to accept it. Everyone is aware that in every country, including Burkina itself, there are greedy people, even unknown to the authorities, who would accept to carry out any dirty task for a handful of coins. Our prisons abound with such people. In short, we believe the time is gone for counting our respective accusations against each other. It is rather time we should consolidate the brotherly ties between our two peoples. The only message that all of our people want to convey in unison is a message of peace with the Malian people.

[Begin recording] [Balima] A final question, Mr President. In a reference to the International Court of Justice [ICJ], Burkina Faso has announced through Captain Thomas Sankara that our country will respect the verdict of the ICJ. Can you tell us your position on this matter?

[Traore] I will briefly tell you the genesis of this matter and I allow you to verify the fact with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. In 1981, the heads of state of the West African Monetary Union charged him with narrowing the gap between the views of the authorities of Ouagadougou and Bamako. To this end, he asked (?both countries) to agree to cooperate in a brotherly way within a framework of the development of our subregion and that we allow an arbitration court to make a decision over our dispute. The then Senegalese minister of justice, accompanied by some of his aides, namely the present minister of foreign affairs of Senegal, visited Ouagadougou and Bamako. We in Bamako accepted the arbitration formula.

We waited for 6 months — I believe — before Ouagadougou answered negatively, saying that instead of accepting an arbitration court, we should go straight to the ICJ in The Hague. We promptly said yes to this and added that we were ready to undertake all the necessary formalities. With the consent of Ouagadougou, the governments of Senegal and Mali referred the dossier on the Malian-Burkinabe border dispute to the ICJ. In this connection, we decided — Ouagadougou and Bamako — to file our respective dossiers so that the court can look into the case. A judgment is a judgment. In Mali, we do now want one thing and its opposite. We do not know how to blow hot and cold air. That is what I have to say. [end recording]

Yes, a judgment is a judgment. With these words, President Traore assures that he would not have agreed to go to the court if he did not intend to respect its verdict. This is reassuring, especially as President Sankara has given the same assurances.

[Begin Traore recording] Messrs of the press, I would like you to act as the spokesmen of the Malian people, their party, the Democratic Union of Malian People, and their government in order to convey their brotherly greetings to the Burkinabe people. They most sincerely wish for the harmonious progress of the Burkinabe people and for the success of the Burkinabe revolution and government. On an opportune occasion, I personally said solemnly that I was committed to supporting the Burkinabe revolution. I think I have given proof of this support. [end recording]

77 Armed Forces Officers, Junior Officers Promoted

AB101058 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Seventy seven officers and junior officers of the National Armed Forces have just been promoted to higher ranks. [passage omitted] As of 1 October 1986, the following officers are promoted to the ranks of brigadier and major general:

Brigadier: Colonel Abdoulaye Ouologuem
Major General: Brigadier Amadou Baba Diarra
Major General: Brigadier (Filifin Cissoko)

NIGERIA

ROK Foreign Minister Meets Babangida, Departs

AB081848 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Nigeria has pledged to actively support efforts to normalize relations between North and South Korea. President Ibrahim Babangida made the pledge today at Dodan Barracks while exchanging views with the South Korean foreign minister, Mr Yi Won-kyong. He expressed satisfaction with the existing relations between Nigeria and South Korea, and called for greater cooperation in the economic, technological, and cultural fields.

Mr Yi told President Babangida that he was impressed with current efforts to salvage Nigeria's economy. He pledged his country's support for international efforts at dismantling apartheid in South Africa.

Speaking with airport correspondents shortly before he left for home today, the Korean foreign minister disclosed that he was unable to sign a maritime transporation agreement initiated by his country and Nigeria, because of some constitutional procedures that needed to be retouched.

Mr Yi was hopeful that when the agreement was finally signed, it would enhance trade relations between the two countries.

Oil Minister Returns, Details 'Monitoring Committee'

AB090708 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Nigeria has agreed to revert to her 1984 oil production quota under the new agreement worked out by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. The accord, which takes effect on the 1st of next month, also affects other members of the organization. By this arrangement, the world oil production output is now pegged at 16.8 million barrels per day.

The minister of petroleum resources and current president of OPEC, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, told newsmen in Lagos on his arrival from the OPEC meeting in Vienna last night that a monitoring committee comprising experts from member states has been set up to ensure compliance with the new agreement. He announced that OPEC lost more than 20 billion naira in the past 6 months due to fluctuating prices in the world oil market. In his view, unless something tangible was done, the organization would lose up to 30 billion naira before the year runs out.

The OPEC president remarked that it would be in the interest of members and nonmembers to reduce their oil production output.

ANGOLA

UNITA Frees Portuguese Priest, Nun

LD090033 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] A Portuguese priest and a nun have been freed by UNITA. They are already in South Africa awaiting transport to Portugal. The Portuguese missionaries had been in [name indistinct] for 2 years as hostages of Jonas Savimbi's movement.

UNITA disclosed yesterday [8 August] in Lisbon that troops of the People's Republic of Angola are massed in Menongue preparing for an offensive against the city of Mavinga in southwest Angola.

UNITA Says PRA, Cuban Troops Ready To Attack

MB090841 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The Angola UNITA movement has claimed that government forces with strong air support and backed by two Cuban regiments are massing for a push into the movement's stronghold in southeastern Angola. In a statement released in Lisbon UNITA said that 8 Angolan brigades, 4,000 Cubans, 28 tanks, and about 20 Soviet-built jets and helicopters were at battle readiness in the Cuando Cubango province. The movement claims that their target is Mavinga, a strategic UNITA stronghold, and that they are planning to launch the offensive on 15 August.

MAURITIUS

Cabinet Reshuffle Announced 8 August

AB081554 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Port Louis, 8 Aug (AFP) — The reintegration of Sir Satcam Boolell, leader of the Labor Party, in Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth's government was officially announced Friday in Port Louis at a press conference jointly held by Mr Jugnauth and Sir Satcam Boolell.

The prime minister at the same time announced a cabinet reshuffle which was marked by the appointment of Sir Satcam Boolell as minister of foreign affairs; of Babooram Mahadoo as minister of regional administration; of Dr Dinesh Ramjuttun as minister of public works, and of Madun Dullo, formerly minister of foreign affairs, as minister of agriculture, fishing, and environment.

The Mauritian prime minister also announced that two ministers, Sir Satcam Boolell and Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo (finance), would have the same status as Sir Gaetan Duval, that is, the post of deputy prime minister. Sir Gaetan Duval will be the first deputy prime minister, Sir Satcam Boolell, the second, and Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, the third deputy prime minister.

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo Claims Downing of Zimbabwean Helicopters

PA091328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1107 GMT 9 Aug 86

[All place-name spellings as received]

[Text] Lisbon, 9 Aug (EFE) — A Renamo spokesman reported today that Renamo anti-aircraft fire downed two Zimbabwean "Mi-25" helicopters in Moculumbazi 2 days ago.

According to the spokesman, a military column of the country [not further identified] was "completely destroyed" between Inchope and Gorongosa, in Beira, 2 days ago.

In this operation, 16 Zimbabwean soldiers and 23 Mozambican regular troops were killed. In addition, Renamo seized various kinds of war materiel.

SOUTH AFRICA

Tambo Reportedly Willing To Talk to Shultz

MB110601 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] ANC leader Oliver Tambo is apparently ready to take up the U.S. offer to talk. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda says Mr Tambo is prepared to have talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss ways of dismantling Pretoria's apartheid system.

Mr Shultz told a congressional Foreign Relations Committee hearing last month that he was ready to hold unconditional talks with the ANC when he would tell the guerrillas of U.S. opposition to the use of violence as a political tool. The Reagan administration has, until recently, refused to have formal contact with the ANC, which it regards as communist dominated.

Botha Calls for Self-Sufficiency Under Sanctions

MB081434 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 8 Aug

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says self-sufficiency is the key word today in South Africa in the face of the call for economic sanctions on this country.

President Botha, speaking when he received honorary citizenship of Vanderbijlpark, said South Africa will have to take care of itself, as no one else would do so. He confirmed that the process of reform and renewal would be continued, despite the intensified campaign against South Africa.

The state president also planted a tree during the ceremony, as part of national Arbor Day.

Portugal May Support Sanctions Against RSA

LD062355 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Speaking at Lusaka Airport on arrival from his week-long stay in South Africa, Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Azevedo Soares stated that Portugal may find itself compelled to support economic sanctions against South Africa if the Pretoria regime does not take decisive steps to end apartheid.

Azevedo Soares expressed the view that sanctions will create poverty and, possibly, more violence. He said that the international community should exert strong pressure on the Pretoria regime to lead it to change course.

The secretary of state carries a message to President Kaunda from Prime Minister Cavaco Silva. Later today [7 August] he will also be meeting with the ANC's assistant secretary general.

PFP Reports 'Appalling' Acts in Black Township

AB111031 Paris AFP in French 0938 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 11 Aug (AFP) — "Appalling" reports on the disappearance last week of more than 100 persons in a black township northeast of the Cape have reached the Progressive Federal Party (PFP, South African white liberal opposition), a PFP spokesman told AFP on Monday.

Neil Ross, responsible for PFP's "Bureau for Missing Persons," added that white militants of the party had tried on two occasions to go to Zwelethemba, about 125 km northeast of the Cape, after receiving these "appalling and disturbing reports" but were prevented from entering by the security forces which have surrounded the town.

He said he could not reply to a question to know if he was referring to tortures or more serious acts, because the state of emergency declared 2 months ago forbids anyone to speak on activities of the security forces. But people "can draw conclusions for themselves," Mr Ross stated. His bureau, he simply stated, has received concrete information on more than 100 blacks of the township, "which has nothing to do with the detentions."

The government's Information Bureau, which is the sole organ empowered to give information on security matters in the country during the state of emergency, when questioned on the PFP's accusations, declared that it "was going to investigate the issue as soon as possible."

Moreover, Mr Ross stated that the PFP has drawn up a list of 6,400 names of persons who have "disappeared" in South Africa since the imposition of the state of emergency on 12 June. "Several thousand of them are probably in detention, he said, and this list grows longer each day. In certain regions like Queenstown and North Aliwal (east of the Cape Province), information about missing persons is vague, and in many smaller townships the lists of missing persons are far from being complete." he noted.

Another subject of concern of the PFP is the situation in the KwaNdebele homeland, northeast of Pretoria, where violence, which broke out last May, claimed the lives of about a hundred persons during clashes between black extremists and conservatives over a proposed government plan to grant to this desolate region an "independence" which is not recognized by the international community.

"Hundreds of persons are missing, but news about them is not so disturbing as that from Zwelethamba and we think most of them have been detained by police," Mr Ross said.

Issue of SOWETAN Declared 'Undesirable'

MB081645 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1644 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 8, SAPA — Today's edition of the black Johannesburg newspaper, the *Sowetan*, has been declared "undesirable."

According to the newspaper's lawyer, Mr Paul Jenkins, the paper was told this afternoon by police that an order declaring today's edition undesirable had been issued by the office of the commissioner of police, Gen Johann Coetzee, and that consequently all unsold copies should be taken off the streets.

Mr Jenkins said police had ordered the seizure of all copies of the newspaper countrywide and added that he and the paper's management were "totally in the dark" over what was undesirable in the edition.

Order Limited to Ermelo District

MB081955 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1953 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 8, SAPA — A police order to seize copies of the *Sowetan* nespaper today was restricted to the Ermelo District, as far as could be ascertained, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria tonight.

He could not confirm or deny claims by representatives of the newspaper that the police order had a "countrywide" effect.

"The order, from the divisional commissioner of police for the Eastern Transvaal at Middelburg, was issued earlier today and its effect was limited to the Ermelo District," the spokesman said.

Reports that copies of the *Sowetan* had been seized by the police in Port Elizabeth could neither be confirmed or denied.

"We have checked it out as far as possible tonight and are not aware of any such seizure in Port Elizabeth," the spokesman said.

For any order authorising seizure of copies countrywide of a newspaper to be effective this would have had to come from the office of the commissioner of police, General Johann Coetzee, and there was no indication of this, the spokesman added.

Confusion Over Seizure Order

MB081814 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1812 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 8, SAPA — There was confusion tonight over orders to declare today's edition of the black Johannesburg newspaper the *Sowetan* "undesirable" — it could not be established whether the order to seize all unsold copies of the paper related to a prticular area or was countrywide.

The newspapers lawyer, Mr Paul Jenkins, told SAPA the paper was told this afternoon by police that an order declaring today's edition undesirable had been issued by the office of the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, saying all unsold copies should be taken off the streets.

He said the paper had been notified of the order by a Captain Venter at John Vorster Square and they understood that the order related to all the paper's outlets throughout the country. They had also received reports the paper had been seized in Ermelo, Bethal and Port Elizabeth.

However, a spokeswoman for the Bureau for Information in Pretoria told SAPA tonight the order to seize unsold copies of the paper related only to Ermelo.

She said it had been issued by the divisional commissioner for police in Middelburg, adding: "We don't know the reasons for the decision."

SOWETAN News Editor Comments

MB081720 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 8 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In South Africa, the mass black circulation newspaper, the *Sowetan*, has been impounded by the authorities. The *Sowetan*, in common with many other newspapers in South Africa, has had to tread carefully since the imposition of the state of emergency with its restrictions on reporting. On the line to Johannesburg, Robin White asked Thami Mazwai, news editor of the *Sowetan*, how today's edition of the paper had come to be impounded:

[Begin recording] [Mazwai] They phoned our circulation department and they demanded to know which were our major outlets and when we had told them our major outlets, then agents working for the government went from point to point confiscating unsold copies of the *Sowetan*. Now the swoop started in Port Elizabeth and then it continued to Ermelo, and then it affected all areas in which the *Sowetan* circulates.

[White] Presumably, some were sold though?

[Mazwai] Yes, very early today, I mean a lot of copies were sold and I think that it is only the people who didn't buy their papers this morning that are perhaps a bit sorry that they did not, because they could not get the paper later in the day.

[White] Now, what do you think was the offending story in the paper?

[Mazwai] Well, we suspect, and I underline suspect, that the aliens story on our page one could have been the offending story. Now, the aliens story referred to the government crackdown on aliens. Now aliens are people who belong to the so-called independent homelands of South Africa. Now, in terms of new legislation, these aliens have got to be registered with the government. Now employers are supposed to make sure that they report the presence of such aliens to the Department of Home Affairs which is a government department. In other words, employers are now effecting influx control, something which we pointed out in our story. That may have been the offending article.

[White] In fact, how careful are you now with things that are printed in the *Sowetan?*

[Mazwai] Well, as news editor, I can, very hardly... [changes thought] I mean to say that my newspaper is being run by a lawyer and no longer by myself. Every contentious story is being read to the lawyers and then they either water down, cut some pieces off, and then you find that all political stories, labor stories, unrest-related stories, any story that could refer to the administration of justice and order in the country is referred to the lawyers and then they cut it down. So, virtually every edition of the *Sowetan* that is produced has passed through the lawyers. Now, if, at all, a certain edition, like today's edition, can again be impounded, then heaven help us all because it even means that a newspaper that is being produced by lawyers is also falling foul of the law. [end recording]

Natal Court Declares Emergency Clauses Invalid

MB111016 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1011 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 11, SAPA — A full bench of the Natal Supreme Court today declared invalid two clauses of the emergency regulations. The clauses relate to the arrest and detention of persons considered to be a threat to the maintenance of public order. Mr Justice Friedman, with Acting Deputy Judge-President Mr Justice Leon and Mr Justice Wilson concurring, ruled that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had acted beyond his power in promulgating Clauses 3(1) and 3(3) of the emergency regulations.

The Natal publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, Mr Lechesa Tsenoli, had lodged an urgent application for his release from Westville prison on the grounds that Mr Botha issued emergency regulations that were ultra vires in terms of the Public Safety Act of 1953.

Counsel for the state has lodged an appeal. A decision on whether the order should be made effective immediately is expected to be made later today.

In a written judgment handed down by the judge-president of Natal, Mr Justice Milne, Mr Justice Friedman ordered that Mr Tsenoli be released and that the respondents — Mr Botha, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the justice minister, Mr Kobie Coetsee — pay the costs of the application.

The clauses declared invalid read: "3(1) A member of a force may, without warrant of arrest, arrest or cause to be arrested any person whose detention is, in the opinion of such member, necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or that person himself, or for the termination of the state of emergency, and may, under a written order signed by any member of a force, detain, or cause to be detained, any such person in custody in a prison.

"3(3) The minister may ... order that any person arrested and detained under 3(1) be further detained ... for the period mentioned in the notice or for as long as these regulations remain in force."

Mr Justice Friedman said Regulation 3(1) contained provisions which in his opinion proceeded beyond the powers conferred upon the state president by section 3(1)(A) of the public Safety Act. "The fact that (Mr Botha) may believe that the regulation in the terms in which he made it is well within his powers, however bona fide that may be, cannot, in my view, affect the position." Earlier in the judgment, he said the clause could be construed as meaning that "every common criminal ... might be considered a threat to the safety of the public and liable as such to be detained summarily for the duration of the state of emergency, a result which does not seem to accord with the object of the (Public Safety) act." It followed that 3(3) was also invalid, as it extended a detention in terms of 3(1).

Mr Malcolm Wallis, SC, with Mr Leonard Gering, instructed by Yunus Mahomed and associates, appeared for Mr Tsenoli. Mr Jan Combrink, SC, with Mr R. Hiemstra, instructed by the deputy state attorney, appeared for the respondents.

Buthelezi Says P.W. Botha Isolating Country

MB081616 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1605 GMT 8 Aug 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by: the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Mtunzini, Friday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi tonight accused State President P.W. Botha of employing "Boer War style Afrikaner diplomacy" and taking South Africa ever deeper into the international wilderness.

He warned strongly that the government's actions and attitudes could force him to revise his own political position.

And he made it clear that, given what he called the state president's and the National Party's errors of judgement, he could not and would not enter the National Council without his minimal demands being met. To do so would be suicidal.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president re-iterated forcefully that these demands included the provision that Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners were free to accept or reject entry into council.

He told the Natal Congress of ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] here that Mr Botha did not understand European and American politics and was now being seen by the world as no more than a "Third World amateur" in international diplomacy.

As an example, his treatment of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had undermined hopes that he could rise to meet the exigiencies of national and international demands — he was no longer fighting sanctions, he was inviting them.

It was he, Chief Buthelezi, who had had to make up for Mr Botha's diplomatic deficiencies when he had pleaded South Africa's cause to Britain's Margaret Thatcher, West Germany's Helmut Kohl and Israel's Shim'on Peres.

It was he who had to assume the responsibility of seeing President Ronald Reagan, whom Mr Botha could not see.

He struggled for the whole of South Africa, black, white, Indian and coloured, and for the preservation of "democratic decency" in the country's social, economic and political life.

But he did so at tremendous disadvantage, as the state president again and again pulled the rug from under his feet.

"There must come a time when I say: Enough is enough," Chief Buthelezi said. "There must come a time when the South African Government's actions and attitudes demand I revise my position before I become an out-dated, has-been politician.

"I have never rattled sabres. I am not rattling sabres now. All I am saying is that decency in politics is fundamentally threatened by what is happening at government level."

President Botha might be right in thinking that the country could cope with sanctions and that he commanded sufficient "brute military and police power" to take on all-comers from without.

But this could only be right if blacks and whites united. This must happen and Mr Botha must make it possible. As long as they were not united, South Africa could not stand against the world.

"It is high time that the state president takes that one step to real power sharing which will make this possible," Chief Buthelezi said.

The chief minister said that he was not interested in participating in "bizarre-type" constitutional developments. He remembered always that that best of the National Party's brains and intentions had produced no more than "the tragic blunder of the tricameral parliament."

If it were not made clear right now that this was to be dismantled, he could see no justification for his entering the national council.

His political options were not dictated by what Mr Botha did or did not do but by what was good for South Africa, and it was the criterion of national interest which would determine his decision on the national council.

Blacks who served on the council faced the monumental task of having to sell compromise solutions to black South Africa. They would not be able to do so if their body politic remained shackled and if black democracy remained crippled.

Unless whites now had the courage to leave black politicians to black constituencies, black leaders could not successfully argue the merits of the kind of compromise solutions necessary for all races to accept in order to halt violence and the deepening of the revolutionary climate in black society.

Those involved in black politics and spawned by its forces had an intimate awareness of the vastness of its dynamics rarely, if ever, perceived by whites.

They were blind to the driving forces which produced Inkatha and the late Steve Biko's black people's convention and to the forces which were gathering to produce the black reaction which spread from Soweto after June 16, 1976.

The same blindness precluded whites from seeing how much tricameral parliament would radicalise black politics.

They perceived the ANC mission in exile as working with the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] but they failed completely to see how these organisations were rapidly becoming host bodies for revolutionary forces which they, singulary or jointly, would simply not be able to control.

"Their kind of politicking will certainly produce a Frankenstein monster which will shock even its fathers in the South African Communist Party," Chief Buthelezi said.

Pretoria Black Sash Chairman Leaves Country

MB082015 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2007 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 8, SAPA — Pretoria Black Sash Chairman Mrs Annica van Gylswyk and her daughter left South Africa for Stockholm tonight.

"I feel very bitter, but I will be back as soon as things change here," the 55-year-old Swedish-born human rights activist said at Jan Smuts Airport shortly before her flight.

She was detained on June 15 for 47 days and although she was never officially served with deportation orders, Mrs van Gylswyk was told while in detention she could either leave the country or be detained for 180 days and then be officially charged with a "good case" the authorities had against her.

"There was nothing else I could do. It was put to me like a choice I had to make," she said.

About 100 friends, the Swedish legation to Pretoria's first secretary, Mr Bengt Gunnar Herrstom, and members of the press came to the airport to see her off. The entire Pretoria branch of Black Sash and national office bearers of the organisation turned up to say goodbye. They had earlier presented Mrs van Gylswyk's daughter, Elizabeth, with her ticket to Sweden.

"All the publicity given to me I see on behalf of all detainees. I call for the release of all detainees," she said in a short statement to the media.

"I'm just one of thousands in detention who should be released. it shouldn't just be me."

On her plans for the future in Sweden she said: "I will see myself as an extension of the Black Sash and I will come back to South Africa as soon as I can."

Mrs Van Gylswyk, who has lived here for 30 years, graduated in library science at the University of South Africa and was a part-time employee at the university until her detention.

Her husband, Dr Nico van Gylswyk, a scientist, and their son Peter will remain in the country to tie up their affairs before joining the rest of the family in Sweden.

The crowd who had come to say goodbye formed two lines and sang Nkosi Sikelela i Afrika [God Bless Africa] as the mother and daughter walked through to the check-in counter.

'No Unusual' Traffic Buildup at Border Posts

MB081429 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] There has been no unusual buildup of either goods or passenger traffic at the border posts between South Africa and Zimbabwe. A survey by our Pretoria news staff at the Beit Bridge, (Stokpoort), Ondrif, Kopfontein, Zeerust, and Ramatlabane has indicated that traffic is flowing as normal.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affiars has said that the goods traffic which is being examined is delayed by between 24 and 48 hours. He emphasized that the goods examination is not a retaliatory measure. It is merely an exercise to protect South Africa's consumer and business sector, and to gain a better idea of the export traffic from Zambia and Zimbabwe through the South Africa transport network.

Unlicensed Imports From Zimbabwe Banned

MB081415 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, has announced a ban on the import of goods from Zimbabwe to South Africa without an import permit.

In a notice in the *Government Gazette*, Dr de Villiers states that no goods may be imported from Zimbabwe without the necessary permit as determined by the act controlling exports and imports.

Goods produced or grown in Bophuthatswana, Botswana, Ciskei, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Transkei, and Venda can, however, be imported into South Africa without a permit. The only exceptions are refined and unrefined sugar from Swaziland, and tea in wholesale or retail packaging from Malawi.

The Department of Trade and Industry has denied that the permit system is placing limits on trade with Zimbabwe. It is merely an administrative measure to control trade. Reports say that there will soon also be a levy on the import of goods to South Africa.

Assault on Stilfontein Policeman Reported

MB110948 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] A 23-year-old policeman from Stilfontein, Constable (Andrie Gryling) is in serious condition in the Klerksdorp hospital, after he was assaulted and stabbed with a knife in his back by a group of about 30 blacks during the weekend. The incident happened when he and reservist Constable (G.C. van der Mist) commanded a huge riotous black group to disperse at the Three Fountains Hotel in town. The group obeyed the command but the assailants came storming from the hotel and assaulted Constable (Gryling.)

Police Use Teargas to Disperse Soweto Mourners

MB100502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 9, SAPA — Police today used teargas to disperse mourners at the funeral in Soweto of three teenagers who died last week in a faction fight between rival township gangs. A spokesman for the Bureau for Information, Mr Carel du Toit, said police used teargas at the cemetery where the burial took place when a section of the crowd became "unruly."

The funeral service began at Emadwaleni high school this morning, where about two thousand mourners gathered. "When the police police arrived there were already 500 mourners inside the school. A police colonel then allowed another 500 in. Another thousand or more were still outside. We couldn't allow them in. So the police arranged for buses to take them to the cemetery. At the cemetery a portion of the crowd became unruly and the police then opened up with teargas," said Mr Dutoit. "The crowd then dispersed and there was no damage, no injuries and no arrests." No further details were available.

The Bureau for Information did not know at which cemetery in Soweto the incident occurred, Mr Dutoit said. He said the three teenagers were killed last weekend "in a faction fight between gangs." He had no further details on the murders.

Mr Jefferson Lengane, 29, appeared in the Soweto district court on Thursday and was charged with murder and attempted murder in the case. Five others were charged with him, including three 17-year-old youths. Their next court appearance is on August 14.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

8 August

MB081300 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1258 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am 7 Aug to 6am 8 Aug:

"Only two deaths, both in the Eastern Province, were reported yesterday.

"In KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth a group of about 30 blacks attempted to kidnap a member of the security forces. The group fired at the security forces who returned fire with 5 rounds from a shotgun, fatally wounding an unknown black man. The security forces confiscated a 12 bore shotgun and 9 petrol bombs.

"The body of an unknown black man was also found by the security forces at the Mazimbambane school in Mbelane Street, KwaZakele.

"There will not be a news conference today."

9 August

MB090854 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0849 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 9, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information, Pretoria's unrest situation report for the period 06h00 (August 8) to 06h00 (August 9):

Only one unrest related death was reported during the above period. The victim was a retired policeman, Lt Victor Narsi Raju, 61, of Himalajah Road, Shallen (Durban), who died in a hand grenade attack on his home early this morning.

The only other serious incident occurred in Evaton where the Maqazela school was set alight by a group of unknown persons causing considerable damage.

Regarding the *Sowetan*, it has been confirmed that yesterday's edition was removed from the streets country-wide on instruction from Brig van der Merwe, chief of security.

10 August

MB101008 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 10 SAPA — Here follows the unrest report as for the period 0600 yesterday until as supplied by the Bureau of Information in Pretoria today:

During the above period practically no serious unrest-related incidents were reported.

Only one death was reported. The body of a black man, Mr Richard Kanyane, 27, of Skosana section 462, Kathlehong, gruesomely murdered by a group of unknown persons, was found at the Emgena shopping centre.

In Daveyton, a group of approximately 6 people damaged the roofs of private homes and threatened the residents with arson. The SAP succeeded in arresting two of those responsible, one man older than 18 years, the other under 18.

Due to various press enquiries the following information regarding yesterday's funeral at Avelon cemetery is provided: Although permission for 500 persons to attend the funeral service at Emadwaleni school had been granted, approximately 2000 persons turned up at the school. The security forces gave permission for 1000 persons to attend the service at the school and arranged for the remaining 1000 persons to be taken to Avelon cemetery by bus. There the crowds agains grew to approximately 2000 and the security forces were obliged to break up the gathering using teargas. There were no arrests, injuries or damage.

11 August

MB110858 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 11, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

Incidents of unrest in the country this weekend declined to its lowest level in the past two years. In the 24 hours till 6 o'clock this morning only a few incidents were reported countrywide.

Three people died in violence among blacks. The security forces found the burnt bodies of 3 unknown black men at 0900 yesterday morning in Centreton, Hankey in the eastern Cape.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Reform: 'Better Way'

"The is no longer any need for Bishop Desmond Tutu to mock white opponents of sanctions as hypocrites for arguing that a trade war would inflict greate suffering on the black people of Southern Africa" since "sanctions are here," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 7 August. Blacks will "suffer the consequences, right or wrong." The editorial says "the only question remaining to be answered is whether Bishop Tutu was correct in saying they preferred the suffering entailed by sanctions to President Botha's programme of reform." It also points out that the emphasis of the government has now shifted from "the pursuit of reform to the more urgent business of surviving economic onslaught." Political energy, drive, time, and money which are needed for reform, "will increasingly be expended in fighting sanctions." Yet, "there will be occasion in the future to remind Bishop Tutu that it was he who, in calling down the wrath of the international community on his white countrymen also called down on the heads of his fellow-blacks the pain of sanctions, and vouched for their willingness to endure it." The paper believes that "the slow, unsatisfactory, frustrating business of piecemeal reform in a booming, capitalist economy did offer a better way. It is a pity that chance has been lost."

Officials' Salary Increase Criticized

A second editorial on the same page refers to the failure of black pupils to register for school and thereby no longer permitting them to enter classes and refers also to the closure of schools in the Eastern Cape which have remained unoccupied. "At the same time, the salaries of top civil servants and elected officials are being raised, sometimes by amounts that would keep a black family going for several years." The editorial says that if one sees in the decline of black schooling and the increase in officials' salaries "a transfer of wealth from blacks to whites," one is perhaps able to "discern the likeliest pattern for the future as South Africa subsides into Third World poverty: the strong protect themselves, the weaker go under."

Sanctions Not Solution

Ken Owen says on the same page "by embarking on economic warfare against SA, the Western allies have set themselves a task of immense difficulty and unpredictable outcome." "Common sense suggests that the main danger of the sanctions campaign against SA is that it will render the country's internal problems insoluble." Owen says that South Africa "now faces the prospect of a shrinking economy in which unionised labour will form a tacit allianace with capital against the armies of unemployment who wait in the wings." He points out that standards of living will drop progressively as population growth outstrips economic growth. South Africa will "become a sloppier, messier, more crowded, less salubrious place to live, though some people (mostly whites) will live very well indeed." Sanctions also take time and "the damage they do is lasting." For South Africa "to be reduced to the point where the white rule collapses (that is what 'the abolition of apartheid' now means to the outside world)," is sure to be "closer to 25 years than two years." Owen says that throughout the country there are people, "a bit desperate now, who know that the Nationalist Party cannot lead them to peace, and that sanctions will lead them to war." So, "the political challenge for the future is to bring these people together into an organisation, an alliance of moderates if you like, that will keep alive the idea of a nonracial democracy that is the only sane alternative to sanctions and war." "Sooner or later, if SA is to have a future, such people must come together to create a new vehicle for change, one that can take the process of reform beyond the point reached by the National Party. And the time to start organising for that day is now."

SOWETAN on Evictions

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 7 August comments on the eviction of black families from houses in Dobsonville. There is deep concern that "people have to spend nights in the veld" and that families have to endure misery. "Now is the time for us to show our compassion and sympathy as blacks," says the editorial. Black people are appealed to help so as to "structure a system that will help other squatters." "We are saying the black community advisedly, for while we will not turn away help from any other race group, we believe the scheme should be initiated by blacks and, for once, have the thing handled with skill. Only compassion for those suffering can drive us to such heights."

'Focus' on Homeland Independence

Sam Mabe writes on page 4 of *Sowetan* in the "Focus" column on the resistance to independence by the Ndebele people. He says the KwaNdebele government "might have to reconsider its plans for independence in December if it is to avoid the strife that the territory has been going through in the past few months." "Anti-independence feelings have been so strong that even employees of the bantustan government who included teachers, nurses and magistrates joined the masses when they demonstrated their feelings by going on strike." They did not only demand that the "idea of independence be abandoned," but also wanted to see the KwaNdebele legislative Assembly dissolved and the resignation of its members. Mabe writes that the territory's government, led by Simon Skosana, "has not tolerated opposition." "Earlier this year, it formed a vigilante group, Imbhokodo, which has been accused of ruthlessly silencing opposition." Following the death of Minister Piet Ntuli, "believed to have been the power behind Mr Skosana" and following the violence "that has become a way of life in the area," some ministers have withdrawn their support for independence. However, Mabe points out that the Pretoria government is another force to be considered. "It is believed that the Pretoria government will not allow the suspension of the bantustan's independence as this could be interpreted as surrendering to left-wing forces." Mabe questions whether the independence can be reconciled with the government's proclaimed intentions to abolish apartheid.

STAR on Urbanization

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 7 August comments on the problem of housing and says: "This Government persisted for years with the idea that it had to house the homeless in dwellings of a high standard to avoid slums. It has now accepted that unrealistic standards have to be abandoned if the desperate need for housiing is to be met." The Urban Foundation's annual report pinpointed four areas in which the housing problem should be attacked: "More land must be made available for housing; finance must be available; self-help developments must be encouraged; and shacks must be upgraded, not destroyed." The editorial says "urbanisation is going to continue in South Africa and continue apace regardless of political ideologies. If sanctions do bite, they will force greater urbanisation rather than less." The announcement that the state, "through creating a private-sector trust, means to keep its administration out of the hands of bureaucrats" is welcomed. "Urbanisation, as the Urban Foundation put it, 'will provide this country with its most daunting challenges and greatest opportunities.' The challenge must be met head-on if urbanisation is needed to be 'orderly.' "

Sanctions Used to Advantage

"The sanctions game is dangerous, and one that needs to be played with both subtlety and ferocity — in contrast to the no-win combination of tough talk and soft policies that always has been charateristic of this Government's foreign relations," says Martin Spring in his "My View" column on the same page. He outlines three methods to fight sanctions. The first is to "use propaganda weapons to expose the disgusting hypocrisy of most of those who are yelling for sanctions." Another sanctions-fighting principle is to "penalise those who seek to apply sanctions, not only to an equivalent extent, but to a greater extent, thus providing a margin of profit" which South Africa can use to reward countries that desist from sanctioning it. Spring points to the licensing of imports from Zimbabwe as a "move in the right direction." His third counter to sanctions is: "to turn them to our advantage in developing our country. It is not just a coincidence that three of the four great surges in our industrial development were associated with being cut off from our traditional suppliers — the two world wars and the arms embargo of the sixties." Spring says that since sanctions are inevitable, South Africa should do its best to get some advantage out of them and to "cause maximum discomfort" to its enemies.

Greater Black 'Dissatisfaction'

On page 18 of *The Star* John D'Oliveira refers to President Botha's five questions posed to British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and also refers to Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's castigation of his colleagues at the OAU summit for their "long silence during 20 years of government-inspired massacres in Uganda." D'Oliveira says both men were saying that "while freedom, justice and democracy are indivisible, so is morality." Thus, "if the international community is to operate on the basis of morality, it must apply its moral values across the board, it must act against injustice, racialism, repression and violence wherever they occur and it must deal with the worst situations first. If one fairly measures government evil by the extent of racialism, repression, injustice and violence, then South Africa is not the prime culprit." "Unfortunately, for the Botha Government, whatever validity philosophical arguments about the indivisibility of justice and morality might have, the fact is that the world is steadily moving towards an intensified sanctions campaign against South Africa." Sanctions imposed by the international community will mean "fewer jobs, less money for economic, social and political reform — and it will almost certainly mean greater dissatisfaction, disillusionment and discontentment in the black areas. These are the realities that the Botha Government has to deal with."

CAPE TIMES on Sanctions

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 6 August notes that there are "two distinct sets of sanctions": a British-EEC package and a Commonwealth package. "Of the measures reluctantly supported by Mrs Thatcher, the most significant and damaging will be the ban on the import of South African coal, iron and steel." However, Thatcher has "steered clear" of a British-EEC ban on agricultural imports and this opposition by her has been "of great service to this region." Referring to the Commonwealth package, the editorial says that if it can be "effectively implemented" it will have a "retrogressive effect on Southern African regional relations." The editorial also points out that "it now remains for Washington to resolve the controversy between the opponents and proponents of various kinds of sanctions and to decide on a policy." "Meanwhile, it is folly to shrug off sanctions. Even if the immediate impact is not traumatic, the cumulative effect on business confidence will be formidable." "With Pretoria declining to accommodate Sir Geoffrey Howe in any way at all, Mrs Thatcher has been obliged to concede a point or two. And so the sanctions zealots have a foot in the door. The clamour for more sanctions will grow by the day."

CAPE TIMES on Economic Recession

A second editorial on the same page refers to the 0.5 percent cut in the bank rate and the announcement of a forthcoming reduction in prime rate overdrafts by commercial banks. "By effectively making money cheaper the Reserve Bank and the Department of Finance hope to encourage more spending by consumers, providing a boost to productions which in turn should improve employment" which "should help lift the economy out of recession." However, "the political situation has become the greatest economic factor of all, and its drag on growth seems beyond response to fiscal and monetary stimulus." The editorial also notes that lower interest rates mean that "local investors have little incentive to save, particularly when interests rates are far below the rate of inflation." "It all comes down to a sorry situation where the authorities are probably applying the right medicine to a patient incapable of proper response in current circumstances."

Sanctions May Increase Racial Polarization

Michael Acott writes in his "Politics Midweek" column on the same page that "President Botha can expect — and is probably counting on — a growing measure of white support as the sanctions bandwagon gets rolling. It will not be support for his policies but opposition to outside interference and a natural determination to succeed against the odds." Acott says that "if a majority of black people see the sanctions campaign as designed to help them but view white opposition to foreign meddling, and businessmen's sanctions busting, as support for apartheid, racial polarization will increase dangerously." Sanctions will cause white political focus to be more on "surviving" and "less on the conditions and policies which caused sanctions in the first place." Black political focus will "become more extreme and less accommodating." He says that now is the time to face the issues "through a government of national unity, unencumbered by the political baggage which is part of the cause of our present mess." If South Africa is to get peaceful negotiation going it needs "a new, representative and non-racial administration not bound by past commitments and preconditions." A government that will consider what South Africans want on the basis of what is best for all the country's citizens is needed, "before sanctions complete apartheid's work by dividing the country into two rigid, obstinate and eventually warring factions."

CITIZEN on Sanctions

"Sanctions have come. They will hit all of us, whoever we are, whatever the colour of our skin," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 7 August. South Africans can respond to the sanctions with curses, with resignation or by "accepting the challenges that they bring." The editorial says that South Africa shall survive, since there is no nation that can beat the South Africans when it come to facing and overcoming adversity." As in other times of crisis, South Africa will "find the essential unity" which will enable it to face the enemy successfully. Although it is not expected that the Progressive Federal Farty [PFP] will "suddenly join up with the National Party in a great outpouring of love and acceptance," the PFP is expected to join the government in resisting sanctions and fighting for South Africa's survival. The editorial points out that "apartheid is no longer the issue." It says "there is now a naked attempt through sanctions to force majority rule on South Africa. The foreign governments trying to make Pretoria capitulate do not care if it is the Communist-dominated and terroristic African National Congress that takes over. But South Africa will not commit national suicide for the sake of these foreign blackmailers." South Africa's survival battle "can best be fought by the Government and the ruling party." However, it is expected that "the Right will challenge this, claiming that it is the Government's reformist policies that threaten White survival." But, "White survival cannot be isolated from the survival of the country." South Africans have to fight sanctions "with a unity of purpose that transcends all political persuasions and affiliations."

VADERLAND on Socio-Political Reform

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 6 August editorializes on page 8: "The fact that the Urban Foundation is playing an ever increasing and more active role in the socio-political reform process in South Africa is to be welcomed." The paper points out that the foundation was formed after the unrest of 1976. The editorial says the Urban Foundation has committed itself irrevocably to sociopolitical reform. "The government has done so too, and expert assistance from any available quarter is to be welcomed. Naturally, always with the understanding that such assistance will not be one-sided prescription, but that it will strive for the benefit and welfare of all in South Africa."

VADERLAND on White Population

A second editorial on page 8 says the size of the white population remains an issue of decisive importance. "Two things count in the whites' favor and separate South Africa from other former colonies on the continent. One is that here we hve a white population which is indigenous to the country, which was born here and grew here and has no other home. South Africa is their home, as it is the home of the Zulus, the Shangaans, the Xhosas, and other black nations. The second is that the whites' numbers make them a representative portion of the population. They are not just a few hundred thousand who can be forced out. Against a black increase going at top gear, the latest school statistics confirm that white numbers are dropping, due to excessive birth control. Between 1982 and 1986, Transvaal's white school population dropped from 323,805 to 296,484. this sort of decline is a greater threat to white survival than depression, sanctions, and violence."

BEELD on Sanctions

An editorial on page 14 of the Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 7 August says the door to sanctions which Thatcher opened slightly for the sake of the unity of the Commonwealth will not be easily closed. "The sanctions campaign is a watershed which for decades to come will determine South Africa's relations with the rest of the world. It could even mean the end of its close ties with the European world." The paper says it is to be seen whether Thatcher's grudging acceptance of sanctions will heal the split in the Commonwealth. It adds that America will soon have to decide on sanctions, and it seems that the Senate will accept a sanctions bill. "following the decision in London, pressure on President Reagan will increase. In his country he is facing public opinion — fed by the vast majority of the American TV and press media — which is daily becoming more in favor of sanctions. His presidential order relating to moderate sanctions against South Africa can easily still be set aside by the stroke of a pen. But a law which has been accepted in Congress is not easily removed from the statute books."

BEELD on Dictatorship

A second editorial on the same page says the decision by Venda to create a one-party state will cause raised eyebrows, but in the African context this comes as no surprise. "Most African states are ruled in this way. What is more important is how the government of such a one-party state upholds the principles of democracy. There is the danger that a one-party state can easily become a dictatorship — as in some African states — where arbitrary action and corruption hold sway and the voters have no say in who they may send to parliament." The paper says in the case of Venda, it would seem President Mphephu's decision was based on the practicalities of a homogenous population, but it is important that power should not be misused, and for this reason that government will have to be carefully watched. "South Africa cannot allow an independent state it has created to degenerate into a dictatorship."

TRANSVALER on Sanctions 'Reality'

In an editorial on page 16, Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans of 6 August says: "South Africans ought to be thankful to, and the world will respect, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who has again proved that she is not prepared to bend her principles on account of a group determined to satisfy their hatred of South Africa at any price, including economic chaos and poverty — even though they threatened her mercilessly."

The editorial says this is not to say Thatcher has stemmed the sanctions threat. "The decision by the other six to act unilaterally confirms that the expectation is that sanctions, whether more or less severe, will be applied some time or another. That is a reality which this country has to face up to squarely, and it is wishful thinking that we are not going to be hurt. The pity is that this will undoubtedly harden the attitude towards change."

ZAMBIA

Prime Minister Receives Soviet Deputy Minister

MB071819 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane has said Zambia is ready for anything that may befall her as a result of her support for the liberation war being waged in South Africa and Namibia. Speaking when he met visiting Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Anatoliy Leonidovich [name as heard], Mr Musokotwane said he is very sure that the liberation war being waged in Southern Africa will triumph one day.

He told Mr Leonidovich that his visit to southern Africa at this time of the struggle is very significant since it is at a time when much attention on the issue is needed. He said Mr Leonidovich is visiting the area at a significant time when friends of Africa can no longer afford to hide themselves.

Soviet Official Pledges Support Against Apartheid

MB100811 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister [title as heard] Anatoliy Adamishin has pledged his country's continued support to Zambia and other Frontline countries in their stand against apartheid and oppression. Speaking in Livingston during his visit there, Mr Adamishin said the Soviet Union is not going to change its policy in the region as long as apartheid remains intact. He said the Soviet Union is following the current political developments in the region and that her position to support the struggling masses of South Africa and Namibia would not change. On Soviet assistance to Frontline States in view of the economic squeeze South Africa is applying to the countries, Mr Adamishin has said his country will continue to render any economic and technical assistance necessary.

Iraqi Official Arrives for Official Talks

JN101948 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Lusaka, 10 Aug (INA) — Official talks between Iraq and Zambia began here today. RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim chaired the Iraqi side to the talks while Grey Zulu, secretary of state for defense and security, led the Zambian side.

At the beginning of the talks, Zulu expressed appreciation for Iraq's peaceful, hamanitarian efforts to stop the war with Iran and to settle the conflict between the two countries through peaceful means.

'Izzat Ibrahim said that his visit to Zambia expresses the firm fraternal, friendship relations between Iraq and Zambia, stressing Iraq's principled stand against Zionism, imperialism, and all forms of racial discrimination.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations, the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestine question, and developments in the African and international arenas.

Attending the talks on the Iraqi side were Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, minister of light industries; 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, deputy official in charge of the foreign relations bureau of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command; other officials; and the Iraqi ambassador to Zambia.

'Izzat Ibrahim, who arrived here yesterday on an official visit, visited the Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda Museum and the monument of freedom in Lusaka today. He laid a wreath of flowers at the monument.

ZIMBABWE

Harare Carries Mugabe Press Conference

MB081329 Harare Domestic Service in English 1014 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Press conference held by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Harare — live; monitored in progress]

[Text] [Mugabe] ...a democratic order, an order which would see an end to apartheid, and of course what we have expected initially when a series of measures by the apartheid regime in South Africa demonstrating its readiness, preparedness, to proceed towards the goal of a settlement. We expected that the regime would release Comrade Mandela and other political detainees and (?reprieve) all prisoners in South Africa. We expected that the banned organizations — the ANC, PAC [Pan Africanist Congress], and others would be unbanned. We expected that the state of emergency which prevailed then would be lifted and circumstances would be created so they could be... [changes thought] I mean, in such a way that they could be conducive to amicable dicussions and a possible reaching of a settlement.

This, as you are aware, just didn't happen, and even as the Group of Eminent Persons was in South Africa we here — Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, and Angola — became victims of attacks by the apartheid regime. And so that is the report we were reviewing as given us by the Group of Eminent Persons. They reported that South Africa was not yet in a position to go into negotiations with other parties and reach a settlement. In fact, they went further to say that they were not prepared to abandon apartheid at this stage, and, in fact, things were worse in some cases now than they were before the group was set up. And our task was not just to hear the report and discuss it. It was also to proceed to the next step in a series of steps set at Nassau in the Bahamas by the whole Commonwealth group of 49 persons last year. And the next step was the adoption of the sanctions package in paragraph 7 of the Nassau accord, and this package comprises some eight principle functions. And we had to debate this issue, the seven of us charged with the task of making the necessary decisions. The discussions, apart from the discordant note of Mrs Thatcher, were otherwise harmonious. We were at (?Edom), the six of us, there was no area of difference at all amongst the six, but the six and Mrs Thatcher differed and differed fundamentally.

The six were of the opinion that that package set up at Nassau must now be adopted in full and a recommendation made to the rest of the members of the Commonwealth so that they can adopt the sanctions and begin implementing them from a set date. But we were also of the opinion that that package, which really was conceived when the situation was not as bad as it is now in South Africa, (?would have) to be modified, and modified, perhaps, in a way which would enhance it much more in the global context and make it acceptable by other communities. And so what we felt was that over and above the sanctions stated here in the accord — paragraph 7 of the accord — let us look at what Europe has done or is prepared to do. We would also look at what the United States was poised to do and incorporate those sanctions which these communities were prepared to impose as part of the Nassau or modified Nassau accord. And so, this we did.

But as I said earlier we found, (?perhaps), big gaps between our own thinking and that of Mrs Thatcher, but we were determined to go it without Britain. If Britain had problems, those problems should not be allowed to extend to the rest of the Commonwealth. Mrs Thatcher decided finally that she would accept — grudgingly, as I said — two of the eight functions, the first which had to do with new investments that are (?made) on a voluntary basis and the other which had to do with tourism, but only one aspect of it, without (?seeming) to (?support) the tourist offices in London or elsewhere held by South Africa.

Well some of us just felt that that was really no justification at all. However, she went further to say should Europe, when the time comes for it to decide on the question, decide that the sanctions to stop the importation of coal, iron, and steel should be taken by the Common Market as a whole, Britain would not veto it. That is as far she went. And not vetoing it is not necessarily to accept the duty to implement it. And when we put the question she said well, if we don't veto (?that will mean) let's act together within the EEC and Britain would have no option but to go along. And she emphasized the whole way through that Britain in principle was opposed to sanctions, but because both in the Commonwealth and in the EEC the majority of the members were for sanctions not to be out of step, Britain would go along. That is the nature of Mrs Thatcher's thinking. Next we decided that the package be adopted and so we adopted it and so recommendations will now be made to the rest of the Commonwealth and to members outside the Commonwealth to implement that sanctions package, and this is all that we did, that we [word indistinct]. I must say once again that I was very highly impressed by the very firm position adopted by Canada, Australia, India, the Bahamas, and of course the two of us (?from) Africa. We are impressed by our own determination and commitment to see this sanctions package implemented. That, ladies and gentlemen, is what transpired.

What has transpired here you probably are better informed on the subject than I am at present; in other words, the blockade or the go-slow exercised by South Africa against us. You are familiar, more familiar, with it than I am. I am still getting my information (?feed) and still assessing the facts and the effects of what South Africa is doing, and I leave you to ask questions on that at this stage.

[Question indistinct]?

[Mugabe] The package as spelled out is one which we are commending to all members of the Commonwealth, and both Zimbabwe and Zambia have accepted that package. As to the timing of the actual implementation exercise, well, we will wait until the Secretariat of the Commonwealth has (?done the exercise). In some cases some countries, because of ther legal position, because of the need (?for) procedures to be corrected, to be (?laid) in line with this new decision, those countries may require a little more time to undertake a legal exercise in their parliament so that they can (?legally) [words indistinct]. The timing is not yet (?fixed) but it could very well, be towards the end of this year, during the last quarter of the year.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] you might take measures, I mean, against countries such as Britain. What measures do you contemplate taking against Britain? Secondly, in the sanctions package there is an indication that there should be a ban on flights. Would Zimbabwe itself ban all Zimbabwe flights to South Africa and South Africa flights to Zimbabwe?

[Mugabe] I might begin with that. If you accept the whole package, it means we are going to implement the sanctions, as given in the package, to the full. And the severing of air links is one such sanction in the package and so there would have to be a severing of air links as decided. As to the possible actions against those who will undermine sanctions, obviously if you have undertaken to implement the sanctions you can't at the same time accept the position in which others who operate (?from their own) [words indistinct] undermine the very sanctions that you are trying to implement. That would be contradictory in posture and so what we meant actually was that we will have to look at those who are antagonistic to the implementation of sanctions in our own environment and make it difficult for them to go against the exercise, against sanctions. As to what this means, we will obviously have to examine the issue as it arises. I gave the example yesterday when a similar question was asked me, of the very sanction you have made reference to — the severance of air links. If we sever air links with South Africa, then we would not allow any other country to fly from our territory to South Africa. It would just be foolish [words indistinct].

[Name indistinct] from ZIANA. Comrade Prime Minister, in the past few weeks some members of Parliament from the whites — you have whites within Parliament — have organized against sanctions on South Africa. How is that most members of our white community are on the forefront of the economic activity of the country? Don't you think (?you) are going to have problems like deliberate sabotage of the economy or making blacks their [word indistinct] to deflect the sanctions? When an economic war has been declared, it will be [words indistinct] approved.

[Mugabe] You are sick, sick. That's all. You do not go crawiling to those who are waging war against you. You must fight back. And all said about luxury subsequently will have to go. You must firstly determine to [words indistinct] in our own way, to work out modality of counteracting the measures South Africa will impose and then [words indistinct] just like a war. Prepare for it! And we shall prepare for it with a (?commitment) despite how large that number will have to be. Workers in the rear lines and the whites will have to forego their temper until the situation comes back to normal. Obviously we are working out alternative routes, and these routes will have to be worked out on an emergency basis as quickly as possible. We will have to think of reopening the Maputo line, even if it means lining it up, every yard of it, with guards. It will have to be definite measures in certain places, from the economic (?use) of South Africa if it follows the [words indistinct]. We will have to hike up our exports by counter economic measures. We foresee South Africa as trying to build [words indistinct] will affect us adversely. It will, but it will cost us to be saved and (?cost) even more. The loaded costs of war years over the region.

South Africa has more trade with us put together than we have, and that is much better. We have a viable market here and so we are not the only one who will lose, who will stand to lose. We save a great (?deal) through the use of their railway, use of their harbors. That will be here, but we will lose it between the few years. If we can get a substitute, an alternative route, it will have to be an exact alternative route. And this is what we have been trying to do all along: to exercise (?the defense of our routes. Perhaps, it sounds more understandable by those who [words indistinct] (?crawling) because of the present situation. We will have to defend these routes to the last man. We will have to ensure that alternative routes, the opening of possible harbors, [word indistinct] Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia Railways] as well as Nacala. All these are possibilities that we will have to work as quickly as possible to ensure that we have these harbors to use them.

And what we [words indistinct] events in South Africa can still reach freedom and majority rule in that country. It is very true, we know South Africa is trying to bring its troops into action and let them proceed. But, I should give them at least this warning: In the final analysis, we shall win. We do not run companies in South Africa. There is a definite need to (?market) the investments, when this represents the profits on an annual paycheck. These are mined in South Africa. And of course, it is an economic war, althought spiritually inspired. And then, let them proceed. We shall proceed in our own way. Zimbabwe will not die. Never!

[Name indistinct] of Nigeria. Prime Minister, would you say that the outcome of the minisummit in Britain and Britain's attitude to sanctions now strengthens your case for the African defense arrangement that will help cushion off the effects of sanctions against the Frontline States?

[Mugabe] Sure. I [words indistinct] although Mrs Thatcher was not prepared to entertain it, that South Africa is going to [words indistinct] economically and militarily, and so, in both areas, in both directions, the Frontline States will need support. And I can assure you that we will get some support from the progressive world, in the direction of economic (?sanctions). Military support, that I do not think will be forthcoming from outside sources. But that would make the need for an African defense force even more (?urgent). If South Africa is going to resort to military reprisal, then [words indistinct] (?it is only fair) that we must accept that we have not(?reached) that military capability yet to enable us to offer (?such) effective [words indistinct] defense that (?e would need) [word indistinct] the situation where [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think that you are ever likely to get any more cooperation out of Margaret Thatcher, or do you think you will have to wait for a possible change in government in Britain?

[Mugabe] I have given her up, written her off, as a bad case. I do not think we an get anything out of her. My inference, or may I say my impression, emanating from the [words indistinct] the occasions [words indistinct]. We discussed issues of common interest together. I would suggest to you that, first, where the issue is one of British economic interests, and if these interests are going to be adversely effected, whatever fundamental principles are involved — other fundamental principles involved, I mean, whether these will have to deal with human rights or they relate to the need for democracy — they will become subjected to British economic interests. And British economic interests remain paramount. And this is why I said at the press conference that [words indistinct] had I realised that the jingle Britons sing about themselves Britons never, never, never shall be slaves that in fact it never meant Britons never, never, never shall be slave masters. They are prepared to be economic slave masters [words indistinct] and this is what is happening in South Africa. The people she says wil be rendered unemployed on the farms, how much are they (?getting), and what is their, what is the nature of the conditions [words indistinct]. People would be better off in a democratic order, where they have the right to vote in the government of their choice. So there it is, I do not think Madam Thatcher is capable of changing her ideas on [words indistinct]. The second inference I drew from the meetings we hve had together is that she appears to be motivated by racism (?also). The issue in South Africa is [word indistinct] between black and black, it is white versus black black versus white. [Words indistinct] if we endorse majority rule in South Africa, the blacks will be (?in power). That (?future) she cannot [words indistinct]. She did not accept it [words indistinct] here, and why should one (?assume) that in the case of South Africa she has a different opinion?

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] the corridor and the alternative means of Beira. Realistically, it seems to me that it will take a number of years to (?achieve) some degree of self-sufficiency away from South Africa. Waht sort of thing can the country, do you think, or the countries can do to, say, open up the Beira corridor, or Dar es Salaam, which has had hundreds of millions of dollars poured into it and they are still an [word indistinct] port?

[Mugabe] Within SADCC, we have been working on it, that is the secretaries [words indistinct] and we shall be discussing views in a week's time. So, we feel that sense of urgency. We'll just have to work day and night, to make our day 48 hours, and make sure that we achieve some measure of self-sufficiency not within years, not within 12 months, but within 2 months. That's it. [Word indistinct] we just have got to go or else to ensure that our goods are released as quickly as quickly as possible to ports where they can find their way to the markets and then the imports should also go the same way.

[Unidentified reporter] Margaret Thatcher said she would not (?support) Britain giving aid to any of the countries that might be affected when the full sanctions on South Africa... [changes thought] in fact if South Africa takes actions against those countries and, secondly, when you talk of diverting goods from Zimbabwe or to Zimbabwe through Mozambique, isn't there a danger of direct military intervention by South Africa in Mozambique?

[Mugabe] The first question — I don't remember her saying that. She might have said it outside the meeting, but not during the conference. The second — if we diverted our goods through Mozambique or elsewhere would South Africa maybe intervene? Well, South Africa has been trying to prevent this all around, that is why they created Renamo. If they can have strategies to attack the railway links that serve us through Mozambique, attack the pipeline, if they are sponsored by South Africa, if what you mean is whether South Africa would not be involved, using its own forces, I can't rule that out, because they're a mad regime. They are completely unpredictable. They are capable of any evil and they can very well do what they say. So we must be prepared for any eventuality.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Mugabe, you said that the situation is still in [words indistinct] comment, so you couldn't perhaps know exactly what's going on. [Words indistinct] the situation today and at this point the fact that Foreign Minister Pik Botha [words indistinct]?

[Mugabe] For the first part, Pik Botha is temperamental, apparently, and one doesn't know whether what he says is representative of the regime as a whole, but anyway he is their spokesman and he cannot fool because he is temperamental. Whatever he says should not be [words indistinct], that's all. We [words indistinct] what he has said. He might have said it out of (?turn), or a little too early, but having said that the actual deeds followed [words indistinct] what he said is precisely what is happening. As I say, I'm (?watching) [words indistinct] now the situation has tightened. The second part — there again, I cannot state that now, whether the action is principally and ostensibly aimed at Zambia, [words indistinct] and anyway wherever (?they start), against Zambia in the present circumstances [words indistinct] against us and Zambia would regard a stand against us as an offensive against Zambia. The two of us, really, we are together, and not on our own. We have our own intitiative. We were together at the minisummit because the Commonwealth chose us as representatives for the Commonwealth at that summit. We believe that Botha has chosen the two of us because we are African countries and because he would want to demonstrate that we are (?weak) when it comes to that kind of [word indistinct] and that the world must see what South Africa is capable of, if the world proceeds to implement sanctions against South Africa.

But of course we won't be cowed. We will not be frightened [words indistinct] Botha proposed was to (?change) together with others. We will go along and Zambia will not die, neither will Zimbabwe die. We may suffer for a while, but naturally that's bound to come to an end.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade Prime Minister, what effect, do you think Margaret Thatcher's intransigence over the sanctions issue is likely to have on the Commonwealth? Will she still regard the Commonwealth as a viable platform for [word indistinct] international issues?

[Mugabe] Well, I think she has the [words indistinct]. I happen to know from those I spoke to in Britain that really there is a strong opinion for sanctions against South Africa in Britain. But (?the feeling) is that she [words indistinct] on her mind, and what she decides she is to do whether it's right or wrong. That is what must be done. The fact that she seeks a different course from that of the rest of Commonwealth does not affect the oneness of the Commonewealth at all and in fact it is probably a blessing in disguise that difference happened.

Why should Britain continue to be leader of the Commonwealth [words indistinct]? And this minisummit has shown that the rest of the Commonwealth can act opposite to the course chosen by Britain. And I am glad that this has happened. I am glad also that Canada and Australia, very close to Britain, closer than we are, culturally, ethnically, and historically took this formidable stand, a stand against Britain and I think [words indistinct] will gain the respect of the rest of the members of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth will continue, whether Britain likes that or not, whether Mrs Thatcher likes it or not, it will continue, and I (?would oppose) any development toward its demise.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] United States and West Germany [words indistinct] to support sanctions?

[Mugabe] Well, let's say that after the minisummit [words indistinct] decisions will be made in the Federal Republic of Germany but of course even before the summit, the United States Congress — the House of Representatives and the Senate — had begun debating sanctions already and I think the sanctions package in the House of Representatives, [words indistinct] of Congress, is tougher than that in the Senate. And just now, I think the Senate would want to get a compromise between their position and that of the House of Representatives, but with provision, nevertheless, meaningful. Meaningful in the sense that it's a package they would want to see implemented against South Africa. So, that is a dvelopment far away from the previous position and the inclination, I mean the information, you get is that Reagan is bound, sooner or later, to go along with the decision, (?by) both houses, if that decision is made, and I don't see him with an election in [words indistinct] even though he may not be standing himself, but his party will want to win nevertheless. I think he [words indistinct] a very negative stand [words indistinct] that is if he (?remains) opposed to what both houses will have decided should be the position against South Africa.

[Unidentified reporter] (?Comrade Prime Minister), from what you said [words indistinct] it seems that Zimbabwe is [word indistinct], geographically, and emotionally out in front, when it comes to opposing South Africa and apartheid as (?an unacceptable] system. Are you prepared to, at any stage, to go it alone, in the fight against South Africa, if you don't get the support that you might wish for from some other country?

[Mugabe] Zimbabwe is not out in front. Zimbabwe is part of the Frontline States and together with the others we are opposed to apartheid in South Africa. Zimbabwe is also a member of OAU and, as the OAU, we are opposed to apartheid in South Africa, as the OAU we'll support the liberation movement that is fighting against apartheid and [words indistinct] in South Africa. Zimbabwe is a member of the Commonwealth and has participated at the summit, the minisummit, as a representative of the Commonwealth, one of the seven representatives of the Commonwealth at that meeting, and so Zimbabwe is not going it alone. Zimbabwe is working together with others on this question. In truth, we pursue a policy as Zimbabwe, on a national basis, but fortunately that policy in regard to apartheid is in agreement with the policies of other countries in our region. That's why we feel at one with them, that is why we are at one with them, that is why we are also at one with the rest of the members of the OAU and with the rest of the members of the Commonwealth, except Mrs Thatcher, and with the rest of the members of the Nonaligned Movement, and [words indistinct] not going it alone. [Words indistinct] community, which necessarily are not linked to our own [words indistinct] say the European countries, like the Netherlands, Denmark, which have already pronouced themselves on sanctions against South Africa and are prepared to impement those sanctions, the Scandinavian group which are also prepared to implement sanctions, so we are not going it alone.

[Unidentified reporter] Britain has [words indistinct] leadership in that she is not acting as head of the Commonwealth club?

[Mugabe] Collective leadership, collective decisionmaking. I think this is what the Commonwealth is all about. We are all equal in the club of nations of Commonwealth. The fact that Britain historically has been leader of the Commonwealth was clearly not a constitutional matter. She did not get voted as leader. It is only a recognition, a kind of (?reverence) to Britain because it is the eldest in the group, the eldest member, and because of that she has had that position as reverence as it were, but I think it is disappearing now.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] (?should we now) [words indistinct] Zimbabwe's support for the liberation struggle itself, I mean an upward [words indistinct] from being just political support to the ANC and the PAC in actually [words indistinct]?

[Mugabe] [Words indistinct] we have been supportive of the ANC and PAC as actively as possible, as effectively as we could. Of course, what you mean is whether we shall provide military bases. Of course no. We (?can't) do that. We haven't got the capability to defend. If we had, we would do. We would with all [words indistinct] and we wouldn't deprive them of that facility, but because we are militarily weak, we recognize that if we give that, it would give an excuse for the South African regime, the apartheid regime, to invade us and if we are invaded without having (?first) the possibility or [word indistinct] to defend ourselves, as it would be, it would not only weaken us, as a nation, but it would also weaken our ability to support the ANC and PAC. So, we will continue to support them in the same way as we have done before. We will continue to make our contribution to the liberation fund and we will never, never default on our payment on that one and continue to campaign for solidarity with them. Just now, we are [words indistinct] solidarity fund for the liberation of South Africa and we will continue them that kind of support.

Prime Minister Evaluates Options Over Sanctions

MB100800 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 9 Aug 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on his return home from the Commonweath mini-summit in London foreshadowed the state of economic war between Zimbabwe and South Africa. Mr Mugabe was among six leaders who agreed to a package of economic measures against South Africa, including severing air links and a ban on the import of iron, steel, and coal. Mugabe is in an unenviable position. At least 85 percent of his country's trade depends on transport through South Africa, a fact already exploited by the government in Pretoria. Theyhave engineered a slowdown of border trade that is already making its point. There are those who argue that no matter what Mr Mugabe does or, how sincerely he says it, he is a prisoner of Pretoria. Davinia Dougan asked Mr Mugabe whether he planned to do more than what was agreed at the Commonwealth summit.

[Begin recording] [Mugabe] What we said was that over and above the implementation of this package of sanctions against South Africa we would want to see further countries also adopt that package and that, in the event of certain countries undermining the implementation of these sanctions and therefore undermining their effectiveness, we in Africa and especially in the Frontline States, cannot let those countries get away with that kind of treachery. We would have to examine what reprisals we can take against them.

[Dougan] After the summit here people said ... the South African prime minister said in a press conference that he in fact invited the Zimbabwean Government and the Zambian Government to impose all the sanctions they wished and he also said that he would be imposing sanctions and levies on Zimbabwe and Zambia. No, he has put some of those into action, I mean, this levy of all goods going through South Africa to get to Zimbabwe. Now what effect is that going to have on the Zimbabwean economy?

[Mugabe] Well, this is true because at the moment most of our goods go through South Africa; it is going to cause some hardships, but it is not going to kill Zimbabwe. I can assure you, we will get out of that situation sooner or later. We will have to develop alternative routes and they exist. We have already been working on contingency measures as SADCC, and at the end of this month from 22 August we shall be starting to (?release) contingency measures in Luanda.

[Dougan] Can I get back to the sanctions and some of the measures that South Africa said she will take against Zimbabwe; one is control levies, the other was much stronger border patrols. What does that mean?

[Mugabe] Well, I think what South Africa means is that they are patrolling the border and especially they are checking on [words indistinct]. They are just doing this, of course, to demonstrate that they have a muscle. But we also have a muscle. Let it not be forgotten that of all the countries in Africa, trading partners with South Africa, we offer it the largest market, and we remit to South Africa on an annual basis some $36 million by way of pensions, to pensioners who worked for the colonial regime. We will have to review all that, and of course we pay South Africa for the use of the rail lines and its ports and South Africa is going to lose that revenue. So, we also have a punch.

[Dougan] But the other countries, Botswana for instance, have said they cannot afford sanctions with South Africa, that it would completely destroy their economies, and what is your stand to countries like...

[Mugabe, interrupting]... Well, we grant that, we grant that for countries like Botswana and Lesotho who have no choice. [end recording]

Home Affairs Minister Predicts ZANU-ZAPU Unity

MB101137 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1130 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Harare August 10, SAPA — Unity talks between Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU(PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU have now reached an advanced stage, the minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, told a weekend rally at Masvingo (formerly Fort Victoria). Mr Nkala, the only Ndebele in Mr Mugabe's Politburo and a long standing personal rival of the ZAPU leader, Mr Nkomo, said the unity moves had been given new urgency by the need for national solidarity in the face of the South African threat. ZAPU, which draws most of its support from Matabeleland, had realised it was a minority party, and that the onus lay upon it to disband and join Mr Mugabe's ZANU(PF) said Mr Nkala.

Despite Mr Nkala's statement, and the known determination of the aging Mr Nkomo to end political divisions in Zimbabwe, there are understood to be continuing problems about accommodating Mr Nkomo's lieutenants in a unified political structure and in finding a formula which would allow the government to release Mr Nkomo's former guerrilla intelligence supremo, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa. Mr Dabengwa has been detained without trial in Chikurubi maximum security prison for the past four years under the state of emergency, having been acquitted on charges of high treason by the high court.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 AUGUST 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani's personal plane with its four crewmen landed in Baghdad 12 August, INA announced, adding that the crew is seeking asylum in Iraq. In military activity the same day, Iraqi aircraft bombed Sirri Island, around 1,000 km from Iraq in the southern Persian Gulf, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. The attack reportedly destroyed installations and oil reservoirs. Earlier, an Iranian surface-to-surface missile hit a refinery in Baghdad, IRNA reported, citing military spokesmen who added that the attack was in retaliation for recent Iraqi raids against civilian targets in Iran. An Iraqi military spokesman acknowledged the attack on Baghdad in a statement to Voice of the Masses radio, but maintained that the missile fell in "an unimportant area."

In activity the previous day, Iranian aircraft bombed an Iraqi garrison in Irbil, IRNA reported. However, an Armed Forces statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio countered that the Iranian plane was repulsed by Iraqi antiaircraft fire. Meanwhile, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA rejected an Iranian claim that a Mirage was downed during the 11 August raid against Isfahan. In the Gulf, a tanker flying the Greek flag was hit by a rocket fired from a helicopter east of Dubayy, Athens radio reported.

Lebanon

Christian Sector Situation — Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'ja' gave his view of the clashes in the Christian sector during a news conference broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, asserting that they were triggered by gunmen "motivated by a political objective that runs contrary to the current political line of the Lebanese Forces." He denied that the fighting was the result of opposition to the reorganization within the Lebanese Forces (LF) military apparatus, maintaining that most of the dissident gunmen were not LF personnel and were thus unaffected by the reorganization. Ja'ja' doubted whether his predecessor, Elie Hubayqah, was directly connected with the incidents, though he accused Hubayqah of trying to exploit them. As for the wounding of Fu'ad Abu Nadir, another former LF leader, Ja'ja' said the shooting was not an assassination attempt but an accident.

Meanwhile, Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah expressed satisfaction with the "positive response" to the party's appeal for a cease-fire, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The Phalangist and LF leadership held a joint meeting at which agreement was reached to form a special committee to investigate the clashes, the radio said. The list of committee members provided by the radio included Marun Mash'alani, an LF official who has been associated with the opposition to Ja'ja'. A Beirut radio report on the situation in East Beirut said that Mash'alani's forces were "confronting" Ja'ja' supporters in the Al-Karantinah area, adding that Mash'alani is demanding Ja'ja's dismissal in favor of Fu'ad Abu Nadir.

Further Reportage on Israeli Raids — Seven people were killed and 10 others were injured in the 11 August Israeli air raids on Palestinian targets near Ba'labakk, according to Beirut radio. AFP reported that the casualties included Syrians, Pakistanis, and Bangladeshis. Although a Syrian military spokesman cited by Damascus radio claimed that Syrian air defenses "confronted" the Israeli planes, Jerusalem radio said the Syrians did not fire missiles from the SA-2 batteries deployed on the Syrian side of the Lebanese border. In another development, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio asserted that 20 people were killed and 54 were wounded in the 10 August Israeli raid on Palestinian targets near Sidon.

Amal-UNIFIL Clashes — Amal Movement gunmen wounded 17 French UNIFIL soldiers, 7 of them seriously, after 2 Amal officials were killed by French soldiers at a roadblock near Tyre, according to UNIFIL spokesmen cited by Voice of Lebanon radio. The two Amal men were shot while attempting to cross the roadblock without being searched, and Amal gunmen responded by shelling French positions in the area. Clashes continued 12 August despite a cease-fire announcement following contacts between Amal and UNIFIL officials, the radio reported.

Tunisia

A presidential statement broadcast by Tunis radio announced the divorce of President Habib Bourguiba from his wife, Wasila. Mrs Bourguiba was divorced because of the "harm" she caused, the statement said, adding that her "announcements and stands" violated the Constitution and were made without informing the president or asking his permission.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that the current talks in Moscow between the two would give a fresh impetus to Soviet-Sudanese relations, TASS reported.

In the south, over 220 government troops were killed in recent fighting in the Bentiu and Renk areas, the clandestine SPLA radio claimed.

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Palestinians React to Unity Talks in Soviet Union

PLO Spokesman Announces Agreement

JN101121 Doha QNA in Arabic 0721 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (QNA) — PLO Official Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has affirmed that the road is now clear for a dialogue among the Palestinian resistance factions in Algiers to achieve national unity following agreement among the five Palestinian factions on a political working paper.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* issued here today, the Palestinian official explained that the Algiers dialogue will be followed with a call for a new PNC session in which the DFLP, the Communist Party, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestinian Liberation Front, in addition to Fatah and the independents [al-mustaqillin] would participate.

The Palestinian official stated that heading the topics agreed upon by the Palestinian factions in the working paper are escalating armed struggle and resistance actions inside the occupied territory; entrenching the unity of Palestinian masses inside the occupied territory and rallying around the national objectives of the Palestinian people and around the PLO; and calling on all Palestinian factions recognized by the PNC to return to the PLO Executive Committee and to lead the national Palestinian action.

Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman praised Egypt's position toward the Palestine question and said: We have clear political agreements with Egypt in light of Cairo's declared policy which is based on rejecting the resumption of autonomy as part of Camp David, in addition to Cairo's commitment to the Rabat resolutions which consider the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. [sentence as received] He expressed the PLO's hope that Egypt would play a practical role in foiling the autonomy scheme which Egypt refuses to take part in.

Mahmud 'Abbas: PNC To Convene

JN101759 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] PLO Executive Committee member Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] announced that during their recent direct dialogue the disputing Palestinian factions agreed that the current stage is very grave and requires quick action to achieve Palestinian unity.

In a statement to the press published in Kuwait today, Abu Mazin said that the Palestinian delegation which he headed during a visit to Moscow briefed the Soviet officials on the outcome of this dialogue and agreed to the idea of convening a new PNC session. He also affirmed that the PLO is being exposed to violent onslaughts from its enemies with the aim of finding alternatives to the PLO and voiced the PLO's support for a Soviet proposal to convene an effective international conference attended by all the concerned parties, including the PLO, in order to solve the Middle East problem.

Radio Cites DFLP Statement

JN080924 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The DFLP has issued a statement calling the Palestinian meeting held in Moscow, attended by representatives of the Fatah movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party, an exceptional event and a first step toward restoring PLO unity. The statement noted that the three Palestinian sides voiced their readiness to cancel and end all agreements and political steps, especially the Amman agreement, which had been bones of contention among the Palestinian forces in order to unify Palestinian ranks on the basis of consensus. The DFLP said the Fatah movement's representative said the Amman agreement will not be an obstacle to restoring PLO unity.

Hawatimah: Fatah To End Amman Accord

JN110640 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has told AFP that the Fatah Central Committee has pledged to renounce the Amman agreement, adding that this pledge was reiterated during talks held by a Fatah representative and representatives of the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, and some Soviet representatives in Moscow last week. Hawatimah regarded the Fatah representative's pledge as a turning point in the Fatah Movement's policy and said that the coming days are expected to prove this, as he put it.

Al-Wazir on PLO Dissension, Return to Lebanon

LD091127 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Aug (WAKH) — The deputy commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces, Khalil al-Wazir (alias Abu Jihad), has affirmed that the attempt to foster a split between the PLO and its leaders is a plan aimed at breaking up the Palestinian ranks which are in need of solidarity now more than ever to confront the Zionist enemy.

In a statement published in the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* today, he said that the PLO will continue its political and diplomatic activity in the international arena in addition to escalating the fidayeen action inside the occupied territory during the coming stage.

Abu Jihad said that the objective of the enemies of the Palestine people, headed by the United States and Israel, is to work constantly to get rid of the PLO, which they see as an obstacle in the way of their attempts to impose the imperialist schemes which are directed against the Palestinian people and the Arab region. He pointed out that the American designs have failed in the face of the strong willpower and steadfastness of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian official affirmed the PLO's anxiousness to restore the unity of the various groups of the Palestine resistance, ponting out that the Palestinian people in all areas where they are present, inside and outside the occupied territory, constantly express the unity of their adherence to the PLO. For this reason, he said, we constantly affirm that the Palestinian people are united in the face of the challenges and they reject all schemes and are anxious to preserve the symbol of this struggle.

Abu Jihad strongly denied the existence of any differences within the Fatah Central Committee and affirmed its constant work for the realization of Palestinian unity through agreement with the various Palestinian factions on a political program as a minimum requirement.

[Kuwait KUNA in Arabic at 0731 GMT on 9 August datelined Abu Dhabi, transmits the above report and adds the following:

"Abu Jihad pointed out that in the forefront of the obstacles to responding to the Algerian initiative to achieve Palestinian unity is the attitude of the Salvation Front in Damascus.

"He disclosed that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had caused members of the Salvation Front to declare a plan for a new transitional leadership for the PLO as an alternative to the legitimate organization which leads the Palestinian struggle.

"Abu Jihad spoke also of the PLO's anxiousness to preserve the unity, security, and safety of Lebanon and to establish normal relations with all parties for the good of Palestine and Lebanon alike. He added that the return of some Palestinian fighters to Lebanon is intended to protect the camps from the constant storming operations. Furthermore, these returning fighters were born in these camps."]

PLO Spokesman Criticizes Syrian Stands

JN080959 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 6 Aug 86 pp 1, 16

[By Fathi al-Barqawi in Tunis]

[Text] Official PLO Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has confirmed *Al-Bayan's* report on attempts currently being made to improve Palestinian-Syrian relations. He pointed out that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's expected visit to Algeria will witness a new Algerian attempt in this regard.

On the possibility of holding a conference for countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, 'Abd al-Rahman disclosed that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam telephoned Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi in this respect, but the latter replied by saying the Algerian people forgot about this a long time ago. Ibrahimi wondered about the Syrian stand toward PLO participation [in the aforementioned conference], being a member just like the rest.

Pointing to recent Palestinian stands to establish better relations with Syria, particularly a statement by Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said despite positive stands expressed by the PLO since the Central Council meeting in Baghdad at the beginning of this year, the Syrian leadership still pursues the same policy toward the PLO and its unity. He asserted that so far no positive development or stand has appeared in Syrian policies. He revealed several Palestinians are still imprisoned in Syrian jails, including Abu al-Fath [Mustafa Dhiyab], Fatah's military official in Lebanon; Raji al-Najmi, Fatah's organizational official in Lebanon; Lieutenant Colonel Samih, commander of the Shatila camp during the first camps war; Tawfiq Tirwai, a security official; and Lieutenant Colonel Kayri al-Haj, one of the commanders of the Burj al-Barajinah camp who was arrested through blackmail after his son was kidnapped and threatened with death.

The PLO spokesman said U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to the region achieved nothing and the results realized with officials in the countries visited represent a great scandal for U.S. policy in the Middle East. These results are also a slap to those who still wager on U.S. solutions to Middle East problems. He pointed out this visit is merely a propaganda campaign to support Bush in the forthcoming U.S. election.

'Abd al-Rahman explained that statements made by Jordanian officials after Bush's visit meant they dissociated themselves from involvement in the so-called self-rule. He described the U.S., Israeli, and Jordanian statements on development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a new strike at the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state, as he put it.

On Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's statements which stressed the Palestinians' right to self-determination and which continued to regard the PLO as a legitimate representative of the Palestinians, 'Abd al-Rahman said these statements are only verbal stands lacking seriousness and credibility. He pointed out the Jordanian steps taken on the ground pave the way for Jordan to enter into the deal of self-rule, as he put it.

Milhim Denies Statement on Plan for W. Bank Mayors

JN091827 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] In an exclusive statement to our radio, PLO Executive Committee member Brother Muhammad Milhim denied reports attributed to him regarding the appointment of Palestinian mayors in the occupied homeland and autonomy rule. Brother Muhammad Milhim affirmed that the PLO's stand toward these issues is firm, has not changed, and will continue to be firm regarding rejecting the so-called autonomy rule and the appointment of mayors loyal to the occupation authorities.

Milhim stressed that the PLO's commitment to the basic Palestinian principles is strong and that the PLO will not go back on the right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state. He said that there is no alternative to an international conference attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member-states with the participation of all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, as the only framework for a just solution.

PNSF Criticizes 'Arafat Statement on Beirut Camps

JN101618 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, 10 Aug (SANA) — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has denounced the statements made by Yasir 'Arafat and his clique on the situation in the Beirut camps and affirmed that the statements are an exposed attempt to capitalize on the Palestinian masses in order to serve their suspect political aims.

In a statement distributed here today, the front said that 'Arafat and his clique have continued to make statements on the situation in the Beirut camps since the recent Damascus agreement. However, we in the PNSF Command assert that matters have been proceeding positively following the practical implementation of the Damascus agreement and following the role of fraternal Syria in supervising and participating in its implementation.

In its statement, the PNSF views 'Arafat's begging for forces to protect the camps as slander and the usual attempt to distort facts at a time when the camps' masses are expressing their great satisfaction with the security plan and its positive results. The command said that 'Arafat, who is deeply involved in settlements, will not benefit from the statements in view of the Palestinian masses' insistence upon continuing steps to implement the security plan, stressing the importance of the national Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian alliance.

The PNSF Command affirmed that since the recent Damascus agreement, which was concluded under the patronage of fraternal Syria, the situation has gradually begun to improve. The front stressed the importance of the alliance with the Amal Movement, the Lebanese national forces, and the Lebanese masses.

Concluding its statement, the front said that the Syrian role in the security plan stems from a pan-Arab view toward the Lebanese-Palestinian national cause and that this role has a great importance in halting the incidents and returning the situation back to normal.

PLO Radio Criticizes West Bank Development Plan

JN112036 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1647 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers: "With Our People in the Occupied Territory" is the name of the program Jordanian television beams to our kinfolk and sons in the occupied Palestinian land. The purpose of this program is to explain the so-called development plan for the occupied territories. In the first episode of this program, it was announced through an interview with Marwan Dudin, [Jordanian] minister of occupied territories affairs, that grants and scholarships have been earmarked in Jordanian universities for outstanding students and that assistance will be provided to some municipalities, in addition to the building of a hospital in Hebron with a capacity of 200 beds.

Of course no one forgets that the so-called development plan in the occupied territories is the bribe the U.S. White House is offering in implementation of Uncle Sam's well-known formula for transforming the daily concerns of our Palestinian people in the occupied territories into concerns dealing with daily livelihood to prevent them from enrolling in the Palestinian march of national liberation and rejecting and confronting the continued Zionist occupation of Palestine. In other words, Washington wants to buy the Palestinian national identity with cheap material enticements.

One of the surprises in the first episode of this program is the farcical presentation of the so-called development plan and the review of the enticements which deal only with the allocation of grants and scholarships to outstanding students only, assistance to some muncipalities, and the building of a hospital. If this is the essence of the plan, we wonder how the development plan can proceed?

We would like to ask the following question: If this is the essence of the plan, highlighted in the first spisode, then what will be offered in coming episodes? However, the more important question is why did Jordanian universities close their doors to outstanding Palestinian students before the submission of the U.S. plan for development? Why were impossible conditions put to Palestinian students who wish to enter these universities, despite the fact they will be paying their tuition expenses?

Ordinary citizens wonder about all this. The answer is very clear. According to the U.S. scenario, this poor production is in line with the deteriorating Arab state of affairs, where the homeland and national identity have become matters subject to the cheap concepts of traders, contractors, and brokers. We would like to affirm that the game is exposed and that our steadfast and militant masses in the occupied homeland, who refuse to be included in the U.S. and Zionist balance of trade, also refuse to deal with petty brokers. They will not accept anything other than an independent Palestinian state under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Our masses will not be much harmed if they lose a handful of student grants, they who have succeeded in having the highest rate of educated people in the world despite the harsh and difficult circumstances they have experienced. Our masses will also not be harmed if a hospital is not built in Hebron or any other place, though such things are very vital and important to a people who are suffering deprivation under the yoke of the hateful occupation. This is so because our masses are well aware from their experience with their enemies that the hand which brandishes the sword over their heads cannot, in any case whatsoever, heal their wounds.

The masses in the occupied territories have rejected the autonomy conspiracy under whatever title it takes place. Any development plan in the occupied homeland which is formulated with good intentions must take place in coordination with the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The Palestinian people will never allow this plan to be the poisoned bait that liquidates Palestinian national identity.

PLO Claims Responsibility for Gush 'Ezyon Bombing

JN111823 Bagdhad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, the Sa'd Sayil martyr group planted timebombs in the main station for transporting Zionist soldiers in the Gush 'Ezyon settlement in Hebron in the occupied West Bank.

After carrying out their duty, the group left the scene of operation with success. The explosion of the Palestinian bombs yesterday heavily damaged the station, destroyed or set on fire several Zionist military buses, and killed or wounded a large number of Zionist soldiers.

Enemy forces rushed to the area, besieged it, sealed off all entrances leading to it, and embarked on search and arrest campaigns against Palestinian citizens under the pretext of involvement in the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

The military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution forces has also stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating in the occupied homeland planted incendiary timebombs in a Zionist bus station in the (?'Ofra) settlement, near the old Jerusalem road in the occupied West Bank. The explosion of the bombs yesterday destroyed several buses, set the station on fire, and killed or wounded a large number of Zionist people. Zionist enemy forces besieged the area and embarked on search and arrest campaigns against Palestinian citizens under the pretext of involvement in the oepration. Our combat group, after carrying out the task with which it was entrusted, safely returned to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

KUWAIT

Deputy Premier Assesses Soviet-Israeli Contacts

LD111359 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1312 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 11 Aug (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, said today that the superpowers are more concerned with their own interests than with matters concerning other countries.

Answering a question on Soviet-Israeli contacts and the expected meeting between both parties in Helsinki on 17 August, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told KUNA and the Kuwaiti *Al-Siyasah* paper that "the superpowers have their own interests and they are not as interested in our issues as they are in their own."

He pointed out: "We hope that the exchange will be within the limits which have been announced." [passage omitted]

Oil Cuts To Be Made From Refinery Quotas

JN091855 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah met with officials of the Kuwaiti Oil Corporation yesterday. He discussed with them the marketing policy Kuwait will adopt in the forthcoming phase in view of the statement issued by the government on the basis of which Kuwait accepted the sacrifice of the reduction in its oil production by approximately 45 percent during the next 2 months.

Al-Anba' has learned that the cuts will be made from the shares which were obtained by the oil refineries until it is actually confirmed that the rest of the OPEC states are committed to the Geneva agreement, which fixed a production ceiling of 16 million barrels per day for all members. In the event it is confirmed that any OPEC state has increased its scheduled quota, then Kuwait will dissociate itself from the decision on oil cuts and will once again return to its previous production.

SAUDI ARABIA

Ziaul Haq Arrives in Jeddah

LD082109 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] This evening Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in Jeddah.

He was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca; Shaykh 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sudayri, district officer of Jeddah; 'Abd al-'Aziz Jekhdar, chief of protocol in Jeddah; and a number of officials.

Fahd Meets With Tunisian Foreign Minister

LD111728 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs and head of the official delegation of the Tunisian pilgrims, met in Jeddah yesterday evening the Saudi sovereign, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The meeting was attended by Kacem Bousnina, Tunisian ambassador to Saudi Arabia and the members of the official delegation of Tunisian pilgrims. [passage omitted]

UAE

Oil Minister Comments on OPEC Conference

JN071621 Manama WAKH in English 1516 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 7 (GNA) — UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr. Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has expressed his satisfaction over the decisions reached by OPEC oil ministers at their extraordinary meeting held in Geneva between July 27 and August 5.

Al-'Utaybah told WAM on his arrival the "positive results" of the conferences outcome have already surfaced represented by the rise of oil prices.

He hailed the role played by the United Arab Emirates, under the directives of President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan, in preserving the oil market and getting the just price for its crude oil. He also pointed to the UAE's role in attaining a reasonable share for OPEC in the oil market.

"The decisions adopted by the conference will put all member states to the difficult test of showing how serious they are in commitment to these crucial decisions," Al-'Utaybah said.

He also urged the non-OPEC oil producers to "contribute in supporting the OPEC decision, by reducing production."

"The next few days will show the credibility of oil producers and their commitment in helping to overcome the oil glut and returning the equilibrium to the oil market to enable prices to return to their reasonable levels," he said.

Al-'Utaybah returned home this morning after heading the UAE delegation to the Geneva conference.

Further Comments on Agreement, Prices

PM111545 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Wahib Muhammad Ghurab report from Geneva on interview with Oil Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah]

[Excerpts] UAE Oil Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah said that the agreement approved by OPEC at its meeting last week was a necessary step resulting from the situation that prevailed in the market.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* Al-'Utaybah said that it would have been quite difficult to reach an agreement if it were not for Saudi Arabia's role. We must point here to its positive role because, thanks to the new ideas put forth by the Saudi monarch, we were able to achieve progress in our task, he said.

He said that the best evidence of the role King Fahd played in bringing the conference to a successful conclusion was his country's acceptance of a major reduction in its production. The return to the previosly abandoned quota system represents yet another sacrifice by Saudi Arabia.

Al-'Utaybah said that King Fahd's ideas on the question of prices and the need to return to a fixed price is a new proposal worthy of consideration. We hope to be able to study it during the coming months and to put it into effect. [passage omitted]

Al-'Utaybah said that oil prices could rise to an average of 20 dollars [per barrel] in the coming days as a result of OPEC's decision to reduce its production.

He said that it is possible to continue operating under the present quota agreement if the countries are unable to reach an agreement on quotas. This question will be on the agenda of the extraordinary conference to be held in October. In that case, he said, each countries views regarding its quota will be examined in order to establish a flexible ceiling consistent with the markent situation.

Al-'Utaybah added: Certain people thought that the Gulf countries were responsible for what happened to the oil market and inside OPEC, but following the announcement of the agreement the contrary was proved. The Gulf countries have borne the major burden in the past and at the recent OPEC meeting they once again proved that they make sacrifices for the sake of the market's stability and for the sake of increasing prices to acceptable levels.

He described OPEC's step to reduce production as a bold step that will lead to market change in the opposite direction, that is, from deterioration to improvement.

YAR

Official Support for Iraqi Peace Effort

JN091954 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] An official Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced the following:

While following developments in the Iraq-Iran war with deep concern, the YAR supports the new initiative, launched by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, to end the war embodied in the open letter addressed to the Iranian Government.This initiative represents sound tackling of the conflicts involved in this war, and is designed to achieve a just, durable solution between the neighboring countries. The YAR appreciates Iraq's stance, its positive response to all the calls — including the Islamic and international endeavors — to end the bloodshed caused by this no-win war, and its continuous readiness to participate in negotiations to resolve the dispute in an honorable way that preserves the legitimate rights of the two sides. We again urge the Islamic Republic of Iran to sincerely respond to this initiative and to all of the sincere efforts designed to end the war, to end the bloodshed, and to preserve the resources and the capabilities of the two countries so that all of this can be directed against Zionism, the real enemy of the Islamic nation.

The YAR also expresses its profound concern and regret over the reports disseminated regarding large-scale Iranian preparations to launch a new offensive against Iraqi territories. The YAR reaffirms that continued Iranian insistence upon continuing its aggression against Iraqi territories requires all Arab countries to commit themselves to the text of the joint Arab defense pact and to stand up alongside fraternal Iraq in its defense of its sovereignty and territories.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Israel

'Abd al-Majid, Israeli Envoy Talk

NC111305 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister met with the Israeli ambassador in Cairo today. They discussed the results of the most recent round of the Tabah talks held between Egypt and Israel in Cairo with U.S. participation. They also discussed preparations for a new round of talks scheduled to begin in Israel tomorrow. This round will seek to complete the drafting of the arbitral compromis agreement on Tabah before submitting it to the governments of the two countries for approval.

MENA Cites AL-AHRAM on Nominees

NC120818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — The *Al-Ahram* newspaper today reports that Egypt has nominated Dr Hamid Sultan, professor of law at Cairo University, as its representative in the arbitration process with Israel over Tabah. For its part, Israel has nominated Mrs Ruth Lapidot, formerly a legal adviser at the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

The paper also carries the comments which Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah negotiations, made on the situation following the statement issued by Egypt and Israel at the conclusion of preparatory work on the arbitral compromis agreement. *Al-Ahram* cites Dr al-'Arabi as saying. The draft agreement has confirmed the Egyptian view that this dispute is not about international borders or inviolable Egyptian territory; it is a dispute over the definition of border markers.

The head of the Egyptian delegation added: The second important point is that it was possible to agree on arrangements for the Multinational Forces in the Sinai to enter into Tabah and remain there throughout the arbitration period. Israel's refusal made these arrangements difficult to achieve for 4 and 1/2 years.

Al-Ahram reports that aerial photos of the border sites will be taken during the next round, and markers will be set on a separate map. New names of international arbitrators will also be proposed at this time in view of Egypt's refusal to accept those who have already been suggested.

INA Reports on Iraqi Military Delegation in Cairo

Arrive 11 Aug

JN111015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text]Cairo, 11 Aug (INA)—Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and minister of defense, arrived here this morning leading a military delegation on a visit to Egypt lasting several days. Gen Khayrallah was accorded an official reception. Leading those who received him were Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and senior officers of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

Khayrallah told the INA correspondent in Cairo that his visit to Egypt is within the framework of the strong, fraternal relations between the two countries. He described the visit as a good opportunity to express our great love for our Egyptian brothers — leadership and people. He expressed his appreciation for Egypt's support for Iraq in its legitimate and just defense of its territory and to stop the Iranian aggression on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

Talks Begin

JN111026 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0958 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (INA) — Military talks between Iraq and Egypt began here a short while ago. Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and minister of defense, led the Iraqi side, and Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, led the Egyptian side.

The talks dealt with ways to strengthen fraternal relations, particularly in the military field, to contribute to promoting military cooperation between the two countries.

Sudan's Attorney General Arrives in Cairo 11 Aug

NC110907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text]Cairo, 11 Aug(MENA)—Sudan's attorney general 'Abd al-Mahmud al-Haj Salih, accompanied by 'Abdallah al-Hasan, doyen of Sudanese lawyers, arrived in Cairo this morning on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Lutfi Meets With Sudanese Democratic Unionist Leader

NC111624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met today with Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of Sudan's Democratic Unionist Party. They reviewed the fraternal relations that exist between the two countries in all fields. They also exchanged views on matters of interest to both countries in light of the historical ties between them.

Al-Mirghani voiced the Sudanese people's appreciation of Egypt's contribution to scientific and cultral cooperation between the two countries. He noted that Egypt provides a sufficient number of places in its educational institutions for Sudanese students.

For his part Dr Lutfi stressed the need for continued efforts to boost fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Muhammad Tawfiq, the Sudanese minister of culture and information; Mahmud al-Fadli, the Democratic Unionist Party's information secretary; and Shaykh

'Abd al-Jabbar al-Mubarak, secretary general of the Sudanese Islamic League.

Lutfi Says Jordan Paper Misquoted Camp David Remarks

NC111343 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi said today that the Jordanian paper (?*Sawt Al-Sha'b*) had misquoted his remarks on the Camp David accords. Reports of these remarks by some news agencies were therefore misleading, he stated.

Dr Lutfi said that he merely told the paper that the Camp David accords are still standing because Egypt consistently fulfills its international obligations and respects the agreements which it signs. Egypt is seeking a comprehensive, just, and lasting Middle East peace that will help bring stability to the region.

The paper had cited Dr Lutfi as saying that the Camp David agreement is over [qad intahat], having served its purpose.

Egyptian Trade Union Invited to USSR 'Next April'

NC111007 Cairo MENA in English 0945 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug 11 (MENA) — A delegation of the Egyptian Trade Union of Workers in the field of petroleum leaves for Cyprus on August 23 for a few days' visit at the invitation of the Cypriot Trade Union.

On the other hand, the General Trade Union for Workers in the field of mining received an invitation from the Soviet Trade Union of Mining to host an Egyptian delegation next April. This invitation is the first to be received by an Egyptian trade union since 1972.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

INA Denies Plane Downed

JN111229 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) — Iraq today denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi plane was downed in the Esfahan area. A military spokesman told INA today that all the Iraqi fighter planes which carried out the raid on the Iranian oil refineries in the city of Esfahan returned safely to base. The spokesman said that the Iranian rulers insist on reiterating these silly lies which indicate their lowliness and their trifling with the Iranian people's minds. An Iraqi military communique stated that Iraqi war planes raided Esfahan oil refineries and the Montazeri power station earlier today.

Communique No 2,322

JN111645 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,322 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are always prepared to effectively destroy the forces of evil and foil enemy intrigues.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations, killing six soldiers, wounding others, and destroying some infantry positions and two medium-caliber machine gun emplacements. One of our units in the V Army Corps northern sector seized one 106-mm gun and one radio set which the enemy abandoned in previous battles.

2. Two enemy soldiers were killed, another was taken prisoner, and one machine gun emplacement was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. One ammunition dump and one machine gun emplacement were destroyed and one 40-mm launcher and two Kalashnikov rifles were seized in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

3. Two enemy machine guns and four positions of various types were destroyed and one vehicle was set ablaze in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, and five Kalashnikov rifles and one light RPK machine gun were found in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

4. Our units on the VII Army Corps front effectively pounded enemy units opposite them, inflicting the following losses: A) one enemy soldier killed and another wounded; B) two vehicles loaded with ammunition destroyed and another damaged; C) three ammunition dumps set ablaze; D) four positions of various types destroyed and their occupants either killed or wounded; and E) one light-caliber launcher seized.

5. Some Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The evil clique ruling in Iran finds no alternative to cowardly practices as a result of its failure before Iraq's brave soldiers on the battlefields. This clique's forces shelled Basra with long-range artillery, killing 1 civilian, injuring 11 others, including 3 children, demolishing 1 house, and damaging 7 other houses and 2 cars.

At 0626 [0226 GMT] today, an enemy plane penetrated our international border aiming at residential areas in the Bahlakah housing complex in the subdistrict of 'Ankawah in the Irbil Governorate. Our air defenses intercepted it and forced it to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 August 1986

Iranian Missile Hits Baghdad

JN120854 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0813 GMT 12 Aug 86

[12 August unscheduled military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At 0155 today [2155 GMT on 11 August], the enemy directed one of its missiles at Baghdad, a missile supplied to it by Zionism and its Arab-speaking agents. The missile fell in an unimportant area [mintaqatin ghayr mu'aththirah].

We announce to our great people, the Arab nation, world public opinion, and international organizations that the Iranian rulers' premediated insistence on hitting purely residential areas is a serious escalation of the conflict and its ramifications. This decidely proves that the Iranian rulers have not hidden their intentions to violate international law and the basic principles of human society.

We reiterate once again from a position of strength and capability that we possess the means and the effective destructive power to transform any Iranian area into rubble. The suspect Iranian rulers perhaps know this fact before others. However, as usual, these rulers are motivated by their criminal, murderous instincts and their failure to realize their aims, and not by their sense of responsibility toward their people.

The Iraqi Armed Forces at the appropriate time will take all the necessary measures that would ward off dangers to their civilian citizens and preserve for them their life, security, and property. Then the Khomeyniites will have nothing with which to stop God's punishment and the fire which we have prepared.

From God we seek and support.

[Dated] 12 August 1986

Communique No 2,323

JN121046 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1014 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,323 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 August 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On the wise instructions of our great leader, our brave pilots took off with their planes and at 1145 [0745 GMT]; they were flying over Sirri Island, which is 1,000 km away. Their bombs destroyed the remote island's installations and the oil reservoirs around them, transforming them into wreckage. The flames of Iraqi anger rose from them.

Having carried out their duties, giving a good example and lesson, our pilots returned to the homeland in God's care, carrying with them good tidings of victory to be received by the Iraqi people's chanting and songs.

On this occasion, we tell the Iranian rulers and all those who trade in the black market and those who cast their nets in stagnant waters that Iraq is capable of reaching all the targets along the Iranian coast and in all Iranian pumping areas. We are exercising our legitimate rights of promoting peace opportunities and warding off dangers from our people. We are reiterating our warning to those who heed it.

God bless our powerful Air Force, the pride of Iraq and the mainstay of Arabism — commanders, pilots, officers, and other ranks. God is great. Long live the people, long live the leader, long live the Army. Forward on the path of victory. God is our guide.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 August 1986

Monte Carlo Cites Lloyds on Tankers

JN121113 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] In London, Lloyds Insurance Company has said that Iraqi Air Force planes raided an Iranian oil port on Sirri Island today. Initial reports say that the Iraqi bombing hit two unidentified oil tankers.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani's Plane Lands; Pilot Defects

JN120917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0902 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani's private plane with a four-person crew landed in Baghdad at noon today. The pilot of the private Falcon-20 civilian aircraft announced at a press conference that he and his companions have decided to flee from Iran and seek asylum in Iraq. The pilot's name is 'Ali Akbar Muhammadi and he is accompanied by two assistants and one engineer.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Not on Plane

LD120939 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (KUNA) — The *Iraqi News Agency* has reported that the plane of Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the chairman of the Shura Council in Iran has landed today at Baghdad Airport with four people on board, but Hashemi-Rafsanjani was not among them.

Husayn Leaves for Abu Dhabi on 'Working Visit'

JN111442 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Amman, 11 Aug (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Abu Dhabi this afternoon on a working visit during which he will hold talks with UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with developments in the Arab region and bilateral relations. [passage omitted]

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn and in the presence of the Cabinet as his majesty the king's regent during his absence from the homeland.

Accompanying his majesty on this visit are Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, and Chief Chamberlain His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd.

AL-MAJALLAH: Al-Masri on Relations With Iran, Syria

PM081458 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 6-12 Aug 86 pp 18,19

[Interview with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri by Huda al-Murr in Amman; date not given]

[Text] Al-Murr: Recently King Husayn has been very active in the Arab arena. Do these activities have anything to do with an Arab summit or there is something else on the horizon?
Al-Masri: The question of a summit is postponed despite the persistent contacts that took place between the Arab countries through their foreign ministers between May and the end of June. These contacts have led to no positive results.

Al-Murr: What is the reason?
Al-Masri: Arab differences, the Iraq-Iran war, and the lack of common ground, as was the case at previous conferences.

Al-Murr: It was previously announced that a Syrian-Iraqi meeting would take place. Later many reasons were given for postponing it without the real reason being known. Is it possible to know the reason?
Al-Masri: Jordan's objective of bringing the two leaderships together is a sincere attempt to close the Arab ranks, support Iraq, and end the war. Everybody knows the history of relations between the two countries and the two parties. When King Husayn visited Baghdad and Damascus each of the leaderships explained its own views which King Husayn conveyed to the other leadership. Agreement was then reached on the meeting in question, but apparently certain overwhelming sensitivities prevented the meeting from taking place at the last moment. King Husayn will not stop at this; rather he will make further efforts to bring about a reconciliation. This was evident in his visit last week to both Baghdad and Damascus.

Al-Murr: Do you believe that there is a will for reconciliation on both sides or is it a matter of gaining time?
Al-Masri: As I have already explained, the meeting is in the interest of the Arab nation, and bringing it about would be a basic step toward restoring collective Arab action and overcoming the paralysis from which the nation is suffering. The same thing goes for Arab solidarity. Therefore, Syria is bound to be aware of all this, and it was on this basis that it accepted in principle holding the meeting the first time.

Al-Murr: Do you believe that Syria's reconciliation with Iraq would prompt it to abandon Iran?
Al-Masri: Nobody is claiming that changing the Syrian attitude would immediately and quickly bring an end to the war. But as a matter of principle support must be given to every Arab who is the target of a blatant aggression against his territory. Moreover, the restoration of Arab cohesion would constitute a factor exerting pressure on Iran and the rest of the countries that deal with it to get them to review their stands and revise their calculations. In the medium term and probably in the long term this reconciliation will be a positive factor.

Al-Murr: Will Syria's entry into the western part of Beirut lead to halting the Lebanese war?
Al-Masri: The situation in West Beirut has become intolerable; it is as if the area is ruled by the law of the jungle. The people of Beirut in particular and the Lebanese in general, I believe, want to get rid of this anomalous situation. Any person in such an intolerable situation that is threatening his life, his security, and his livelihood would immediately welcome any measure in which he sees his salvation and the restoration of safety and stability in his life. The Lebanese in general and the people of Beirut in particular have welcomed the Syrians on this basis.

Al-Murr: Can Jordanian-Syrian relations be regarded as 100 percent normal?
Al-Masri: Our relations with Syria are progressing continuously; they are normal on the political, commercial, and economic levels. All the obstacles between Jordan and Syria have been removed thanks to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's efforts. Saudi Arabia has made and continues to make efforts [to improve relations] not only between Jordan and Syria but also at the level of the Arab nation and to clarify stands and restore cohesiveness to the Arab ranks. The Saudi Arabian Kingdom is well aware of the dangers threatening the Arab nation, and for this reason it is seeking to mend the rift among the Arab brothers.

Al-Murr: It is noted that your relations with the Soviet Union are continuously developing. Is this due to the new policy which Gorbachev is following or is it some kind of a counter to U.S. pressures on Jordan with regard to the question of arms deals?
Al-Masri: Our relations with the big powers are always good and consistent, including relations with the Soviet Union. This is not the first time that we have bought arms from the Soviet Union. There are intensive Jordanian-Soviet contacts. The specific answer to your question is that there is nothing new on this front. As for the question of arms from the United States, there is nothing more to be said about it and from now on Jordan will not submit new requests to the United States.

Al-Murr: Is the reason because the U.S. arms sales are conditional?
Al-Masri: Of course. Arms sales by the United States had been conditional. King Husayn has a well-known saying in this regard,

which is: "When arms arrive in Jordan they become Jordanian arms regardless of their source." The Soviet Union is aware of this fact and deals with us on this basis. The latest evidence of this is the recent statement issued in Moscow by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and French President Francois Mitterrand regarding an international conference. The statement, to which the Soviets are party, is a good and positive stand and coincides more than ever before with our views and stand on an international conference for solving the Palestinian problem.

Al-Murr: Is the United States asking for a price for the PLO's attendance [at an international conference]? Is it required that the PLO abandon all its trump cards before attending this conference?
Al-Masri: There is no price for that. It is a matter of persuasion. The Americans have come to understand that our viewpoint is correct and so they approved the PLO's attendance. If there is any price, it is to recognize Resolution 242 which Jordan accepted. Our viewpoint which we dicussed with the PLO in relation to accepting Resolution 242 does not weaken the PLO but rather strengthens its stand in attending the international conference.

Al-Murr: Do you believe that the United States will bring pressure to bear on Israel to accept an international conference with the PLO attending it? In other words, is the United States serious in what [it] is saying?
Al-Masri: We did not agree finally with the United States on details of the conference. Rather our agreement was on the principle of convening the conference. As for the details, they are still pending. Israel's approval is not our problem nor is it our concern. Rather, it is the problem and concern of the United States. During my talks with the Americans, I was able to come to the conclusion that whatever is acceptable to the United States will definitely be accepted by Israel.

Al-Murr: Do you not think that the U.S. acceptance is merely statements for public consumption, particularly if we look back at what happened in Britain when it refused to receive an official Jordanian-Palestinian delegation despite the fact that Thatcher's statements a few weeks earlier were positive toward the Palestinian people and their representatives?
Al-Masri: Britain did not refuse to receive the delegation; on the contrary, it welcomed the joint delegation and a date was fixed for receiving it had it not been for last minute developments that blocked the meeting completely. Obstacles appeared on the last day over the question of the statement to be issued after the meeting. Of course, it was the Palestinian side that rejected the statement, despite the fact that the statement was agreed on by all the parties prior the joint delegation's departure.

Al-Murr: What is the situation now with regard to the international conference and with whom will you go there? Will you represent the Palestinians?
Al-Masri: Nothing has changed in our policy in this regard. The solution lies in a genuine international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council as well as Israel and the Arab sides concerned, by which we mean Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, and the PLO.

Al-Murr: But Jordan has frozen its relations with the PLO after what King Husayn said at his press conference a few weeks ago.
Al-Masri: We will go to the conference only with the PLO.

Al-Murr: What if the [PLO] leadership remains as it is?
Al-Masri: Is the leadership only Yasir 'Arafat? Will the PLO come to an end should something happen to 'Arafat? The PLO is not tied to a single individual. At present there are no negotiations regarding convening an international conference, neither at an Arab level nor at an international level.

Al-Murr: Supposing there is an agreement on a conference, who will represent the PLO?
Al-Masri: This is a premature question.

Al-Murr: Do you not think that the policy of appointing independent mayors [from the West Bank] has collapsed following the assassination of Zafir al-Masri?
Al-Masri: Incidentally, the emergence of independent leaders is not a Jordanian novelty. Long before Zafir al-Masri was assassinated the West Bank people felt that to have Arab mayors is far better than having an Israeli officer at the head of every municipality. This feeling was even more acute in Nabulus because of the presence of a personality like Zafir al-Masri who would have enjoyed the support of all the West Bank inhabitants to be the head of the municipality. In fact, he did assume the mayorship and the West Bank population's great support for this step was evident to everybody. The people's feeling in other municipalities remained the same even after Zafir al-Masri's death. Why? Because the people are daily suffering from the presence of an Israeli officer at the head of the municipality. The people want their daily life to be managed regularly and want the man assuming this office to understand their needs and to meet them.

Al-Murr: You mean Jordan had nothing to do with that.
Al-Masri: It is true that Jordan asked certain personalities to seek to assume the mayorship of towns, but the desire for this was the West Bank people's. Once again I would say that the purpose of all this is to serve our kinfolk there, particularly since there is now a Jordanian development plan which we are seeking to implement. To implement this plan the funds to finance it should be spent through Arab persons and not Israelis. It will be impossible for Jordan if the plan is put into effect to deal with an Israeli officer. This is Jordan's principle and desire with regard to the appointment of mayors from the West Bank people.

Al-Murr: Do you believe that the plan has succeeded?
Al-Masri: Whether the plan to appoint Arab mayors will fail or succeed depends on the West Bank people. They are the ones capable of evaluating the situation; they are free and the choice in this matter is theirs. We can impose nothing on them; the decision is theirs, bearing in mind that the principal objective is to serve the West Bank community.

Al-Murr: Do you not regard this as some kind of normalization of relations?

Al-Masri: Normalization with whom? [The normalization of relations is] with the West Bank people and not with the occupation authorities.

Al-Murr: Does this not contribute to reviving the Israeli economy?

Al-Masri: Unfortunately the press understanding of this matter is wrong. The West Bank population is suffering serious hardships. There is nobody responsible for them in the true sense. As for the fear of reviving the Israeli economy, it is groundless because hundreds of millions of dollars from West Bank people working abroad are pouring into the West Bank, which lives on these funds. The question is: Do we have, in order not to revive the Israeli economy, to withhold livelihood from the West Bank population? Is this what is required? We hope that the aid to the West Bank will be looked on from the standpoint that it is for the steadfastness of the West Bank people on the Palestinian land. There are people there who are suffering both from occupation and from financial difficulties. There are established facts, including the fact that by the end of this century the number of Arabs on the West Bank will be equal to that of the Israelis. Israel is aware that in the year 2000 it will face the problem of the growth of the Palestinian population. It is preparing now to deal with this situation that it will face by the end of the century. There as before it [has] only one solution, which is to get rid of the Palestinian inhabitants to preserve Israel's Jewish character. How? By expelling those inhabitants either forcibly or through war or by expelling hundreds of thousands to the East Bank. For this reason we believe that the land's identity will be preserved through the existence of its inhabitants on it. If the Palestinians remain on the Palestinian land it will be a major gain but if they are expelled forcibly then the Palestinian problem will become further complicated and its solution will be delayed for many years.

Al-Murr: What about the Gaza Sector?

Al-Masri: The Gaza problem is more complicated than it appears to be; there is no definite course in this regard. But what should be borne in mind is that there can be no separation between the West Bank and Gaza; what applies to Gaza should apply to the West Bank and vice versa.

Al-Murr: What is the meaning of issuing Jordanian passports to Gaza people?

Al-Masri: There are a number of Gaza people who sought refuge in Jordan during the first years of the occupation and took up residence in particular places. As is known, these people have no documents of any kind proving their identity. With the passage of time individuals among them got married and produced children who were born on Jordanian territory but had no right to citizenship and so they cannot own property, obtain employment, or travel outside Jordan. What Jordan is considering now is to give the people who moved to Jordan between 1967 and 1971 Jordanian passports so as to enable them to travel and to grant them the right to work and to ownership.

'Text' of Islamic Jihad Response to Shultz Statement

NC121052 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 10 Aug 86 pp 1,8

[Text] "The Islamic Jihad Organization" yesterday sent a new statement to *Al-Nahar* with a photo of U.S. hostage David Jacobsen, the director of the American University Hospital. The Islamic Jihad statement attacked U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who last Tuesday rejected any negotiations with the kidnappers of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon, and called them "killers." The organization promised Shultz that the hostages will reply "in the near future."

In a statement apparently directed to Terry Waite, the envoy of Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Robert Runcie, head of the Anglican Church, "the Islamic Jihad" said: "You know full well what our demands are. Why do you not make radical moves for a solution (...) You must know that fame without substance vanishes with the wind and harms its maker."

In its reply to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, who last Tuesday offered to help release the French hostages, "the Islamic Jihad organization" blamed him implicitly for siding with President Saddam Husayn and affirmed that he "cannot give anything to mankind."

The following is the text of the statement as received by *Al-Nahar:*

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Listen not to the unbelievers, but strive against them most strenuously with the Qur'an.

Once again we are confronted by the world oppression of the arch-Satan as conveyed by its Secretary of State Shultz. This did not surprise us as we knew well that the U.S. Government does not value its people. This is not strange. The issue of Vietnam is still deeply embedded in people's minds and shows the value of the U.S. citizen to his government.

They must, however, realize that to continue this policy toward the Third World in general and Lebanon in particular, to describe those who defend their freedom, dignity, and Islam as killers and criminals will prohibit a resolution of the hostage issue. It will also portend grave consequences. The U.S. Government will bear responsibility for their results, as will the American people for remaining silent on this issue.

We believe that jihad and struggle against the oppressors is our legitimate duty. We will not be frightened. We will not retreat from this path no matter what difficulties or pain we must face and no matter how much torture, imprisonment, and killing we must experience. On the contrary, this will only increase our determination to persist with our worship by confronting the United States and its agents in the region. It will only strengthen our belief in the inevitability of victory from God, for God's victory is at hand. Therefore, whoever believes that we will be affected by this should realize that we are a people who court martyrdom and hardship for the sake of God. You will only reap defeat, humiliation, and evil consequences.

The hostages themselves have an opinion about the remarks made by Shultz. In the near future we will publish this view as part of a message from the hostages to the American people, to all those who seek to resolve the hostage issue, and to those who repeatedly make media appeals: You know full well what our demands are and how they can be met. Why do you not make radical moves for a solution? Why are all these media appeals, which are devoid of any substance, being made? Do you believe that this will solve any part of the problem? Or are you seeking some personal gains?

You must know that fame without substance vanishes with thewind and harms its maker, as well as those who believe that they are working for it. If you believe in God and human principles and defend human rights, then you must start by removing injustice, as represented by the United States and its agents in the region, from the mujahidin. The release of Weir and Jenco is proof of our good intentions which need no further clarification. It is the starting point for a solution.

To the person whom humane motives have led to offer his help to secure the release of the French hostages, we say: Why has concern only now led you to undertake this humane action? These hostages have been in detention for more than a year. If there must be humane action, then it would be better if it were directed toward the liberation of the mujahidin being detained in Israeli, European, and Arab prisons instead of the French hostages.

Whoever stands with the criminal (President) Saddam (Husayn), the enemy of humanity and the region's policeman, cannot give anything to mankind. Taking an interest in the issues of Palestine and its people, escalating the armed struggle, and refraining from any panting after peace [al-sulh] by the reactionary Arab regimes is the greatest human service that can be rendered.

[Signed] Islamic Jihad Organization

(August 1986)

Interior Minister Clarifies Hostage Statement

NC110807 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 9 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi yesterday issued a clarification of the statement which he made to the *Associated Press* and which yesterday's newspapers reported concerning the foreign hostages in Lebanon.

The clarification notes: Some newspapers carried the following paragraph: "When I assumed my post we knew where the hostages were being held. Now, however, we do not know where they are." What I actually said was: "Before I assumed my post there was a time when the ministry apparatuses knew where the hostages were being held. This happened only once."

The newspapers said: "Those holding the hostages are moving them from one prison to another." I actually said: "They are moving them from one place to another." Furthermore, my statement was an inference and was not based on fact.

Al-Rasi denied blaming Hizballah for the detention of the hostages. He also denied some newspaper reports that he had given exceptional promotions to the members of the internal security forces. He called on the media to "make sure a report is true before publishing it in order to maintain journalistic accuracy and honesty."

Fighting Erupts Between French UNIFIL, Amal Forces

NC120853 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] An official UNIFIL spokesman has given details to the Voice of Lebanon on the incident which took place between the French contingent and the Amal Movement at the Al-'Abbasiyah roadblock near Tyre.

The spokesman said: At around 2230 last night, a vehicle carrying four Amal gunmen attempted to cross the Al-'Abbasiyah roadblock and refused to submit to a search. When the French soldiers blocked their passage, the gunmen threatened the soldiers manning the roadblock who were compelled to open fire on the vehicle, killing two gunmen. The dead men are: Haydar Khalil, an Amal Movement official in Ma'rakah, and his aide Hasan al-Dami.

Immediately following the shooting, armed Amal personnel, joined by other gunmen, surrounded the areas occupied by French forces in Ma'rakah, Al-'Abbasiyah, Tyre, and the perimeter of Qadmus school. They then opened fire on the French soldiers and wounded nine of them, five seriously. Amal personnel prevented ambulances from taking the wounded to a hospital.

The French forces are still surrounded at this time. Shelling and machine gun fire can be heard from the scene of the clashes.

A short time ago we received a report that a French position in Tyre was attacked at 0930 today by the Amal Movement who used rockets and automatic weapons. There are also fierce clashes in Ma'rakah.

The latest security report states that the clashes spread this morning to Al-'Abbasiyah, Ma'rakah, Bidyas, Dayr Ghiyyah, Tayr Dibbah, and 'Aqrub. Amal gunmen and members of other groups are shelling French positions with artillery.

So far, contacts have failed to achieve an agreement on the matter. This is the result of the absence of the ranking Amal official in southern Lebanon, and Minister Birri's current visit to Damascus. The UNIFIL command is meeting now, and reports say that the French contingent might redeploy elsewhere in light of these events.

Clashes Continue

NC120952 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Clashes between the Amal Movement and the French UNIFIL contingent resumed at 1130 in the area east of Ma'rakah. UNIFIL Spokesman Timor Goksel told the Voice of Lebanon that the number of wounded in the French contingent has risen to 17, with 7 in grave condition. He added that International Red Cross vehicles, assisted by the Lebanese Army and some Amal Movement people, have left for the combat area to remove three of the wounded.

Amal Movement sources have announced that an agreement has been reached to observe a total cease-fire. The Amal command has ordered its personnel to withdraw immediately from their positions opposite the French contingent. The command said that an Amal delegation will participate in meetings to contain any repercussions resulting from the clashes.

An Amal media source asserted the movement's adherence to UNIFIL's role in southern Lebanon, but held UNIFIL responsible for yesterday's incident.

The UNIFIL spokesman responded to this accusation by saying that contradictory reports have been received thus far due to the continuing shelling against the French positions. He said that field investigations to clarify matters will be made once the fighting stops.

Wounded Evacuated; Amal Comments

NC121152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpts] It has been learned that the situation [in Al-'Abbasiyah] returned to normal at 1020 today. Gunmen withdrew from the streets while contacts were being undertaken. The body of martyr Haydar Khalil was transported to his birthplace of Ma'rakah. An International Red Cross convoy accompanied by personnel from the Amal Movement and the Lebanese Army entered the French camp to evacuate the wounded at 1200. The wounded French personnel were removed to a Red Cross center near Qana. They were then airlifted by helicopter to the field hospital in Al-Naqurah.

In a statement during martyr Haydar Khalil's funeral in Ma'rakah, Dawud Dawud [official in charge of Amal Movement in the south] said that this crime had been perpetrated by an Israeli hand. The aim of the crime was to strike at the close relationship between the Amal Movement and UNIFIL. It is not a coincidence that Israeli gunboats bombarded the Al-Qasimiyah area during fighting last night. Dawud Dawud added: We emphasize that this criminal operation, which resulted in the martyrdom of three heroes, was planned by the Mosad. We reaffirm our close relationship with UNIFIL. [passage omitted]

The Amal Movement's Information Bureau has issued a statement in which it affirms Amal's insistence on UNIFIL's role despite this recent incident, the responsibility for which should be shouldered by UNIFIL, or any similar incident which might occur. According to the statement, Amal derives its stands from principles and not from transient incidents. The statement urges the movement's cadres and personnel to contribute positively toward resolving matters and returning the situation to normal.

Samir Ja‘ja‘ Holds News Conference

NC112128 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1853 GMT 11 Aug 86

[News conference given by Samir Ja‘ja‘, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, to unidentified correspondents at the Lebanese Forces headquarters in Beirut on 11 August — recorded]

[Text] [Ja‘ja‘] Before going into details about yesterday's events. I will attempt to give a brief and precise explanation of what happened. Armed groups attempted to stir up touble, set up roadblocks, deploy, and attack others. I did not want to use force to restore things to normal. That is why the affair lasted for rather a long time. We got in touch with the right people, so that the situation could be contained. These consultations were sufficient to ensure that the matter was dealt with, and everything will be back to normal very soon.

The other thing I want to discuss is the reason why these groups took to the streets in the first place. Some theories have been put forward in this regard, but they were way off the mark. One suggestion was that there has been a reorganization of the military apparatus of the Lebanese Forces, and that this angered the personnel and led them to take action.

I would like to stress the following: First, of the personnel that took to the streets, 80 or 90 percent have nothing to do with the Forces official military apparatus. They have nothing to do with the reorganization. Indeed, those militiamen who acted to restore normalcy are the ones affected by the reorganization. So this should refute the argument that the militiamen rioted to protest a reorganization within the Lebanese Forces military apparatus. As I said, 80 percent of the militiamen who took to the streets were not official military personnel of the Lebanese Forces and were not affected by the reorganization.

I believe that the method we used to deal with these events, and I repeat, we do not want to use force, will restore conditions to normal very soon. Actually, within the space of few hours, a large measure of normalcy was restored. It is important that we continue to make efforts of this kind. With some discipline, such incidents will certainly not be repeated.

[Question] You have said that the gunmen who took to the streets have nothing to do with the official organization or reorganization of the Lebanese Forces. Does this mean that it was another military force that was responsible for the fighting [words indistinct]?
[Ja‘ja‘] The gunmen who took to the streets included a small number of Lebanese Forces personnel. This small number had personal reasons for what they did. Some of those involved in the fighting are members of other organizations. The majority, however, are ordinary gunmen, I mean civilians who carry weapons. Why did they do this? Their reasons are various. I believe that they were playing the power game and were probably motivated by a political objective that runs contrary to the current political line of the Lebanese Forces and the aspirations underlying Christian public opinion.

In my view, these were the reasons for this action, not any reorganization within the military ranks of the Lebanese Forces. Organizational issues cannot lead to action on such a scale. Some people have been working along those lines, looking for a pretext, fighting some of the Lebanese Forces cadres, winning some over, and seeking the support of those people who were dissatisfied with the discipline and order the Lebanese Forces have been trying to institute for months now. The introduction of this system of discipline has made enemies for the Lebanese Forces. For example, there are the smugglers, who wre harmed by the streamlining of the customs arrangements, and there are those who abused their power within certain official organizations.

For 17 years, we have been calling for law and order in our streets. This is exactly what we have tried to bring about, and some people — gangsters, corrupt officials, tax collectors — have lost their privileges as a result. Some people used to act as judge, lawyer, policeman, politician, and what not, all in one. The Lebanese Forces (?put an end to that), but others took advantage of this. They won such people over, primed them, and promised them more power. The object was to gain a larger chunk of power, and probably to advance political programs which differ from the existing Christian line.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja‘ja‘] I doubt whether Elie Hubayqah [former chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee] had any direct connection with these incidents. Those involved in the recent events are local parties. Perhaps these incidents have to do with the overall Christian political course. However, I do not believe that they have any connection with Elie Hubayqah. Hubayqah is trying to exploit them [words indistinct] but there are no indications that Hubayqah had anything to do with them.

[Question] From the unfolding of events it appears that there was a certain plan to disturb the situation [words indistinct] for a specific security or political plan for the eastern area and then for Lebanon as a whole. [Words indistinct]
[Ja‘ja‘] It is possible.

[Question] What will be the effect on the Lebanese Forces role as a security and military (?body) [words indistinct]?
[Ja‘ja‘] There will be no negative effects whatsoever. As I have said, we are dealing with the situation [words indistinct] we must cooperate in our efforts [words indistinct]. If certain parties do not respond to our peaceful methods, we will be forced to be firm so that everyone will realize that there are limits. I will not allow matters to get out of control in the eastern area, no matter what the cost. I will not allow thugs to control places and people again. This is totally rejected. I believe that they now understand this argument. [words indistinct] If, however, they do not respond, then we will deal with the issue.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja‘ja‘] The Phalangist Party is my party. Apart from being the leader of the Lebanese Forces [words indistinct] the party and its leader are exerting their utmost efforts and, in fact, are concentrating on maintaining military unity. The party is also doing a great deal to normalize the situation, foil contrived incidents, and unmask certain people who, on the pretext of protecting the

party's interests, are doing things that are alien to the party, its characteristics, and its political goals.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee is dealing with matters as they arise. I believe it has dealt with 70 or 80 percent of the incidents. We hope that they will attend to the remaining issues today and tomorrow. We hope for the best. As I have said, we hope that the situation will be 100 percent normal again in the new few days.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] I said it is a power struggle in the eastern area [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] It would be better if you asked the people concerned.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] Maybe they were dealing with the situation on the spot.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] First of all, Fu'ad Abu Nadir was not the victim of an assassination attempt. It was an accident. The whole area was closed yesterday and gunmen were deployed in the streets. Fu'ad and his aides were traveling through an area full of armed men. At a certain point, his motorcade slowed down so that he could greet someone. His aides were pointing their rifles out of the windows. The aides in the cars and the gunmen on the streets suspected each other and a shootout ensued. I do not believe that it was an attempt on Abu Nadir's life. I expect that this incident will lead to the discovery of important threads and will enable us to find out who is involved and who is not involved in the incident.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We will be forced to be firm, if things do not return to normal.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] The matter does not go that far. There is no doubt that there are gunmen in the streets. [Words indistinct] takes place. We will (?remove) the gunmen from the streets. We hope that things will return to normal in Al-Ashrafiyah today or tomorrow. The situation in other areas is normal.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] [Words indistinct] We want the people to be aware of the true situation. In the course of the 11-year war, groups of deviant people have emerged. These deviant groups have become used to living and behaving in a certain way. As I have said, they have grown accustomed to behaving as if they owned the place. In his own area, each of these deviants behaves as if he were judge and politician, with the power to detain people and release them. Some behave like lawyers, teachers, or anything they please. We have been trying to deal with this state of affairs in the past 8 months and bring about reform. But we need more time. We cannot settle the situation in a few days. Regrettably, certain political parties have exploited our approach to the problem and the thugs [words indistinct]. Now that they have been exposed, their room for maneuver is limited and there can be no escape (?from dealing with) the situation.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] An equation between [word indistinct] and Samir Ja'ja' is no joke. What they think or do not think is not important, but if they are thinking about it, then they had better think about something sensible.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] Never, never. There was a change. Relations with the Army are very good. Certainly, incidents do occur at times in Army barracks between members of the Army and the Lebanese Forces. This does not mean that relations between the Forces and the Army are not good. On the contrary, relations between the Forces and the Army are excellent. Let us not try to put minor incidents in the wrong context and conclude that relations between the Army and the Forces are not good. On the contrary, relations are very good.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] The Army is present in the eastern areas. It is present everywhere. It is present everywhere, in the streets and roads of the eastern areas. It is present wherever it wants to be present.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] I cannot imagine the Army assuming security internally in the streets [words indistinct] within the framework of a specific plan. I cannot imagine a plan according to which the Army would act the policeman.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] No. We in the eastern area [words indistinct] if a rearrangement of internal conditions were necessary, the internal security forces and the police would be in charge of the operation. They are free to move where they want in the eastern areas to keep the situation under control. No one should view the current problems within the narrow framework of security. We must view them in the larger political context. Involvement by the Army and the police would not solve these problems, which are political problems.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] There was an attempt to change something on the ground.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] No. It was not spontaneous. It was absolutely not spontaneous.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] No. An operation this size is not an emotional act. Undoubtedly, some hot-headed individuals participated, but they were not the ones who carried out the operation.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We do not want to (?say) this every second, every minute, and every hour. We want to exhaust all available means.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] You cannot speak about intentions and act toward someone strictly on the basis of intentions. This is why the time we [words indistinct] we would be compelled to strike at them.

[Question indistinct]?

[Ja'ja'] It is being arranged. It is being gradually arranged.

[Question] Do the measures being taken to change conditions (?take into account) the participation of those who instigated the groups [words indistinct] in the political decision or the executive committee?
[Ja'ja'] We were discussing the sharing of views the way we are discussing things now. The operation goes beyond this and surely it has not been heard of. Therefore, we want to look at events from this perspective in order to determine how to treat them.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We have some very backward groups. They want it both ways. What is the purpose of the present move? Are they trying to deal a blow to the security of the eastern area? No. Are they trying to strike a blow at the unity of arms? No. Why are they moving now that the militia and the military establishment have joined together, now that security has been established in the eastern area, now that the military establishment has been organized along modern lines, and now that [word indistinct] on all levels and various fields on this basis? There are no reasons other than those I mentioned. They are perhaps trying to seize as much power as possible and to enforce a political plan other than the existing Christian plan.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] No, brothers. This operation was not on that level.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] Some 4 or 5 months ago.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] No, no, we should not give too much weight to certain events. This is not the issue. The body of our work [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We should be aware of who is behind the recent events.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We have always anticipated these and even greater, difficulties. Our people have been lacking discipline for 11 years. It is not easy after all this time to impose discipline and unity [words indistinct] there are many obstacles to overcome. But again, I say that there are many quarters who try to turn any state of affairs into political capital. There are anarchists around. There are people with privileges and people who lost their privileges because of action taken by the Lebanese Forces. There are opportunists who can be used by anyone who provides them with cover and thrusts them into action. This is exactly what happened.

Chaos always precedes order and some people tend to prefer a state of chaos to a state of order. We have always expected trouble, more than came up. Unfortunately, these conflicts lead to tension and to an unpleasant atmosphere. We would have liked the situation in East Beirut to remain as relaxed as it had been of late. Recent events will leave no mark.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We are for any political action within certain limits and within the framework of our principles and our political program. We favor any action that could lead to an end to the crisis, regardless of who makes the first move. Any Lebanese is perfectly qualified to begin such an action.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] [Words indistinct] if made with clear political insight and within a well-defined framework. This can take place with some internal reorganization, either within the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangist Party or within society at large. This is the first option. This may explain some of what happened. The second option is to compromise and avoid reforms that might displease some people whether in the Lebanese Forces, the Phalangist Party, or the rest of our society.

We do not want the second option. We prefer the first. We want clearly defined programs down the line and regardless of the cost [words indistinct] we want well-defined political lines. We do not want any more chaos. We want organizations that live up to our well-established traditions.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] Correct, but that is beside the point. We are not disputing the fact that there are certain undesirable social conditions. We are ready to accept this and to remedy it at any cost. But this is beside the point. The point is that some people have been wheeling and deeling for 11 years and when you try to bring some order to the streets and bring things under control, they get angry. There should be no chaos and no gunmen to rule the streets. We do not want freelancers tampering with the examinations here, acting as judges there, or deciding and collecting taxes elsewhere. This is intolerable.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] This was part of the action. They were trying to prevent certain groups from moving from the north in the direction of Kasrawan and Al-Matn.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] I do not think there is any relation. I do not believe so.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] When things calm down, gunmen can be deployed in Al-Ashrafiyah and this would take care of it.

Phalangist Leader Comments on E. Beirut Fighting

NC111936 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] [Phalangist Party leader] Dr Sa'adah has expressed his regret that the causes that led to the incidents of the past few hours were not dealt with quickly enough. He said that the credibility of everyone, politicians and military officers alike, has been put to the test. We must apply, not just advertise slogans. He expressed satisfaction with the positive response to the appeal by the Phalangist Party's Political Bureau for a cease-fire and its pledge to deal with the effects of the incidents. He said that all incidents should be taken care of on the spot and that gunmen should be withdrawn from the streets.

The Phalangist leader told a party meeting that he has decided to set up his own military office to handle complaints. He declared that the committee assigned to investigate the shooting of Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir has heard his testimony. It was concluded that there was no attempt on his life and that the incident was a result of a sudden alert and an exchange of fire in the area.

Joint Committee To Investigate Clashes

NC111924 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau and the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held a joint meeting this evening, attended by military officials. At the meeting, it was decided to form a military and political committee under the chairmanship of Butrus Khawand. The committee's members are to be Sami Khuwayri, George Kassab, Marun Mash'alani, and Tony Abu Jawdah. Its task is to follow up the implementation of the decisions made by the Political Bureau with respect to the current situation. The committee is directly answerable to the Phalangist Party leader and receives its orders and instructions from him.

Immediately after its formation, the committee began investigating and dealing with the repercussions and results of the recent events.

Explosion Wounds Four in West Beirut 12 Aug

NC121120 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Aug 8

[Text] An explosive device went off on Hamad street in Ard Jallul, near the road leading to Sabra, in West Beirut at approximately 1230 today. Four people were injured by the blast.

Voice of PLO on Israeli Raid on South

JN111800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The enemy's warplanes carried out a new barbaric aggression against our Palestinian people's camps in southern Lebanon yesterday. A formation of enemy planes raided the Sidon area at 1300 yesterday. The bombing centered on 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Miyah Wa Miyah camps, Jabal al-Hadid, and the Sidon camp. Our air defenses and ground resistance clashed with the Zionist planes.

The bombing, which was carried out by 10 helicopters, martyred a number of civilians, wounded others, and destroyed a number of houses in the area. Preliminary estimates of losses indicate 20 citizens were martyred and 54 others were wounded.

In another development, the militias of Nabih Birri's agent Amal Movement continue their military reinforcements around our camps in southern Lebanon and West Beirut.

Organization Threatens French, Italian Interests

NC120813 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 11 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The Anti-Imperialist International Brigades Organization [Munazzamat al-Alwiyah al-Umamiyah al-Munahidah Lilimpyrialiyah] has demanded that the French and Italian Governments release a number of Armenians and Arabs detained in their countries.

An unidentified person telephoned *Al-Safir* last night and said: We claim responsibility for targeting explosives against French interests in East Beirut, specifically the explosion at the French-Lebanese Bank branch and at the Banque Nationale de Paris Intercontinental at 0100 Sunday (yesterday). The caller added: The French Government must release Arab, Armenian, French, and other nationalists from the Middle East as soon as possible. We demand the immediate release of (Varoujan Garabetian), George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, Anis al-Naqqash, Muhammad Jani, and their revolutionary comrades. We also demand that the Italian Government release Josephine 'Abdu Sarkis and her comrades. Otherwise, French and Italian interests will be attacked.

Al-Asad Confers With Arab Trade Unionists

JN081247 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] At 1130 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received members of the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU]. The members are: Humayyid Jallud, ICATU secretary general, Sabri Badr of Palestine, Wajih Taha of Syria, Mansur al-Sarayiri of the PDRY, Bashir Huwayij of Libya, Muhammad Abu Zayd of Libya, Ilyas al-Habr of Lebanon, (Akhik al-Kuri) of Mauritania, Hasib 'Abd al-Jawad of Lebanon, Taj al-Sirr 'Abdun of Sudan, Thabit al-Harun of Kuwait, 'Abd al-Murtaji of Kuwait, Fathi al-Naji of Jordan, Muhammad 'Abdallah of Bahrain, Husayn 'Abdallah of Bahrain, 'Ali Ahmad Salim of Oman, 'Awdah Qassis of Syria, Mustafa 'Isa of Syria, and Muhammad Akhdar al-Akhdar of Algeria. Comrade 'Izz al-Din Nasir, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and president of the General Federation of Trade Unions, attended the meeting.

Humayyid Jallud, ICATU secretary general, and Central Council members briefed the president on the results of the extraordinary session held by the Council in Damascus to discuss and define the tasks of the Arab working class in confronting King Hassan II's treasonous step.

The representatives of the Arab working class expressed high appreciation for Syria's pan-Arab stands, particularly its pan-Arab and principled stand toward King Hassan II's step — a stand which expresses the will, dignity, and outlook of the Arab masses in the Arab homeland. They also hailed Syria's steadfastness in the face of Zionist and imperialist schemes hostile to the Arab nation which aim to liquidate the Palestine question. They said that Arab steadfastness is Syria's steadfastness and all Arab forces which reject capitulation should rally around Syria which is the base of pan-Arab struggle. These forces should also be a power capable of defeating hostile schemes, aborting defeatist, capitulationist trends, and achieving the nation's objectives of liberating the land and regaining usurped rights. The representatives of the working class expressed the conviction that the Arab masses, headed by the Arab working class, should play their role in the battle, carry out their duties, and strongly confront factors of defeatism and collapse in the Arab arena.

The president thanked the representatives of the Arab working class for their appreciation of Syria's stands and for their confidence in Syria's leadership and policy. He asserted Syria adheres to its pan-Arab commitments regardless of costs or of the situation prevailing in the Arab homeland. He also asserted Syria will continue to confront imperialist and Zionist plots as well as capitulationist trends and the Camp David course with strength, efficiency, determination, and strong confidence in an inevitable victory for the Arab masses over their internal and external enemies.

The president said Syria will not change its principled stands, will not go back on its pan-Arab policy hostile to imperialism and Zionism, and will not relinquish struggle for the sake of liberating occupied Arab land and regaining usurped Arab rights. Syria is confident in victory and is sure the Arab masses and their popular and political organizations as well as their nationalist and progressive forces are capable of being the decisive factor in drawing the picture of the Arab future.

The president asserted it is important and necessary for the revolutionary forces, as well as for workers, peasants, vocational trade unions, and Arab political and popular organizations, to carry out their active pan-Arab duty in this delicate phase of the history of pan-Arab struggle.

Indian Official Visits, Meets With Khaddam

JN071049 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] In Damascus, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Singheswaran, secretary at the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, at 1000 today. Attending the meeting were Dia'ullah al-Fattal, assistant foreign minister; and the Indian ambassador in Damascus.

Talks dealt with the international situation and ways to bolster the role of the Nonaligned Movement.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN071549 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Singheswaran, secretary at the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, today. Indian Ambassador in Damascus Philip Alexander Mid Ngono attended the meeting.

Singheswaran conveyed to President Al-Asad the greetings of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and a message on cooperation between the two countries for the Nonaligned Movement's coming summit. The president asked him to convey a reply message and greetings and good wishes to Gandhi and the friendly Indian people. The talks dealt with the international and regional situations and issues of common interest.

U.S. Treatment of Egypt 'Humiliating'

JN101434 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] All the hopes that the Egyptian regime pinned on Bush's recent visit to the region have evaporated. This regime received a slap in the face in exchange for every flattery it made to the United States. The Egyptian regime did not benefit from its commitment to the Camp David course and the U.S. settlement, its readiness to revive Reagan's plan, or its agreement to place Tabah under the control of the multinational forces. The U.S. vice president arrived in Cairo empty-handed and discussed U.S. economic difficulties to justify his refusal to provide the Egyptian regime with financial assistance. He even evaded making a promise to place pressure on the IMF to force it to ease its conditions, conditions which the head of the Egyptian regime said will cause disturbances in Egypt if the latter agrees to them.

We would like to emphasize once again that all of the expressions of flattery, loyalty, and friendship the Egyptian regime has addressed to U.S. officials for them to adopt a more flexible stand on the rescheduling of Egypt's military debts or on the reduction of their interest rates have been to no avail. The Egyptian regime's begging and appeals did not save it from its acute dilemmas. The U.S. vice president did not offer anything to the Egyptian regime and did not promise it anything. All that concerns the United States is the elimination of the obstacles which hamper the progress of the U.S. settlement. The only concern of the United States is for the Arabs to begin direct negotiations with Israel.

How did Bush act in occupied Palestine? Bush became a Zionist when he wept at the Wailing Wall. He used every expression to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and to emphasize U.S. responsibility in providing Israel with funds, butter, guns, and submarines, and even in developing the Lavi plane, stressing the strategic alliance with Israel and Reagan's decision to enhance this relationship to the level of making Israel a NATO member.

This example of how the United States deals with Israel and the Egyptian regime clearly shows that while the United States opens its coffers and arsenals to Israel, it deals with the Egyptian regime — its Camp David ally — in a humiliating and disgraceful manner. This also shows that U.S. behavior in the region is based on the premise that it has only one friend and ally — the Zionist entity — and that those Arabs who become associated with it, or that pant after it as if they are one of its satellites, deserve only humiliation and disgrace. They must carry out the role with which the United States has entrusted them before it discards them as it has done with Marcos and others like him. Agent rulers who have sold out the causes of their peoples believing that they can turn back history and paralyze the progress of the peoples, will be swept away by the people with all those who seek to prevent them from exercising their will, regaining their rights, and charting their future independent of any sphereinfluence, whether this influence is that of the United States or of the Zionists.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Egypt

Shamir: Issues Outstanding

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Shalom Oren on 11 August; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Shamir] We have been dealing with the Tabah issue for a long time. What has been achieved in the past few days is an agreement [sikum] on the lion's share of the arbitral compromis. And what is the arbitral compromis? This is the document that should enable the sides to present their positions to the arbiters and submit proof of the truth of their positions. This has almost been completed, except for several, quite important matters which have to be concluded.

[Oren] Does this mean there is a possibility that the Inner Cabinet will not approve the document on Wednesday?

[Shamir] I do not know. Nothing has yet been decided. There are still matters which have to be concluded and agreed on, especially in the second part of the entire issue which we decided on when we embarked on the arbitration process, namely that part that concerns relations between Egypt and ourselves: the cessation of incitement in the media, the cessation of discrimination in trade, tourism, and the like. This has to be examined.

[Oren] Do you think the atmosphere in Egypt has changed?

[Shamir] There are promises of change.

[Oren] Is it clear what the agenda in Helsinki will be?

[Shamir] It is unclear because this is a first meeting. No agenda was agreed on. It was agreed that a meeting would be held between representatives of Israel and the Soviet Union. This is the first time in many years — 19 years, to be precise — that an official and public meeting between Israeli and Soviet representatives is being held. There is no set agenda, and we will see how things develop.

[Oren] Will the matter of Soviet Jewry be raised regardless?

[Shamir] We will raise it. It is inconceivable that we will meet with Soviets in any meeting and not raise the most important and most vital issue to us, namely, the matter of Soviet Jewry. [passage omitted]

Tamir Comments

TA111138 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Interview with Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office and head of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Tamir, on returning yesterday you said that now that the arbitral compromis is concluded you are interested only in the next step, which is the Peres-Mubarak summit. Are there any preparations for such a summit?

[Tamir] First of all, the arbitral compromis was concluded ad referendum [last two words in Latin], that is, as a proposal from the entire delegation to the Cabinet, and our recommendation is that this proposal be approved. The compromis was concluded in its entirety, including the map. There were various press reports indicating that there is still an argument over the map. There is no such argument over the map; it was for this reason that we remained 2 days longer, and the issue of the map was also concluded. None of the outstanding matters are in any way controversial; everything has been agreed on, including the method by which we are to conclude the outstanding matters — things which have nothing to do with the Cabinet and which can be taken care of between the Cabinet's decision and the signing of the compromis.

[Ben-'Ami] Are you referring, for example, to the appointment of the three arbiters?

[Tamir] Concerning their appointment, there are lists, there is a method. As long as there is no target date it is natural that every side will have other, better ideas, because the choice of arbiters is very important. Once it is made known that this issue has to be settled by a certain date, this will be concluded. This is not something that will cause a delay.

[Ben-'Ami] Before you discuss the Peres-Mubarak summit I would like to recall that the issue of the compromis is only part of what the Cabinet told you, the director general's delegation, to discuss with the Egyptians. There were also the 14 points which we call the normalization between Israel and Egypt.

[Tamir] We will not only present the Cabinet with the compromis, but are also bringing agreements [sikumim] and understandings [havanot] which are connected with all the points, in line with the Cabinet's view that all the issues are one whole. We will submit all this to the Cabinet, with our recommendation to accept it as a starting point for improving our relations with Egypt.

[Ben-'Ami] And do you believe that the Cabinet, which will discuss your proposal this Wednesday, will approve this, and that therefore we can proceed towards the summit?

[Tamir] Do not forget we were a delegation that represented three ministries, and do not forget that the entire delegation stands behind the understandings and the agreements — not only the compromis, but all that we were told by the Cabinet to discuss. Therefore I do not see any reason why the bill cannot be approved, unless reasons are found. In any event, I am not from the political echelon. Our job is to present the Cabinet with this, but we are doing this as an interministerial committee, not as private representatives of this or that element.

[Ben-'Ami] And the delegation is united?

[Tamir] Certainly, and this is the important achievement, that the delegation, which represented a national unity government and which therefore was based on three components, has reached unanimous agreement regarding each clause, each understanding, regarding everything we will submit to the Cabinet. There is no controversy between us, and we will all defend our positions.

[Ben-'Ami] It now only remains to be hoped that the dialogue between the Jews will be shorter than the dialogue between the Jews and the Egyptians, or is this a political question?

[Tamir] I do not want to enter politics, I am a civil servant. We did the work for the political echelon, and we were in agreement. We believe that the results coincide with the Cabinet's decision and that they are entirely satisfactory.

[Ben-'Ami] I would therefore ask you to tell us whether real steps are being taken to coordinate the summit.

[Tamir] I said yesterday, and I reiterate, that the summit was not an issue with which the delegation dealt. My attitude is that the summit has nothing to do with the package deal with which we dealt. The summit is an issue between Mubarak and Peres, and has to be taken care of between the offices of the president and the prime minister. I dealt with it on an ongoing basis in the capacity of my post as director general of the Prime Minister's Office and I have done this together with representatives from the president's office. It is true that the Egyptian president linked the date of the summit with finishing and signing the arbitral compromis, but we made no such connection because of ideological and political reasons which I do not want to discuss at present. Now the time has come to deal with this issue more practically, because I hope and believe that the Cabinet will approve the compromis and we can deal both with the organizational and the subtantial aspects. I already said this yesterday, and this is what the army taught me. As far as I am concerned this stage is over and my concern is now with the next stages, which are all directed at one most important goal — the most important for all of us — of bringing a comprehensive and stable peace to our region as fast as possible.

Likud Delay 'Would Provoke Crisis'

TA111935 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says there is no certainty whatsoever that the question of the arbitral compromis on Tabah will be raised at the Inner Cabinet session on Wednesday. Addressing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today, Shamir said the timetable for the normalization of relations with Egypt is not yet ready. In contrast, sources in the Prime Minister's Office this evening emphasized that any attempt to delay the approval of the agreement with Egypt would be firmly and categorically rejected. [passage omitted]

There is no doubt that any attempt by Yitzhaq Shamir and other Likud members of the Inner Cabinet to delay the agreement with Egypt would provoke a sharp and urgent crisis between the Likud and the Alignment, since the Prime Minister's Office regards the agreement with Egypt — which, incidentally, was approved by Yitzhaq Shamir — as a fait accompli and will interpret any attempt to withhold it as being politically motivated.

However, it seems that the imminent rotation of the premiership will force the Likud to approve the agreement and prevent any confrontation liable to jeopardize Yitzhaq Shamir's move from the Foreign Ministry to the Prime Minister's Office.

Mrs Shamir Invited on 'Official Visit' to Bulgaria

TA111910 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Mrs Shulamit Shamir, the wife of Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, has been invited on an official visit to Bulgaria. This is reported by our political correspondent Yig'al Goren. This is the first time since Bulgaria severed relations with Israel that it has officially invited an Israeli figure for a visit. The invitation was conveyed to the Israeli delegation to the United Nations by the Bulgarian delegation.

Senior officials in the Foreign Ministry today noted that although the invitation is signed by the head of the Jewish community in Bulgaria, the very fact that the invitation was conveyed by the Bulgarian delegation to the United Nations denotes a thaw in Israeli-Bulgarian relations and is related to the thaw in relations with the Soviet Union and Poland. Mrs Shamir was born in Bulgaria.

Cameroon on 'Brink' of Restoring Diplomatic Ties

To End 19-year Rift

TA111006 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Israel and Cameroon are on the brink of establishing diplomatic relations. The contacts between the two countries have been under way for some time and it seems the negotiations are approaching a positive conclusion.

The negotiations are being conducted by an Israeli businessman, Me'ir Meyuhas, who is involved in wide-scale economic activity in Africa and had also been involved in negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Zaire.

The Cameroon authorities recently asked that the negotiations be concluded in a meeting between the president of Cameroon and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres or Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

If Cameroon establishes full diplomatic relations with Israel, it will be the third African country to resume full relations with Israel after a 19-year rift.

Foreign Ministry Confirms Contacts

TA120802 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources in Jerusalem told the *Davar* correspondent yesterday that Israel was indeed holding contacts with several African countries in preparation for a resumption of relations.

Heading the list of countries with which contacts are being held are those African states in which offices representing Israeli interests are being run. Among these are Gabon, Cameroon, Togo, and Kenya.

The Israeli diplomatic efforts in recent years were capped with three successes in Zaire, Liberia, and the Ivory Coast. The African countries are usually fearful of pressure from Arab countries which are trying to prevent any resumption of relations by threatening to cease their support. Even the PLO is active in pressuring African capitals against reestablishing relations with Israel.

Cameroon Abandons Plan

TA120808 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Cameroon has for the time being abandoned its plan to renew diplomatic relations with Israel in the wake of the recent publicity in the Israeli press.

Political circles in Jerusalem expressed disappointment in the way things have developed. Cameroon is one of three African countries which for some time have been expected to restore relations with Israel, which were severed in 1967.

7 Shin Bet Members Submit Pardon Requests to Herzog

TA111101 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1052 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] This morning seven members of the General Security Services submitted official pardon requests to the president in connection with the Shin Bet affair. In reply to a question by our correspondent Yinon Shenkar, the president's spokesman Ami Gluska confirmed that the requests had been submitted and commented that every such request would be judged on its own. Our correspondent was told that the pardon requests were submitted directly to the presidential residence and for the time being these requests do not contain any recommendation whatsoever from the justice minister. Let us repeat, seven members of the Shin Bet this morning submitted official pardon requests to the president.

Poll Shows 'Decisive' Majority Favors Rotation

TA110847 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] A decisive majority of some 80 percent of the entire public supports maintaining the rotation agreement according to which Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will exchange their posts in about 2 months. This emerges from a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at the request of *Ha'aretz*.

Those who currently support the rotation agreement number 79.8 percent compared with 13.4 percent who think the agreement should not be kept.

There were 1.6 percent who said "perhaps" the agreement should be kept and the remaining 5.2 percent had no views on the matter.

An analysis of the findings based on voting trends shows that even among the Alignment voters, 71.1 percent support the rotation agreement, while only 23.3 percent oppose it. Among the Likud voters the number of people who support the rotation agreement has reached 92.6 percent; 3.5 percent are opposed to it and 3.9 percent have no views on the matter.

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were interviewed privately throughout the country.

U.S. Recommendations on Economic Matters Accepted

TA120843 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Shraga Meckel]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has called on Israel to continue economic steps that will lead to a restoration of growth. In a message to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz called on the Israeli Government to reduce the tax burden and to reduce its involvement in the capital market to encourage investments in the Israeli economy, change the economic structure, and create conditions for economic growth.

In the wake of this message, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres convened a meeting of ministers and senior officials. Participating in the economic discussion were Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir; Ministers Moshe Nisim, Gad Ya'aqobi, Yitzhaq Rabin, and Moshe Arens; and Bank of Israel Governor Prof Mikha'el Bruno. It became apparent during the discussion that the ministers were in agreement with the U.S. Administration over the necessary economic steps. It was decided that a reduction of the state budget was necessary to lower inflation and create conditions for the continuation of the economic stabilization process. The various speakers supported a reduction of the tax burden and reform in the capital market, which will be possible once the budget is cut. It has been learned that Peres decided to set up an action team, comprising representatives of the Treasury, the Bank of Israel, and the Prime Minister's Office, which will handle the attainment of objectives necessary for the restoration of growth. In his reply to Shultz, Peres will say that the Israeli Government is preparing to work in line with the recommendations included in the secretary's message.

2 Soviet Spy Ships Anchored Off Israeli Coast

TA120417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has recently deployed two spy ships off the Israeli coast. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal learned from Western sources that the spy ships are anchoring opposite central Israel and are mainly dealing with monitoring and surveillance.

Katyushas Land in Galilee; No Injuries, Damage

TA111117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Several katyusha rockets fell in the northern Galilee this morning. There were no injuries, and no damage was caused. A few katyusha rockets also fell in the area yesterday afternoon, and then, too, there were no injuries or damage. Permission to report this was only given today. IDF units found remnants of the 122-mm katyushas. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that is it thought that they were fired from north of the security strip.

More on Air Force Attacks in Lebanon

Terrorist Bases Targeted

TA111730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Israeli Air Force jets this afternoon attacked two terrorist bases in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley. It was the second time in 48 hours that IDF jets were in action over Lebanon. All the planes returned safely to base. We have more details from reporter Dick Winter:

The targets were two command centers of the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] terrorist faction of Fatah, not far from the Al-Biqa' Valley town of Ba'labakk. The IDF says the bases were used as command centers and exit points for terrorists conducting attacks in the security zone and across the international border into Israel. The Air Force would give no details about the results of the strike except to say that pilots reported accurate hits.

A Damascus military spokesman says several people were wounded, however the information is far from reliable since they also claim the attack was on a Ba'labakk housing project.

Today's raid was in an area defended by Syrian SA-2 air-to-ground missiles. None of them, however, were fired on the Israeli force. After Israel's last raid on Ba'labakk in October of last year, the Syrians moved ground-to-air missiles into the town. However, since then, they have been redeployed on the Syrian side of the Lebanese border though their range still made them a threat to Israel's jets. [passage omitted]

Comment on Nonuse of Syrian Missiles

TA111915 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports that this is the first time since the Syrians deployed surface-to-air missiles on their border with Lebanon that the Israeli Air Force has made strikes within range of the Syrian missiles. SA-2 surface-to-air missiles are deployed in Al-Zabdani in Syria, near the site of the air raid.

Military sources emphasized this evening that the strike was aimed at terrorist targets only. In the opinion of these sources, the Syrians realized that the aim of the raid was to strike at terrorist bases in Al-Biqa' rather than Syrian objectives and this is the reason why they evinced restraint.

Contacts Resume With Potential Arab W. Bank Mayors

TA110914 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
11 Aug 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that contacts for the appointment of West Bank mayors have been resumed over the past few days after Jordan began to pressure the three figures invited to Amman last month to submit their candidacies to Israel.

As a preparatory move in this matter, contacts have begun between Israel and the Arab officials of the Al-Birah Municipality and an understanding is being formulated that Arab officials will return to work and, in return, the appointment of an Israeli mayor will be canceled.

Our correspondent has learned that a similar situation was created in Ramallah. The Arab officials returned to work under the direction of an Israeli mayor for a certain period of time, but afterward Israel removed the Israeli mayor and did not replace him, so that the municipality returned to Arab hands without, for the moment, a mayor.

A similar situation is emerging in Al-Birah as an interim solution. Last week Jordan retracted its recognition of the dismissed mayors as well as of Tulkarm Mayor Karim Hilmi Hanun. This move is also significant in terms of pressuring the population to agree to the appointment of new mayors.

Our correspondent has also learned that Jordan is holding talks with some of its supporters to appoint them as directors of development funds through which Jordan is to funnel aid to the rural sector. Aid to the towns will be via the municipalities. The figures that are to head the development funds are the heads of the marketing associations linked with Jordan.

Reference is to a structure that parallels the departments of the Jordanian Ministry of the Interior. There are to be directors of departments and directors of districts parallel to area and district officers from the Interior Ministry. Thus Jordan is trying to renew the old Jordanian Administration.

Our correspondent comments that Jordan has not yet managed to collect the money it needs for a development impetus and it hopes to collect these funds at a conference of yet unnamed countries that is to convene at the end of this month in Amman.

AL-FAJR Assails Law on Contacts With PLO

TA111018 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "New Obstacles to the Desired Peace"]

[Text] The Israeli Knesset's decision, adopted at dawn yesterday, to pass the law "forbidding" meetings with PLO representatives is further proof that Israel continues to impede any efforts and attempts that may lead to finding a just and durable solution to the Middle East crisis.

The law approved by the Israeli Knesset is an obstacle that will prevent any opportunity of fostering some sort of understanding between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples, and will consequently widen the gap of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It is noteworthy that while the Israeli Knesset made the "punishments" against any one who "violates" this law more severe, it did not act in a similar vein with regard to the "law prohibiting incitement to racism" which it recently passed. This law was not devoid of loopholes that are liable to preclude its implementation in a way that would in effect end all manifestations of racism.

Therefore, with the law "forbidding" any meetings or contacts with PLO representatives Israel wanted to extinguish any ray of hope for real peace, while with the law "prohibiting incitement to racism" it wanted merely to adopt a propaganda posture. In both cases the current Israeli policy continues to represent an obstacle to the establishment of a desired peace in the region.

AL-FAJR: Peres, Reagan 'Must Talk' to PLO

TA111255 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 8 Aug 86 p 5

[Editorial: "PLO or No One"]

[Text] Despite 19 years of occupation during which the Palestinians have repeatedly voiced their demands for an independent state and leadership, we see today a trilogy of states and their leaders — Israel, Jordan and the U.S. — who are trying to implement their own plans on the Palestinian people. They refuse to accept the fact that the PLO and no one else speaks for Palestinians. Nevertheless these three are presently working hard at finding an alternative leadership. Their efforts will come to no avail.

Last week's meeting between the Israeli prime minister and a handpicked group of pro-Jordanian Palestinians is another example of ill-advised and unproductive efforts to reach a solution to the conflict. If the meeting tells us anything, it is that Israeli officials are not interested in reaching peace with the Palestinian people. The meeting shows that Israel is interested only in some kind of agreement with Jordan in which Palestinians can be used simply as rubber stamps. Neither the Palestinians' natural desire, nor the choice of the international community, the Arab League, the nonaligned nations and the United Nations is agreeable to Israel, or for that matter the U.S. and Jordan.

The U.S. has cast its lot with Israel in bypassing the PLO. Only last week, the U.S. announced it is now giving a third party, Jordan, US$4.5 million to use in the occupied territories. This is despite U.S. policy over the years in which it gave to a direct program — though quite modest — of support for the Palestinian people without the interference of any government.

Jordan has been perhaps the most active lately in attempting to bypass the PLO's representation of the Palestinians. The past few months have seen an active Jordanian effort both in Jordan and the occupied territories to help create an alternative leadership. Even ordinary everyday concerns like applying for a Jordanian passport have now come under the jurisdiction of the Islamic WAQF (Islamic trust) which is a Jordanian ministry, whose appointments, directives and salaries come directly from Jordan. The local Chamber of Commerce, which has been performing this service for years, has now become unacceptable to the Jordanians.

Whether it is part of a prepared plan or not, it is clear that Jordan, Israel and the U.S. have joined hands in working toward creating an alternative leadership. For this new plan to work Jordan has prepared a five-year development project and U.S. Vice-President, George Bush, is supporting it and making predictions of peace to be reached within 10 years.

But we, the Palestinians, know that peace will not come in five or 10 or even 100 years unless the main parties to the conflict are dealt with directly. If Peres or Reagan want peace in the Middle East, then they must talk to the PLO. Failure to do so will only prolong the tragedy of suffering. If, on the other hand, they are not truly seeking peace but a Palestinian surrender, then they will be waiting a long time. They can, if they want, try and talk to the political puppets they have been talking to for the past 19 years. But they won't get anywhere. They will never hear the word 'surrender' from the Palestinians' true representative.

Economic Plan With Shi‘ites in S. Lebanon Considered

TA110713 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Tzvi Bar-‘el]

[Text] Israel is examining the possibility of economic cooperation with Shi‘ites in southern Lebanon. An initial investments program and a proposal for the establishment of industrial plants that will be given Israeli backing and financing from Shi‘ites in the United States were submitted several weeks ago to representatives of the Defense and Foreign Ministries and are also being examined by representatives from the Prime Minister's Office.

Israel will guarantee not to attack or interfere with the establishment of these plants and to permit goods to be exported via Israel if this is impossible via Lebanon. Some of the raw materials will also be purchased from Israel.

The Shi'ite representatives with whom Israel has been in contact are not the people with the "traditional link with Israel," and they intend to see to it that some 60,000 Shi'ites return to southern Lebanon after not having found places of employment elsewhere in the Arab world.

Shi'ite sources in Washington who are involved in the program have reported that if it is implemented, the economic infrastructure could be a substitute for the IDF presence in southern Lebanon. "The residents will have an immediate interest in protecting their investments and expelling from the area elements that could be a disturbance."

Four African Leaders Meet in Ivory Coast

Mobutu Arrives in Yamoussoukro

AB082156 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrived in Yamoussoukro today for a friendly visit to our country. From Yamoussoukro, our special correspondent Joseph Tareg is on the line:

[Tareg] It was 1230 when the president of the Republic of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, and his wife arrived at Yamoussoukro International Airport where they were welcomed by the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, with whom were Ministers Simeon Ake, Leon Konan Koffi, Aoussou Koffi, and Jean Konan Banny, mayor of Yamoussoukro. [passage omitted] In the VIP lounge, President Mobutu explained to the national press the purpose of his visit to our country:

[Begin recording] [Mobutu] First of all, I want to take this opportunity you are giving me to thank President Houphouet-Boigny, doyen of the Francophone African heads of state, on my own behalf, on behalf of my wife, and the delegation accompanying me, for the very warm and typically African welcome given us by President Houphouet-Boigny himself, by members of his family, his government, and its party, as well as the prefecture of Yamoussoukro. We are very impressed by this welcome and we thank them sincerely. Now, to come back to your question, I must say that my meetings with President Houphouet-Boigny in recent years, have taken place outside Africa — in Switzerland or in France. So, as I am now on a trip, I wanted to see him and President Eyadema to exchange views on several African problems and in particular on francophone african problems. I cannot say much more because we have not yet begun our talks. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Presidents Eyadema, Bongo Arrive

AB111334 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The heads of state of Togo, Gabon, Zaire, and Ivory Coast are to hold a mini-summit in Yamoussoukro today. Presidents Gnassingbe Eyadema and Omar Bongo, who will participate in this informal meeting, arrived in Yamoussoukro a short while ago. They have thus joined Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko who arrived in Yamoussoukro last Friday, and Felix Houphouet-Boigny with whom they are reported to be holding talks at this moment. While waiting for a detailed report from our correspondent Ibrahime Kone, we must say that the four heads of state, according to the official communique issued, will discuss current African problems.

Mini-Summit Ends

AB112058 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Yamoussoukro mini-summit at which President Felix Houphouet-Boigny played host to Presidents Mobutu of Zaire, Bongo of Gabon, Eyadema of Togo, as well as to Senegalese and Cameroonian ministers of armed forces, took place today in Yamoussoukro. The Gabonese and Togolese heads of state, who arrived this morning in Yamoussoukro, joined President Houphouet-Boigny, as well as President Mobutu who has been in the Ivorian capital since Friday. Immediately after the arrival of the Gabonese and Togolese heads of state, the four presidents, joined by the Senegalese minister of armed forces, the chief of defense staff of the Senegalese Army, the Cameroonian minister of Armed Forces, and the chief of defense staff of the Cameroonian Army, sat down for talks in the circular hall of the guests' palace. The details of their talks were not made known, but it is believed that this mini-summit discussed all African issues, especially those concerning French-speaking Africa. It is also believed that joint positions will be adopted on the problems facing the states that attended the Yamoussoukro meeting. It is worth noting that the meeting of the four heads of state was held in a spirit of great fraternity.

The Yamoussoukro mini-summit ended a short while ago and President Eyadema, who also attended the meeting, has returned home. Soon after his departure from Yamoussoukro, the Togolese president sent a message of thanks to President Houphouet-Boigny. It reads:

[passage omitted] I am happy about the very positive outcome of the meeting of consultation which we have just held in Yamoussoukro. This demonstrates the interest we all have in the strengthening of the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation among all African countries, especially at this critical moment when our continent is struggling to survive. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Libyan Ad Protests Terrorist Accusations

AU111138 Vienna BEUE AZ in German 9 Aug 86 p 6

["Paid Advertisement"]

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [headline]

The American Administration is trying to distort the struggle of the peoples. It describes this struggle as terrorism. It considers liberation movements all over the world terrorist movements. This includes such groups as the PLO and the South West African People's Organization, and the organization for the liberation of South Africa. It also considers everyone a terrorist who supports these people's struggle for freedom.

As long as the Libyan people are the main supporters of the people's struggle for their independence, they are — according to this administration — terrorists. This is a lie and an immoral distortion of the people's struggle and its supporters. The revolutionaries are scientifically better able than other people to distinguish between a struggle of the people for freedom as a normal right, supported by all religions, and terrorism which does not have any political or moral basis.

In order to expose the truth and draw the line on the adulteration and deliberate distortion of the people's struggle for their right to live in peace and freedom, in order to scientifically [as published] challenge the U.S. Administration which distorts the truth, in order to demonstrate [illegible] immoral adulteration, and to make the truth clear for the world public, in particular for the United States and Western Europe, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah calls on the United States and its allies to take their proof to an international court in Europe or in America. Itdeclares itself willing to pay damages to the afflicted persons in the event of a verdict against it. If the court, however, acquits the Jamahiriyah from this accusation, a court will bring to trial the American Administration and Reagan himself for their terrorist, criminal actions carried out against the revolutionary commander and the peace-loving Libyan-Arab people.

The American Administration should pay for the damage done to the Libyan Arab people. With this we want to draw the line to the accusations, and correct the wrong concepts that are determined by the American Administration in the American public opinion. We call on all those who are looking for the truth to join us. Public opinion may draw its own conclusions. We categorically reject accusations of terrorism. We are victims of public, economic, psychological, military, political, and media-disseminated terrorism. We proceed from this premise when we call on the American Administration to accept this challenge. Ifthe American Administration does not want to accept, we will leave it to public opinion, in particular to the damaged, misled American and European public opinion, to form another opinion. At the same time, we call on the governments, parliaments, parties, organizations, and associations of all democratic social forces, and on intellectuals, writers, and journalists to accept responsibility and to face the truth when condemning the attitudes toward a cause. This cause cannot be detrimental to anyone if it is considered in an objective and courageous way.

Terrorist Role in Cyprus Refuted

LD091745 Tripoli JANA in English 1640 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Nicosia. Shahr Hannibal 9, *Jamahariyah News Agency* — The Cypriot Government has totally refuted the claims and lies by the Cypriot newspaper "*Alithia*" which alleged that the people who attacked the British base Akrotiri in Cyprus last week left the country on board of a Libyan Arab airliner.

The Cypriot Government said in an official statement today the final results of its inquiry into allegations by the paper showed that the claims were untrue, ill-founded, and irresponsible. The Cypriot Government pointed out that such claims would cause massive damage to Cyprus.

Egyptian 'Repressive Machinery' Reacting to Nasirites

LD120749 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Unified Nasirite Organization, which had carried out the attack on the British Akrotiri base in Cyprus, has threatened to carry out similar operations in the near future.

The threat was published in *The Times* of London newspaper yesterday.

Reports from Cairo say that an atmosphere of panic and concern has been prevailing there over the Egyptian regime and its repressive machinery following the emergence of the Unified Nasirite Organization, which had carried out the attack on the British Akrotiri base in Cyprus.

The Egyptian newspaper *Al-Wafd* reports that the repressive machinery of the Egyptian regime has recently intensified its watch on the Nasirites and their meetings, arresting a large number of them within the framework of a wide scale campaign of arrests it has been launching these days against the Egyptian people.

Bush Tour Aims To Consolidate 'Zionist Presence'

LD111548 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] George Bush, vice president of the rabid dog agent of Mosad Reagan, has stated that his tour, which included occupied Palestine, Amman, and the vanquished Egyptian capital, has given new momentum to what he called the realization of peace in the Middle East. In an article carried by the *Washington Post* Bush welcomed what he described as the increasing acceptance of the Israeli presence in the region, giving as evidence of this the betraying welcome accorded to the terrorist Peres by Hassan II.

The Arab affairs editor has commented on this.

Bush added nothing new when he stressed the dimensions of his suspect tour in the Arab region. It essentially (?flows) into the framework of cementing the Zionist presence in the region, the question of the occupied Palestinian Arab territory and what is around it, and what all this requires from concerned Arab countries directly dragged into violating pan-Arab agreements prohibitingnegotiating with the enemy and thereby recognizing him. The Zionists and the U.S. Administration usually call this peace endeavors in the Middle East.

The editor made it clear that Bush has at last properly posed the question — namely, that peace, as understood by his administration and as implied by his periodic tours, means capitulation and subjugation to the enemy and to his conditions, thereby opening the region's doors to U.S. designs and interests. The editor stressed that the political dust being stirred by Bush and those U.S. envoys like him to advocate the U.S. peace plans, cannot obliterate the Arab rejection of, and resistance against, all means of cementing the Zionist occupation and against the U.S. course in the region. This stand is reflected in the increasing fedayeen operations against the enemy within, in Lebanon, and in the face of the decisive blows which the U.S. presence in its various forms is receiving from day to day. As for the regimes on which the Zionist Americans are gambling to let through their plans, theirs will not be less than the fate of those who preceded them along this course. Foremost of these is the buried Al-Sadat,and not the last of these is the severed tail Numayri.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Agricultural Project

LD111225 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The brother leader yesterday evening inspected the Maknusah Agricultural project in Ubari municipality. This project has long-term significance for the production of cereals. The brother leader met with the project's administrators and gave them his directives and advice to exert effort and to increase output.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives UAE Envoy

LD112002 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this afternoon at the Royal Palace in Skhirat received Khamis Rmihi, personal secretary of the UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan. The UAE president's envoy delivered a personal message from Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan to his majesty during the meeting. The meeting was attended by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Abdellatif Filali, and the UAE ambassador in Rabat, Abdullah ibn Ali al-Dha'bi.

Minister Returns From Trade Talks in USSR

LD120039 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Mr Rachid Ghazaouani, minister attached to the prime minister's office in charge of planning, returned to Rabat today from the Soviet Union. The minister held talks with Soviet officials in Moscow and Leningrad with regard to establishing direct links between the Moroccan cooperative movement and the Soviet Tsentrsoyuz. The details of these talks are presented by Mr Rachid Ghazaouani in a statement to the radio:

[Begin recording] (?I have visited) the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation composed of officials from the Moroccan cooperative and officials from the Ministry of Planning, — the Administration of Statistics and Planning, and the Cooperation Development Office — at an invitation of the Soviet Tsentrsoyuz which is in charge of the cooperative movement in the Soviet Union. [passage omitted: the Moroccan minister gives background information on the Soviet Tsentrsoyuz].

Our discussions with high-ranking officials of this center focused on the means of developing relations between the Moroccan cooperatives and the Soviet cooperative movement and naturally [words indistinct] to contact all the officials andexperts of the Soviet Union, among whom I will mention in particular the deputy chairman of the Gosplan, i.e. the Ministry of Planning; the Minister of Finance; the minister of foreign trade, and the director of statistics. The results were important since we were able to open a new channel for trade cooperation between the Moroccan cooperative movement and the Soviet cooperative movement, and in the fields which we can call traditional we made contacts with the Soviet Ministry of Planning and Statistics [as heard]. We tried to develop training and exchange of experience in these fields. [end recording]

The visit of the minister attached to the prime minister's office in charge of planning lasted 5 days.

SUDAN

Libyan Troop Buildup 'Complicating Relations'

NC111546 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 11 (AFP) — Libya has been staging a buildup of its troops in Sudan in sensitive border regions in a move likely to complicate Khartoum's relations with both Libya and Chad, the *Sudan Times* newspaper said Monday.

The report followed an account on Sunday in the pro-Iraqi *Al-Hadaf* newspaper that 1,000 Libyan troops were camping near Fashir airport in Sudan's western Darfur province. It said the movements were probably linked with military developments in Chad, where Tripoli supports rebels seeking the overthrow of pro-western President Hissein Habre.

It also comes after Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's two-day visit to Libya last week.

The *Sudan Times*, quoting "usually reliable sources," said the troops had been in Darfur since last year "under pretext of bringing in food relief," but had recently extended their activity to sensitive areas on Sudan's border with Chad "causing havoc to the local population."

The newspaper said the Libyan movements were also probably associated with proposals by Tripoli to regard Sudan's Darfur province and Libya's Al-Kufrah province as an "integrated experiment of cooperation."

It said the transitional military government that ousted Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in April 1985 had acquiesced in the Libyan presence, but that the current civilian administration under Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi "is being forced to face up to the situation in Darfur."

The newspaper said the Libyans had appeared to ferry large consignments of arms with them into Darfur.

"Large wooden crates are being heavily guarded by the Libyans and they have not permitted Sudanese authorities to inspect them," it said.

Sudan maintained a staunch pro-U.S. policy under Marshal Numayri, but the transitional government that ousted him moved closer to Tripoli, signing a defense pact with the Libyans which is still in effect.

Regional Governor Urges SPLA To End Military Action

JN091557 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Aug (SUNA) — Staff Brigadier General (Albino Akol), military governor of the Bahr al-Ghazal Region, has appealed to the commanders and units of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in the region to cease fire to enable the residents to carry out their agricultural activities and in order to receive foodstuffs for the hungry in the region. He also called on them to stop threatening to cut off the region's supply lines. This was stated in a message (Akol) recently sent to the regional SPLA commanders to be conveyed to the SPLA command. The message contains four points urging the SPLA to seriously consider the government's call for a peaceful solution to all issues through an objective, fruitful dialogue.

Quoting a reliable source, (Albino Akol) said that the SPLA is killing innocent civilians and looting properties in the region, especially in the (Al-Fartit) area, and urged the SPLA to refrain from operations that force the residents to leave their villages and farmers to seek refuge in the cities. He also added that the SPLA and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement should have supported peace efforts between the (Al-Qaqarah) tribe in Kordofan and the (Dinak) and (Al-Nuwayr) tribes by preventing attacks instead of interfering in favor of one party against another. At the end of his message, the military governor pointed out that the stated points are derived from public opinion and form a common denominator among all members of the administrative apparatus in the Bahr al-Ghazal Region.

SPLA Radio Reports 140 Government Soldiers Killed

EA111718 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Over 140 government soldiers and militiamen have been killed, and several others were wounded, in a battle with the SPLA forces of Madhlum battalion under command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Deng (Alony) in Renk. Three enemy rifles, two G-3 and one AKM were captured. [Words indistinct] in good working condition were also captured, and five civilians were rescued and are now in the safe hands of the SPLA. [passage omitted]

National Alliance Praises Talks With SPLM

JN091740 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 9 Aug (SUNA) — A responsible source in the National Alliance affirmed here today that the meetings with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement lasted 4 days, made considerable progress, and covered approximately 80 percent of the topics, adding that the meetings will continue today to discuss the legislation issue so that the two sides can issue a specific program of action acceptable to the National Alliance and the SPLM.

Upper Nile Region Police Chief Shot Dead

JN111052 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Malakal, 11 Aug (SUNA) — Colonel (Khol Qadmin), chief of internal security in Malakal, capital of the Upper Nile Region, was killed last night while on his way from the police station to his house. The independent *Al-Siyasah* newspaper says that the southern official died instantly after being shot from the rifle of a policeman who was the (?guard) of a senior police officer. The killer then escaped to an unknown place. The military governor of the region described the act as ugly and a great loss to the Sudanese police. He praised the national stands of the slain police officer to achieve security and stability.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba's Divorce Decree Announced

LD111828 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The Presidency has issued the following statement: The First Instance Court in Tunis has decreed the divorce of Mrs Wasila Bint Mohamed bin 'Ammar [President Bourguiba's wife] because of the harm caused by her, and has removed the title of majidah from her because of her announcements and stands which violate the Constitution that were made without informing him, the president, or asking his permission.

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Expels 2 Middle East Nationals

AB120747 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Two non-Sierra Leoneans of Middle East origin who were security guards of Sierra Leone businessman, (Jamil Sayid Mohamed), have been deported as a result of their role in the recent fuel station shooting incident, the president, Joseph Momoh, revealed at a press briefing held at State House yesterday. The president said that arms and ammunition used in the incident have been confiscated and placed in the custody of the (?Sierra Leonean state). Dr Momoh stressed that his administration has taken adequate measures to prevent any other acts of the nature.

The president gave a broad outline of the general economic situation in the country, and spoke of various programs initiated by government for the rehabilitation and revitalization of the economy. In outlining the various factors which have cost the country a huge [words indistinct], external debts and imports, hhe president [word indistinct] a shortfall of $12 million on [words indistinct] aluvial diamond production. He explained that to achieve the realization of the recovery program, government had to reach an understanding with the IMF on a comprehensive program to (?give) support. With the fund's backing, the president maintained, Sierra Leone will be able to revive her [words indistinct] in this country. Such acts of [words indistinct] will also extend to the World Bank, which he said is ready to give the country structural adjustment loan for the rehabilitation of [words indistinct].

The head of state said government had reached understanding on all the conditionalities put forward by the IMF, except what he called the [word indistinct] relating to total removal of subsidies on petroleum products. He informed the press that the point of contention on this matter was a [word indistinct] one, adding that while the fund wished immediate withdrawal that would shoot up petroleum prices in accordance with the exchange rate fluctuation, government felt that tax (?float) should be gradual and the [word indistinct] to a later period when supplies of petroleum products would have returned to normal.

With regard to the subsidy on rice, Dr Momoh said full tax (?float) would also be done step by step with the new price of rice per bag being (?170) leones. Even at that price, he noted, government will still be subsidizing rice to the tune of 71 leones per bag. The president reiterated government concern about malpractices in the marketing of petroleum products, and said in spite of government sustained efforts to bring in crude oil and refined products when necessary, unscrupulous businessmen are going all out to thwart government's efforts. To remedy the situation, he said, government has appointed a committee to examine all aspects of the fuel situation, including procurement, refining, distribution, and marketing and make appropriate recommendations to government. President Momoh promised that government will take appropriate measures to increase wages and salaries up to levels that will help quicken the effects of the (?floating) regime. [passage omitted]

TOGO

Nine Arrested in Plot To Blow Up U.S. Embassy

AB111525 Paris AFP in French 1513 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Lome, 11 Aug (AFP) — A plot of "international terrorism" aimed at destabilizing several West and Central African states has been uncovered following the arrest of nine Togolese nationals, Togolese Interior Minister Kpotivi Lacle announced on Monday at a news conference in Lome.

These nine persons, of Togolese origin and who were arrested on 23 July, were in possession of 14 kg of explosives and were about to blow up the United States Embassy and the big market in the capital, the minister pointed out at this news conference attended by about 30 Anglo-Saxon, French, and African journalists. He added that Togolese security services working closely with those of Benin, have arrested the nine "terrorists" while they were preparing to commit "bloody attempts."

The interior minister pointed out that he would not name the countries threatened in order not to jeopardize the on-going investigations. He pointed out that the explosives were very powerful, according to first analyses by French experts called in to examine them. They were hidden in two black and red small suitcases that had a firing system consisting of a slow burn fuse and a detonator. The minister showed the press the explosives as well as three quadrilled defensive fragmentation grenades [grenades quadrillees defensives a fragmentation] and a 7.65 automatic pistol found on one of the people arrested. The bombs, according to experts who dismantled them, had a simple system of functioning but were not made by hand.

Finally, Mr Lacle pointed out that his statement was within the framework of his country's "efforts to fight international terrorism."

Explosives Said Supplied by Libya

AB111627 Paris AFP in French 1508 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Lome, 11 Aug (AFP) — A plot of "international terrorism" aimed at destabilizing several African countries and blowing up the United States Embassy in Lome with explosives supplied by a member of the Libyan Embassy in Cotonou, has been denounced on Monday by Togolese Interior Minister Kpotivi Lacle.

At a news conference attended by about 30 Anglo-Saxon, French and African journalists, the minister pointed out that nine persons of Togolese origin were arrested in Togo on 23 July while in possession of 14 kg of explosives supplied, according to the confession of one of the arrested persons, by "a member of the Libyan Embassy in Cotonou, with the aim of using them in Lome." [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports Attack on Cuito Cuanavale

MB111222 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 11 Aug (KUP) — UNITA forces launched a massive attack against Cuito Cuanavale on the night of 9th August 1986, according to the UNITA armed chief of staff's special communique published Monday.

The communique said UNITA attack came after Cuban forces were just about to attack Mavinga aimed at capturing Jamba, UNITA's provisional capital.

Cuito Cuanavale is the main base from where to progress to Mavinga from Menongue.

The communique adds that in the attack, radars that guide aircraft, all anti-aircraft guns, a major part of artillery and a considerable quantity of ammunition and shells were destroyed.

The communique further says that the battle continues at Cuito Cuanavale as well as at Munhango and Lukuse where jet fighters piloted by Cubans bombarded UNITA positions throughout the day yesterday 10th August.

UNITA which says it is making the best use of newly-received weapons from its allies is once again appealing for national reconciliation.

Communique Reports RSA 11 August Attack

MB120556 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Defense in Luanda on 11 August]

[Text] Following its communique of 10 August 1986 the Ministry of Defense of the People's Republic of Angola announces the following:

After glorious FAPLA forces repelled the 10 August attack at about midnight, the racist South African forces began heavy military preparations and at 0600 on 11 August (?they launched strong attacks) using forces estimated at three battalions, strengthened by armored vehicles of the AML-90 type, [words indistinct] of the Centurion type and were once again repelled at about 0900. However, the racist South African forces went on the defensive while preparing themselves for new attacks which resumed [words indistinct] hours.

Up to now the following losses have been inflicted upon the enemy: 11 killed 4 prisoners, 1 AML-90 armored vehicle destroyed, and 1 vehicle captured. On our part, we regret the death of 2 FAPLA combatants as well as 23 civilian town residents killed and 18 wounded as a result of the artillery shelling.

The glorious FAPLA are ready to continue the fight against the racist invader in the defense of the fatherland of Agostinho Neto. The Ministry of Defense once again alerts international public opinion to this act of aggression which will certainly result in serious consequences.

[Signed] Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense

SOUTH AFRICA

National Party Congress To Be Held in Durban

MB120633 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The will of the people — their needs and their demands — lies at the very root of the political system in a democracy. Put another way: In the American idiom, government should not only be for the people but also of and by the people.

In Durban this week, the governing party responds to that fundamental requirement of democracy by taking its case — its plans, its policies and its proposals — to the grassroots of its support. The state president and ministers of his cabinet will seek guidelines from and submit proposals to, their party office-bearers and supporters from across the country. The occasion — a federal congress of the National Party — is not a routine meeting. The party's last federal congress was held 4 years ago — and was an important stage in a process of consultation and debate that culminated in the introduction of a new political dispensation and the tricameral parliament.

In the 4 years since then, South Africa has seen momentous changes in her political and constitutional fabric. Time prevents a full list being provided, but consider for a moment changes that have included the abolition of the Mixed Marriages Act and the corresponding section of the Immorality Act. The opening of central business districts to all. The abolition of influx control and the pass laws. And the sharing of legislative powers by people of color. These, and many more positive changes, have marked the road traveled by South Africans in the past 4 years. This week's federal congress of the National Party can be the launching pad for further changes and further reform. At the same time, however, there is a need at this point in our history to stand still for a moment — albeit a brief moment — to consider the reform action already taken and to contemplate how best the enormous strides that have been made in the past 4 years can be consolidated and nurtured so that further reform action can proceed from a solid base.

This need for examination and contemplation has been made all the more urgent by the present international climate and, in particular, the current moves for sanctions against this country. South Africans need to know at this juncture of their history exactly where they stand in facing the renewed international onslaught on them and how their country is equipped not only to meet this new challenge but also to overcome it. They can, assuredly, look forward to the answers from the highest level when the state president speaks in Durban this evening.

This week's congress in Durban will also provide a forum for cabinet ministers to give account of the economy and of the maintenance of law and order. There will, as well, probably be further information on constitutional developments concerning the proposed national statutory council and the Group Areas Act (which is at present the subject of a study by the President's Council). Thus, Durban will provide a scoreboard of major national and international issues.

Whilst the keynote of the congress is likely to be consolidation, the guidelines that are confirmed — or initiated — will be of importance on the road ahead. Consensus reached in Durban amongst the grassroots supporters of the National Prty could well be submitted to the electorate at large at a later stage. In the meantime, the congress provides an opportunity for the governing party to strengthen and entrench the reforms of the past so that this might provide a solid foundation on which to build the next round of reform action. As such, the congress in Durban will provide the government with a fresh mandate to continue (irrespective of, and in spite of, international pressures and sanctions) on the road of political change and constitutional reform.

Botha To Speak

MB120632 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The National Party [NP] congress opens in Durban tonight with the state president under scrutiny about what he might or might not say. Carmel Rickard has more.

The congress gets under way this evening with the opening speech by state president P.W. Botha. It is only the fourth federal congress to be held by the NP since the party came to power. While there has been some effort to downplay the possible announcements in tonight's opening speech, it is still keenly anticipated and already party members as well as foreign and local journalists have begun arriving here. It is expected that the speech will deal in some way with two key issues, sanctions and the country's international position on the one hand and the government's reform program on the other. Speculation is also rife that he will make some announcemnt about plans for bringing Africans into the political decision-making process. The congress will last all day tomorrow followed on Thursday by the Natal NP congress.

Botha May Declare Martial Law

MB120756 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The South African Cabinet has met in Pretoria to discuss the agenda for the National Party federal congress, which opens in Durban today. What the cabinet memebrs discussed isn't known, but they are reported to have talked about the application of international sanctions against South Africa, finance matters, and the government's program of political reform.

Political observers says President P.W. Botha could use his keynote addresses to respond to yesterday's Supreme Court ruling that he exceeded the powers of his office when he declared a state of emergency exactly 2 months ago today. The 3-judge panel declared invalid two key emergency regulations relating to arrest and detention of individuals. Legal experts say the decision could pave the way for the eventual release of an estimated 10,000 detainees.

Political observers say the president may go so far as to circumvent the courts and by declaring martial law.

PFP Leader Calls for Leadership on Sanctions

MB120853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0840 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 12, SAPA — The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, today called on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, not to be side-tracked and not to play party politics with the sanctions issue.

"Don't be side-tracked. Meet the apartheid problem head-on and meet it now. Give a bold lead that South Africa needs so desperately," Mr Eglin said in a statement in Cape Town today.

The state president is due to address the federal congress of the National Party in Durban tonight when he is expected to refer to the sanctions issue.

"I call on Mr P.W. Botha not to play party politics with the sanctions issue. In the serious situation in which the country finds itself, Mr Botha has a duty to put the interests of South Africa and its people first.

"If he succumbs to the temptation of exploiting the emotions generated by sanctions to get votes for the National Party, he will be doing South Africa a grave disservice."

Sanctions, Mr Eglin said, were a national issue not a party one. Sooner or later sanctions would affect all, and not just one section of the population.

"It will need cool heads and a mammoth effort that reaches out beyond any one section or any one political party if our people are going to be saved from the negative consequences of sanctions.

"Nor must Mr Botha allow the sanctions issue to distract the attention of his government from the fundamental issue that faces our country today ... and that is the issue of the dismantling of apartheid and the negotiating of a new democratic and truly representative constitution.

"Sanctions will undoubtedly arouse fierce emotions. They will make a solution to our problems more difficult but they will certainly not make the finding of a solution any less urgent."

There was a task to be done in South Africa that could only be done by South Africans, Mr Eglin said.

SADF Refuses Comment on Angolan Attack Claims

MB111826 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The SADF has said it is not prepared to comment on claims by Angola that a South African force attacked Cuito Cuanavale in Angola. A defense force spokesman says UNITA has already claimed responsibility for the attack.

Reaction to Durban Supreme Court Ruling

MB111245 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 11, SAPA — If today's Durban Supreme Court judgment, declaring invalid two key clauses fo the emergency regulations, is accepted by the authorities throughout the country, it will have the result that all emergency detainees must be released. according to legal experts.

In the event of the authorities not beginning to release detainees immediately, they expected a flood of urgent applications to courts throughout the country for their release.

It is believed more than 5000 people are in detention.

Johannesburg attorney Mr Peter Reynolds said: "It is reassuring that he courts are continuing to uphold the rule of law in South Africa.

"This will have a beneficial effect on our country's somewhat tarnished image overseas at a time when we sorely need to be seen to be supporting the public's right to be heard and protected by the courts.

"This is a most important judgment, and it is hoped the authorities will respect it, not only in Natal, but throughout the whole country, by releasing all detainees without delay."

The national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Jules Browde, said his organisation welcomed any decision that brought detention without trial to an end.

He cautioned against overreaction: "This decision is not binding on courts in the other provinces, and only applies in Natal. However, it would be very persuasive to other courts if similar actions were brought."

He said the government may decide to change the orders under which detainees were being held.

A spokesman for the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] said the ruling was "exciting" and once again demonstrated the judiciary's independence of thought.

"However, last time they did so, their actions were neutralised by government administrative action. We can only hope that this does not happen again," he said.

A spokesman for the largest black union, the National Union of Mineworkers, said: "It has been quite clear that for a long time the state has been acting beyond its powers. It remains to be seen whether the state president will amend the laws concerned, as he has done before."

A spokesman for the office of Deputy Minister of Information Mr Louis Nel said today the ministry would not be commenting as the government had appealed and the matter was therefore still sub judice.

The Bureau for Information said the same.

Brigadier Jaap Venter of the police public relations directorate in Pretoria said the police did not have enough facts at their disposal to comment at this stage.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, complimented the Natal Supreme Court for independent thinking in dealing with applications challenging the state of emergency.

"This illustrates how power drunk the government is in thinking that it can detain as it pleases without even observing the laws that it makes," he said.

But the ruling would make no difference because legislators could make new laws to counter the ruling, which would be enforced retrospectively.

The president of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Manas Buthelezi said: "We are awaiting with interest the outcome of the appeal because the lives and liberties of people hinge on it."

A spokesman for the Transvaal Indian Congress, Dr Yusuf Jassat, said he was pleased with the ruling.

"What is upsetting is that the state comes up with amendments that still curtail civil liberties, and then one is back to square one," he said.

The extreme suppression of freedom of speech and the detentions were unwarranted, he added.

The bishop suffragan of Johannesburg East, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, said he was upset by the state attorney's filing an appeal against the ruling.

Bishop Nkoane said he was concerend about the liberties of all South Africans. It was important for the state to show it was also concerned that people should be free.

"When the state attorneys want to make sure that people released by the judiciary are detained I feel upset," said Bishop Nkoane.

Tsenoli Released After Ruling

MB111521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 11, SAPA — The UDF [United Democratic Front] Natal publicity secretary, Mr Lechesa Tsenoli, has been released from detention following today's Natal Supreme Court full bench ruling that two key clauses of the emergency regulations, relating to arrests and detentions, were invalid.

Tsenoli on State of Emergency

MB120830 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0823 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — The state of emergency had effectively silenced extra-parliamentary anti-apartheid groups, giving the false impression the majority of South Africans accepted the government's recent reforms, says United Democratic Front publicity secretary, Mr Lechesa Tsenoli.

He was speaking publicly for the first time in two months shortly after being released from the Westville prison in terms of a Durban Supreme Court order yesterday.

He said the government used the state of emergency to disorganise the UDF and other groups in the absence of any other way of silencing them.

"It became difficult for us to make comments, and more importantly, difficult for us to keep in contact with our members.

"The state of emergency was an effective way for the government to impose its sham reform moves, which are very far from dealing with critical issues," Mr Tsenoli said.

His detention had not made him change his mind about opposing the government, but his specific role could be determined only after he had consulted his colleagues to find out what was happening currently.

Mr Tsenoli said although the obduracy of the government had become clear, it was also clear that it was feeling the pressure against it and was "running around in desperation."

He said allegations that he was involved in terrorism were obviously untrue because if they were true, he would have been charged in court.

"I am glad I have been released, but the only time I will get encouragement is when all other detainees are released and the state of emergency is lifted."

Shortly after speaking to the press, Mr Tsenoli returned to his wife and two children at his Lamontville home, where he was arrested at 1.30am on June 12.

Police Ban UDF Rally Planned for 13 August

MB111644 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1600 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] A public rally organized by the UDF for Wednesday in Cape Town has been banned. UDF officials say the divisional commissioner for the western Cape, Brigadier Chris Swart, has banned the meeting and any other UDF meeting within the district on 13 August. Winnie Mandela and Allan Boesak were to have addressed the rally on the theme the right to speak.

PFP Claims Over 100 Disappear in Worcester

MB111636 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 11 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been dramatic claims that more than 100 people have disappeared in what is described as horrific circumstances from a black township near Worcester, 75 miles from Cape Town.

The claim was made by Neil Ross, head of the opposition Progressive Federal Party's missing persons bureau. The South African authorities have hotly denied the disappearances.

On the line to Cape Town, (Julian Bojer) asked Neil Ross if he still stuck to his allegations.

[Begin recording] [Ross] The allegations we made in terms of a number of missing people — most certainly we do.

[(Bojer)] You said 100 people had disappeared and you said they disappeared in horrific circumstances. Can you be a bit more explicit?

[Ross] No, we can't. In terms of the state of emergency regulations, we are not allowed to in fact criticize or give details relating to (?regulations) unless we have the clearance of the police.

[(Bojer)] These 100 you mentioned have been picked up by the security forces?

[Ross] One would presume so, but because no official lists of missing people are made available by the authorities, we cannot be certain.

[(Bojer)] Under the present state of emergency, the security forces are supposed to notify next of kin within 24 hours of a detention. They don't seem to have done so...

[Ross, interrupting] That's what they are supposed to do, but it has not been happening in many, many instannces. We have brought these ... [changes thought] some of these instances to the notice of the relevant minister, we have had assurances that the matter will be corrected, but there are many instances where we know it has not been corrected.

[(Bojer)] You seem confident about this story. Do you have good evidence?

[Ross] We have had people go up to Worcester to in fact look at the allegations as to what has happened there. They have not been able to get access to the townships because of the police and army presence. We are continuing to probe and investigate this matter and most certainly, certain of the information which we have available will be in fact forwarded to our members of Parliament and if they choose to use it when Parliament reconvenes, when they have the privilege of Parliament to protect them, this may well happen.

[(Bojer)] So if you haven't been able to get your own people into the townships, where does the information come from?

[Ross] We would get the information from people who have come in to so-called white areas during the day and have given us this information.

[(Bojer)] Now, the Bureau of Information has very strongly denied these allegations. Why do you think they did that?

[Ross] Why they have chose to deny that I don't know, but the Bureau of Information has given us misinformation on previous occasions, so it wouldn't really surprise me if they were once again misinformed. [end recording]

PFP Says As Many As 1,200 Detained

MB111648 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1647 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 11, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party bureau for missing persons now has concrete information confirming that organisations monitoring "missing persons" have considerably underestimated the numbers of those missing.

The head of the PFP bureau, Mr Neil Ross, said today that 5900 people were known to have been detained since June 12 when the state of emergency started, but the real figure could be as high as 12000.

Mr Ross said the judge president of the Orange Free State had contacted NICRO (The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) confirming that 480 people were currently being held in emergency detention in the Free State alone.

This figure is over 100 per cent higher than the number of detainees in the Free State known to the PFP, who only have 225 names on their list.

"We have always known that we have underestimated the number of names of detainees — now we have confirmation," Mr Ross said.

He said it was clear that in the south-eastern Cape areas the pattern of detentions was enormous — "our bureaus lists do not even touch sides."

Large numbers of people had been detained in the Queenstown, Burgersdorp and Aliwal North areas.

"But, when people tell us they are bringing in names, they are literally detained the next day," he said.

It was "almost impossible" to monitor the scope of detentions in the border area, where conditions were particularly difficult.

He said another 36 new names of people had reached him today of people taken at schools, railway stations and work.

The PFP only have 264 names of people missing in the border area. Mr Ross said the actual figure was more likely to be 800 to 900.

He said that with an additional 300 names of detainees added, in the last few days, some 4100 names were now recorded on the PFP's computer. The additional names were of people missing in Kangawane, Worcester and Queenstown.

The PFP list excludes the 1000 people detained in Tembisa and the 740 detained at Nels Dairy in Johannesburg.

Mr Ross said "an incredible" number of people had gone missing over the last week in the Worcester area where a rent and beerhall boycott is underway.

"The detentions have been mindless — as people got out of taxis they were literally rounded up," he said.

He said there were ongoing reports of detentions in KwaNdebele where the bureau was very short of names, but was aware that the situation was particularly bad. Mr Ross said that in many instances in the border area it was very difficult for people to visit relatives in detention because "detainees were shipped to other areas."

Government Plans To Repatriate Illegal Workers

MB111419 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] In light of the fact that over 700,000 South Africans are unemployed, the government plans to do everything possible to repatriate illegal workers from neighboring countries.

The director general of manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, said in Pretoria that the cooperation of employers in South Africa will be necessary in order for illegal workers to be identified and traced.

He said that millions of rands has already been allocated to combat unemployment and the presence and influx of illegal workers is proving counterproductive. Dr Van der Merwe said the presence of illegal workers from the neighboring countries remains subject to their behavior and the policies of their governments. He said his statement did not apply to the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] countries.

Families in Arrears on Rent To Be Evicted

MB111147 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1131 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 11, SAPA — Residents owe the Lekoa town council between R30 million and R40 million in rent and for services, electricity and water.

Town council secretary Mr Ben Scott made this claim today and added that those residents in arrears for two years would be evicted if they do not pay.

The first 10 families were evicted at the weekend in Bophelong.

Mr Scott said residents of Bophelong, Evaton, Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Zamdela will have the chance to pay on the spot during evictions.

The council was investigating whether tenants were working and could pay.

Evictions would take place at weekends when parents were at home, Mr Scott said. Lekoa residents launched a rent boycott two years ago.

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB020845 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL in English
1-7 Aug 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Emergency Detentions**

The government has refused to release the number of names of those detained under Emergency regulations. According to the Detainee's Parents Support Committee, the names of some 3,400 detainees are known to them. They estimate, however, that over 8,000 people have been detained so far under the emergency.

Detentions by Organisation

[All numbers as published]

[Pwv - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereenniging; Tvl - Transvaal; EC - East Cape; NC - North Cape; WC - West Cape; Ofs - Orange Free State; Ntl - Natal; Unk - Unknown]

	Pwv	Tvl	EC	NC	WC	Ntl	Ofs	Unk	Total
students/ scholars/ teachers	136	33	34	24	23	87	39	4	378
unionists/ workers	71	41	18	12	13	36	34	17	242
public/ political	200	83	228	29	33	76	34	5	688
clergy/ laymen	22	19	17	6	11	13	1	2	91
media	2	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	15
other/ unknown	310	134	778	68	551	89	134	50	1639
total	741	310	1090	139	636	301	242	78	2021

Figures supplied by the Detainee's Parents Support Committee

Emergency Deaths

According to figures released by the government's Bureau for Information, by 6am on Tuesday morning, July 29, there had been 161 deaths since the start of the emergency. This figures excludes deaths in the "independent homelands."

An average of 30,2 people have died in unrest every week since the Emergency began on June 12. The daily average of deaths is about four.

Pass Law Arrests

A total of 17.2-million black people were prosecuted for pass law offences between 1916 and 1981, according to the chief director of the legal administration for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr J.C. Bekker.

Wage Gap

The following figures were released by the Central Statistical Services showing the disparity in average earnings between whites and blacks in March this year.

Wholesale trade: whites — R1,831 per month; blacks — R344; coloureds — R598: Indians — R882.

Retail trade: whites — R934; blacks — R343; coloureds — R409; Indians — R551.

Motor trade: Whites — R1,427; blacks — R343; coloureds — R378; Indians — R528.

Control boards: whites — R2,045; blacks — R417; coloureds — R378; Indians — R528.

Hotel trade: whites — R891; blacks — R250; coloureds — R317; Indians — R537.

Banned Organisations

There are nearly three dozen banned organizations in South Africa, all of them having been banned by the National Party government. The first organisation to be banned was the SA Communist Party [SACP] in 1950, followed by the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress in 1960. Since then the following organisations have been banned: the Congress of Democrats, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), Poqo, the Yu Chi Chan Club, the African Resistance Movement, the National Committee for Liberation, the South African Defence and Aid Fund, the Christian Institute, the Black People's Convention, SA Students Organisation, SA Students Movement, Union of Black Journalists, Black Community Programme, Soweto Students Representative Council, Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People, Black Women's Federation, National Youth Organisation, Border Youth Organisation, Eastern Province Youth Organisation, Natal Youth Organisation, Transvaal Youth Organisation, Western Cape Youth Organisation, Medupe Writers Association, Zimele Trust Fund, Siyazincede Trust Fund and the Congress of SA Students.

Organisations which have gone into exile include the SA Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) and the Committee of SA War Resisters (COSAWR).

The "independent homelands" have also banned a number of organisations not banned in the rest of South Africa.

Prisoner of Conscience

Raymond Suttner, 40, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand and the United Democratic Front's Transvaal education officer, has been in detention under emergency regulations for the past seven weeks. He was detained at Jan Smuts Airport on his way to a conference in Zimbabwe:

His detention was contested this week before a full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court. He asked for his release, or for a copy of the order in terms of which he was detained and the "reasons for and the information upon which the order was issued." He also applies for an order that he should not be detained in isolation, and that he be provided with "proper sleeping facilities whilst in detention, including a bed, mattress and an adequate supply of blankets."

He said in papers that except for three interrogations, a visit by a judge and two visits by family memebrs, he had been in solitary confinement. The application was rejected. Reasons have not been given. Suttner has been politically active for over 15 years. In the early 1970s he was recruited to the ANC and SA Communist Party.

In 1976, he was convicted for ANC and SACP activity. The court found that among other things he had been involved with the production and distribution of the SACP publication, Abasebenzi. He spent seven years as a political prisoner in Pretoria Central Prison. On his release in 1983, Suttner, an advocate, took up a position in the Wits law school.

Last year he was elected to the UDF Transvaal Executive. With another former political prisoner, Jeremy Cronin, he co-authored the book "Thirty Years of the Freedom Charter", which was recently banned.

Official Says Emergency Goal Attained

MB120730 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The director of research of the Bureau for Information, Dr Kobus Neethling, says the first goal envisaged in the implementation of the state of emergency, namely the attainment of stability and peace, has been achieved to a substantial degree. He says the second goal, namely a return to normality, is gradually being materialized in certain areas.

Addressing a news conference in Pretoria, Dr Neethling said that research had shown that the momentum of unrest would not have been halted without the intervention of the state. Dr Neethling said that the state of emergency has led to a big decrease in the death and injury figure resulting from unrest-related incidents. He said that 65 people had been killed in unrest in the past 4 weeks, one third fewer than the average figure for the first 5 months of this year.

He said that there had also been a 70 percent decrease in the number of attacks on the security forces in the past 4 weeks. Dr Neethling said that the unrest has reached a dangerous stage in the first 5 months of this year and that 504 people had died during this period in incidents of unrest.

He said that it would be naive to believe that the violent trend would not continue. Normality would only return to the areas of unrest once stability had been attained and was being maintained.

Bureau for Information Reviews Unrest Damage

MB111807 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1805 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 11, SAPA — A total of 3254 police vehicles were seriously damaged or destroyed in unrest incidents from September 1984 to July this year, a Bureau for Information spokesman said in Pretoria today.

Briefing the media on the unrest situation, Mr David Venter said 937 SAP members' homes were seriusly damaged or destroyed during this period.

During the same period, unrest resulted in the loss of 8773 delivery vehicles, 6850 buses, 1272 schools, 985 business premises and 3920 private homes.

However, the state of emergency — imposed on June 12 — had brought stability to many areas, bureau spokesman Dr Kobus Neethling said.

The emergency had saved many lives and prevented the destruction of property as unrest was reaching a "very, very dangerous level" at the time, he said.

"It would be totally naive to believe that this escalatory trend would not have continued," he said.

Graphs released at the briefing show that there had been a gradual downward trend in the number of unrest incidents since the imposition of the state of emergency, but the bureau would not release figures due to "certain restraints."

Some 65 people died in unrest the past four weeks — a third lower than the average daily figure for the first five months of the year. Another 76 people had been injured the past four weeks — a quarter of the average daily number earlier this year.

While there were more than 2500 attacks on the security forces from January to May — nearly 17 per day — attacks had declined by 70 percent during the past four weeks.

Some 228 people had been necklaced this year before the emergency was called while 40 had been necklaced since June 12, Mr Venter said.

The number of people injured during the state of emergency's eighth week — August 1 to 7 — jumped to 61 compared to 16 during the seventh week.

Deaths decreased from 19 to 12 however. The number of unrest deaths during the first eight weeks of the state of emergency totalled 199, according to the bureau. Bureau spokeswoman Mrs Ronelle Henning pointed out however that incidents were not considered unrest-related until they had been "proven" to be as such.

Attacks on security forces decreased from 46 to 25 from the seventh to eighth weeks, while damage decreased as well. Although the bureau did not quantify damage in its report, it is calculated to have approached the figure of R1.5 million during the eighth week.

The Soweto police division reported the highest number of unrest incidents for the week ending last Thursday, followed by the Witwatersrand and the Eastern Province.

Other statistics show that since June 12, Stone throwing comprised 29.5 percent of unrest incidents, petrol bomb attacks 23.3 percent, arson 13.3 percent, "gatherings" 6.8 percent, robbery 5.6 percent, while "other" incidents accounted for 21.4 percent.

Some 70.9 percent of those killed were killed by black agitators, the bureau said, while 26.6 percent were killed by security forces action.

Black agitators caused 60.9 percent of injuries while security forces caused 22.9 percent.

Attacks on the security forces were mainly carried out through stone throwing (62.6 percent) and petrol bomb attacks (26.0 percent). Shooting incidents accounted for 9.8 percent and arson 1.5 percent.

Since the inception of the state of emergency, 20.6 percent of unrest incidents occurred in the Eastern Province, 20.1 percent on the Witwatersrand and 17.5 percent in Soweto.

Some 7.7 percent of the incidents occurred in KwaNdebele, 9.6 percent in the Transvaal, and 9.1 percent in the Western Province and the Boland.

During July, 99 people were killed and 128 injured, compared to 161 and 306 respectively in June.

Bureau for Information Releases Unrest Reports

7 August

MB071304 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1302 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 7, SAPA — Here follows the Bureau for Information's situation report for the period from 6am yesterday to 6am today.

In its investigation into Saturday morning's explosion in Walvis Bay the police found that Russian manufactured explosiveswere used. Five people died as a result of the terrorist attack while 8 are still being treated for injuries.

The investigation revealed that the attack was in line with the methods used by such terrorist organisations as SWAPO and the ANC.

The security forces assured the public of their continued proteciton and support.

The rest of South Africa again experienced a virtually unrest-free day. Only two deaths were reported.

In Tantyi, Grahamstown an unknown black man died in hospital after a group of people had made an attempt on his life.

The only incident in KwaNdebeie was the discovery by the security forces of the body of Mr Joseph Mtsweni, 28, at about midnight. Mr Mstweni was murdered on an open field between Kameelrivier and Wolwekraal.

There will not be a news conference today.

12 August

MB121043 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1040 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 12, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's situation report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"Mrs Maria Hlatshwayo died in hospital yesterday as a result of burns she sustained on July 16, during an incident in Washee Street, Daveyton."

"The burnt body of Mr Fuzile Lupuwana (27) of Grattan Street, New Brighton was found in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, yesterday morning.

"It has been confirmed that his murder was not unrest-related. Police investigations are continuing."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Australia's Hawke

Noting that Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke has assumed a leading role in the sanctions campaign, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 8 August in an editorial on page 6 wonders why this is so and says that South Africa does not tell Australia how to behave. "We don't feel inclined to punish it — for having decimated its Aborigines, or for treating them like second-class citizens in Australia's own version of apartheid." If Hawke wants to lead a moral crusade, there are "countries much closer, like Kampuchea, Vietnam and India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, where he could use his great humanistic talents to reform them and free them of oppression, conflict, religious and communal violence, and other terrible social and political ills. But no. Mr Hawke does not want to save Asia for democracy; he wants to save South Africa, so far away, for Marxist, one-party rule." The moral issue aside, Hawke may very well have ulterior motives in calling for sanctions since Australia will benefit "in just about every respect from the punitive measures Mr Hawke advocated." "With all our affection for your country and its people, we can only conclude that you're pretty hypocritical like the rest of the sanctioneers. In fact, we think you stink."

CITY PRESS on Sanctions

"As this paper predicted last Sunday, the international community has finally taken the plunge. Sanctions are here — and will become a way of life for SA," Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 10 August [date as published] says in an editorial on page 2. Sanctions have arrived because "thick-skinned and unsophisticated politicians" refused to acknowledge apartheid "is an affront to mankind," because British Prime Minister Thatcher ultimately "had to bend in the face of massive pressure from the Commonwealth nations, the European Community and resounding British public opinion," and because U.S. President Reagan "has been unable to resist the outrage of American voters and their representatives." "We are not faced with the gruesome prospect of increased unemployment — in itself a recipe for increased violence. Today hundreds of kids die from starvation. Soon it will be thousands. The government says this is the price we must pay. For what? In defense of apartheid? Is there no end to this cycle of insanity?"

STAR on Mobil Campaign

Commenting on a Mobil Oil advertising campaign, which calls for an apartheid-free South Africa and criticizes the government's proposals for second- and third-tier authorities, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 8 August says in an editorial on page 10: "There are people who will feel that foreign companies should keep their noses out of South Africa's affairs. *The Star* does not share that view. This country needs capital and know-how from abroad. So companies like Mobil, with roots here, have a right to be heard — even if the message grates on the ear." Although "foreigners cannot tell us what to do," that does not mean "we must close our ears to sensible advice from people who share our country."

STAR on Growing Isolation

A second editorial on the same page discusses the growing hazards of traveling in southern Africa for white South Africans, including detentions and searches. "Travel beyond their borders affords South Africans valuable insights into how people can live in nonracial societies. Yet most of black Africa is already shut off to them and now even southern Africa is becoming harder to get to, (as will much of Europe if further sanctions go through.) It seems a great pity that our isolation should be increased precisely when attitudes are starting to benefit from exposure to less race-obsessed ways."

'Abuse of Power' by Police

"The impending departure from South Africa of Mrs Annica van Gylswyk, Swedish-born member of the Black Sash, raises questions of the utmost gravity about the administration of justice in this country," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 8 August says in a page 8 editorial. Although the Department of Home Affairs has denied that she is not being deported, according to Van Gylswyk the police told her that if she remained in the country, she would be held in detention for 180 days and then face trial on unspecified charges. "Now, either the police believe Van Gylswyk guilty of an offence or they did not. If they believed her guilty, their duty was to prepare charges and submit them to the attorney-general to decide whether to prosecute." To use "the threat of a trial to blackmail here into leaving the country is an outrageous abuse of power and a defeat for the system of justice. The case cries out for investigation by the Commissioner of Police and by the Minister of Law and Order."

Effect of Sanctions

In a second page 8 editorial, *Business Day* says that it is by no means certain that countries such as Australia will benefit from sanctions against South Africa. "Take coal as an example. Already SA prices are highly competitive. As sanctions bite, high-cost local producers will shut down, and the survivors wil be the leanest, meanest, hardest of the lot. When SA is taken out of the market by sanctions, prices will surely go up. The Australian labour movement, already showing a tendency to become effete, will demand a bigger bite of the pie. Costs will follow prices. Meanwhile, hardship will slim down the industry in SA. The price differential will widen. Sooner or later ..."

West's Resistance to Sanctions Broken

In a column on the same page, John Battersby writes from London that "Margaret Thatcher has paved the way for a world-wide ban on an important SA export — coal." If the embargo is implemented, it "will have a negative impact on the SA economy and must represent the crossing of the dividing line between gestures and punitive sanctions." Furthermore, "by choosing to take this action in the context of the European Community (EC) — rather than the Commonwealth — Thatcher has followed her economic instincts and made clear that when the chips are down it is Europe — which represents nearly half Britain's trade — which really counts." However, "by allowing the rest of the Commonwealth to over-ride her position on sanctions, Thatcher has jeopardised Britain's leadership position in co-ordinating international diplomatic efforts on SA. The Commonwealth's failure to reach a unified position on sanctions has put the ball back in Washington's court and tightened the screw on President Reagan's increasingly beleagured constructive engagement policy." Although the seven Commonwealth countries at the London minisummit have appeared to agree to disagree, "South Africans would be mistaken to draw too much comfort from the disunity in the Commonwealth and Britain's internal divisions over SA. Nor — for that matter — from the hypocrisy and opportunism of some leaders to the north. The most significant outcome of the summit is that the West's membrane of resistance to sanctions has been severely ruptured. Talk and rhetoric have been converted into action. And the action is being formulated by SA's major trading partners — from Washington to Tokyo."

SOWETAN on Countersanctions

"We are not in the least surprised that the Government is launching, with what appears to be evil glee, aggressive countersanctions against our neighbouring black states," Johannesburg *Sowetan in English on 8 August says in an editorial on page 4.* It is nothing new for the government to apply pressure against these black states or to seek to destabilize them. "The gloves are now off. South Africa will go into the sanction-busting campaign with anger and delight. In the short term, as most commentators are pointing out, this country will score a few victories. In the end we are in a bad mess." The government is refusing to read the lessons of history. Instead of "getting the people of the country together," the government is "infusing a spirit of defiance into whites for both political and, they hope, practical reasons. They will not let go of power. Not in a million years. That, we are afraid, was said by one Ian Smith, and within less than a year he was out on his ear."

Fight for Press Freedom

"Courageous decisions are being made by editors each day to publish material which could in the opinion of the Minister of Law and Order contain information '... which is or may be detrimental to the safety of the public,'" says guest columnist Paul Jenkins on the same page. Recent emergency regulations empowering police to seize entire editions of newspapers only add to the "misery of journalists." Nevertheless, "the fight for freedom and truth, freedom of the press, and recognition of the duty to inform the public of the truth is gathering momentum in the courts. Likewise, the many issues surrounding detentions are the liberty of individuals, are receiving daily attention by judges." Also, "newspapers containing meaningful news are being published despite the existence of severe restrictions." "It is perhaps unfair to judge the entire press too harshly. There are many editors and journalists whose trousers fall far short of the standards of sartorial elegance set by many of the leaders of this country."

Call for End to Group Areas

"The government would do a lot of good by announcing at the National Party federal congress next week that the Group Areas Act is to be scrapped in its entirety," says Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 7 August in a page 8 editorial. "Governments are entitled to change their minds. The present Nationalist government is simultaneously committed to removing discrimination, to eliminating apartheid and to deeping separate residential areas non-negotiable." "If ever there was a step needed in the national interest it is the repeal of group areas legislation."

Urban Foundation Achievement

In another editorial on the same page, the achievements of the Urban Foundation in housing and education are praised. However, one of their most important projects, the Crossroads squatter camp, which "was set to become an internationally-renowned success story in community development," was decimated by the May violence in the area. The forced removal of Crossroads residents and their resettlement to Khayelitsha "is a disgraceful story," and the Urban Foundaiton has subsequently withdrawn. Nevertheless, the foundation's success is remarkable. "With the government hesitant and contradictory, it is up to the Urban Foundation to be a forceful agent of change in the difficult year ahead."

Playing With Sanctions

The "dangerous game" which P.W. Botha is playing with sanctions is the subject of Allister Sperks' column on the same page. Admittedly, Botha may find some short-term advantages in calling the world's bluff over sanctions; in addition to pacifying the far right in South Africa, he might "heal deep divisions in Afrikanerdom by calling on everyone to close ranks in the face of a threat to national survival." With Thatcher and Reagan continuing to oppose sanctions, "South Africa will easily be able to overcome the sanctions that are coming — this time." "We can survive them if they get tougher. In the short-term they may even stimulate ... a mini-boom as we go in for import substitution ...." But soon the "attrition of foreign exchange reserves and investment capital begins to take its toll. Manpower is the other problem." "In a country where the resources of skilled manpower are inadequate to begin with, they can't be stretched to cover both as the demands of both increase." "I fear President Botha may have started an economic war of attrition against South Africa." The strength of whites "May steadily erode ... to the point where they are finally forced to negotiate from a position of weakness." "The history of Afrikaner Nationalism should tell" Botha that a National Council such as the one he envisions would not work. "He must know that there can be no peaceful settlement in South Africa until he deals with the black equivalent of Malan and Strijdom. That is not 'national suicide.' It is the only way to national survival."

'Sober Calm' in Crisis

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 7 August says in an editorial on page 6 that the reaction of many South Africans to the sanctions campaign is to hit back, close the borders to neighboring states, withhold minerals from the West, and in general implement countersanctions. "That is a human reaction and those who feel that way are the very ones who are loyal to the country in every way. However, in times of crisis it is dangerous to allow one's emotions to take over. And there is no doubt that we are in a crisis situation. Therefore sober calm and balanced analysis are necessary to get us through the crisis." The paper says retaliation would not change the minds of states favoring sanctions. "It is more in the country's interests to harvest as much as we can while there is time to harvest. That is also the way of getting around sanctions. But protecting South Africa also means that particular interests of this country have to get preference. Therefore it will be necessary for certain things to be done which will hurt our neighboring states and their people, but only in our interests, and not in retaliation."

'Clear Head' Over Sanctions

An editorial on page 14 of the Pretoria newspaper *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 7 August says: "Our watchword with sanctions should be: Keep a clear head. While we wait to see what the intensified campaign against this country involves, it is essential that two kinds of reactions be avoided. One is that countermeasures, which in the end would be counterproductive, should not be on the agenda. The other is that the man in the street should not believe that sanctions will hurt no one, and we say that without trying to be alarmist." The paper says it is wise to take precautions. "One can accept that both the state and the private sector are busy with these. Perhaps thought should be given to a national committee or sanctions committee which would address each problem according to its requirements."

Support Constructive Trends

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 9 August, in a page 8 editorial, encourages the government to pursue the idea of racially mixed student residence halls in universities. Using the example of the University of the Witwatersrand, the paper notes that "the experience of non-racial living is beign hailed as a great success." Additionally, proposals before the President's Council recommend a relaxation of the Group Areas Act "to allow local option in residential living." "These are all signs of the country adapting to the facts of its multi-racial make-up in a way that could greatly ease race tensions. Now is the time to reverse direction. Reform should be seen to follow a logical progression. The Government may be under pressure from all sides, but at least it should not be panicked out of supporting constructive trends."

Sanctions Stampede

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun wonders why it has taken the world so long to react to South African policy. With international attention focused on the nation, "it almost seems as if President Botha's reforms ... made South Africa's image in the world worse, not better." Confused over the morality of sanctions, he concludes that "South Africa, of course, has no one else but itself to blame for the sanctions stampede." "Quite apart from Government race policies and the ruthless use of police to crush unrest ... there have been crass and stupid blunders." The raids on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe during the visit of the Eminent Persons Group is cited as proof. Progressive Federal Party leader Harry Schwarz is cited as making a sensible suggestion regarding sanctions-busting; "South Africa should be mounting a massive campaign to bring the people of Southern Africa together by way of informing the populations of the region what South Africa stood for .... Hostile neighbors such as Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and President Kaunda of Zambia should be approached ... as neighbours of equal status, to get them involved in the region's overall development and planning." "If talks don't come there will be bloodshed in the region. And it won't be only in South Africa."

Dilemma Confronting Newspapers

Rex Gibson, in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page, describes how he "watched hundreds pour into the Johannesburg City Hall this week to attend a meeting dedicated to the proposition that the public has a right to know what's going on. As far as I could see these were ordinary people, not anarchists bent on destroying the State or subverting security. They simply believed that being kept ill-informed did nothing for national safety or for their own peace of mind." Newspapers bear a primary responsibility in keeping the public informed. Gibson reminds his readers: "We haven't changed; the situation in the country has." "Our dilemma is that we publish and risk upsetting some; or don't publish and risk failing in our fundamental duty — to try to keep readers as well-informed as the law will allow."

Ad Campaign Over Rent Boycott

Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English on 8-14 August reports in a page 3 article that "the government is embarking on a major multi-media campaign to try to break the widespread rent boycott." "... Filming will start next week on a series of more than 40 one-minute television spots designed to encourage peopele to pay their rent." The Bureau for Information notes "there seems to be a plethora of twisted messages in the market place about rents and services. We believe the public should be informed as to the manpower and costs involved in rendering these services and the necessity of their contribution."

Soweto People's Education

"Classes of 'people's education' are still being taught in some schools in Soweto, despite the stringent security measures introduced more than a month ago," reports Sefako Nyaka on the same page. Apparently, "people's education" is conducted "right under the noses of the Security Forces. A group of pupils move from school to school lecturing on 'people's education.' " " 'The Security Forces present seem to turn a blind eye to everything around them.' " "After the singing of a 'freedom song,' and the chanting of a few slogans, the pupils took their seats and the lesson commenced." "... The refusal of students in Soweto to heed the DET's [Department of Education and Training] regulations indicates that far from having thrown the students into disarray, the regulations have seen to the emergence of a new layer of student leadership, especially in Soweto."

COSATU Split in Pietermaritzburg

Carmel Rickard reports on page 4 of *The Weekly Mail* that "the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), already facing a twin threat in Natal, now has to deal with a regional split in an important affiliate following the launch of a Textile and Allied Workers Union in Pietermaritzburg last weekend." "This puts COSATU in a difficult position as it plainly goes against their principle of one industry, one union." "... It cannot afford ideological divisions and splits at this stage," what with the emergence of the rival United Workers Union of South Africa.

National Party Congress Preview

"Next week's special federal congress of the National [NP] — only the third in its more than 70 years of existence — has been downgraded by NP luminaries to a mere 'stock-taking' exercise," reports Patrick Laurence on page 5. "It was originally billed as a watershed congress, where about 1600 delegates would be consulted on major race policy changes designed to give blacks a say in central government. But the final draft bill to establish a National Council on which blacks will serve is not even on the congress agenda." "What was originally expected to be a decisive few weeks in the NP's reform timetable will be used instead for debate about relative political trivia ...." "A senior MP and congress organiser spoke openly of confusion about NP policy in party ranks and the need to present delegates with a clear vision of where the party is going. Whether the leaders themselves know where they are heading as they seemingly stumble from one crisis to the next, and whether they can revive the sense of purpose which once permeated the NP, will, at the least, make next week's congress interesting."

Equal Education Needed

John D'Oliveira writes on page 11 in his "Cross Purposes" column in Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 10 August: "I do not underestimate the scope and the complexity of the problems that confront State President P.W. Botha." But D'Oliveira expresses the wishe that Botha's government would "show greater evidence of bold, imaginative thinking." On the issue of education he says the system has "a multiplicity of education authorities, a string of different syllabi, a set of different standards and, worst of all, a blatantly racist foundation." D'Oliveira suggests that to rectify the education system the government should: create a single education authority for the whole country; eliminate all racial barriers at all educational institutions and establish a uniform set of standards; make a sensible allocation for the different levels of education; allocate funds to the existing educational institutions on this basis while institutions which need funds above those allocated by the government should get this from student fees; create a massive bursary program that would allow the best students to get the best education irrespective of race or economic circumstances; and change over to the new educational system within a period of 3 to 5 years. D'Oliviera believes his system is based on "three firm principles: equal state resources for every child, nonracialism and nationwide standards." Although the left may complain that the system "will entrench privilege and discourage egalitarianism," D'Oliveira says almost every so-called socialist society has its privileged class which "claims as a right better living conditions, better shops and better education for its children than is offered to the 'masses.' The only difference is that capitalist societies base their strata on economic achievement while socialist societies base theirs on political power." "If wealth corrupts, power corrupts absolutely."

SUNDAY STAR on Sanctions

A page 14 editorial says this week South Africa "crossed a new Rubicon into unplumbed depths of international isolation," and "because the effects of sanctions are so unpredictable, and potentially so destructive, it is a melancholy milestone for everyone in the country. That must apply even to black radicals who welcome the principle of tough international weapons being used." The editorial says the sanctions game now "enters a rougher league," and the effects of sanctions "will be felt indiscriminately." "It is strange that these pressures come about precisely at a time when some real racial reform has been registered," and it may have the effect of setting back these processes of change. "It is galling that South Africa should have been brought to this pass largely through the moralistic pressures of small and backward countries whose own human-rights records hardly bear scrutiny." South Africans have "no option now but to buckle up and survive, as best they can, a long and unpleasant siege." The editorial also says that people should bear in mind that "there is no virtue in compounding isolationism and xenophobia." If South Africa responds to current pressures with "dignity and restraint" it will stand to its credit at such time as wiser counsels start to prevail in the world. The editorial also points out that everyone should remember that there would be no sanctions were it not for the decades of "disastrous policies and ruthless suppression of political dissent." "Irrespective of world pressures, we must strive to right our long-standing injustices. We must complete the unfinished business of reform. That is the only sure way to build our own future."

SUNDAY STAR on Confiscation of Newspaper

"When a government becomes terrified of mildly provocative words and ideas that it once could view with equanimity, then it may have become too terrified to govern," says a second editorial on the same page. The editorial refers to the confiscation of the *Sowetan newspaper on Friday afternoon as "hopelessly inept."* It says this action was "also a clear signal of astonishing official jitters." The editorial says that in South Africa freedom of the press is not a basic human right. "If newspapers are to be muzzled simply for presenting an uncomfortable suggestion then we are about to enter our darkest era of suppression yet."

Proposed National Council 'Hangs by Thread'

"The Government's fading efforts to draw 'moderate' black leaders into central government now hangs by a thread," says David Breier on the same page. "Most blacks are only prepared to consider participation in the proposed National Council if the Government releases Mr Nelson Mandela unconditionally." With a growing defiant attitude in government circles in reaction to world sanctions, Mandela's release "is becoming less likely." Nic Oliviera, a Progressive Federal Party member of the parliamentary standing committee on constitutional development and planning, "predicted that the State of Emergency would last a long time while the Government tried to build up new government structures to include 'non-revolutionary blacks.'" Oliviera said Mandela's release would "enable moderate blacks to participate in the National Council without being accused of taking part while other leaders were in jail." Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi believes that once Mandela and other jailed leaders are released and given the chance to participate then "his [Buthelezi's] hands will be untied and he will be able to take part." Breier says "the Government's previous attempt to get blacks involved in negotiation with them failed dismally when the informal negotiating forum it set up last year failed to get any significant response."

'Transfer of Power' Wanted

Political correspondent David Breier writes on page 4 of *The Sunday Star* that "there is now little doubt among analysts that the bottom line of the world sanctions movement against South Africa is the demand that there must be a transfer of power from the present minority white-dominated Government to one that is dominated by the black majority." He says South Africans are faced with the issue of whether they are "prepared to accept appalling economic sacrifices and political violence in order to try to prevent majority rule." "Commentators have agreed that the whole nightmare revolves around one issue: the transfer of power. This is at the heart of the apartheid debate as ending all discrimination means giving all people the same vote." Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, former Progressive Federal Party leader, believes that P.W. Botha has no doubt that negotiations with true representative leaders of the majority in South Africa will be to " 'insist that he negotiate himself out of a job.' " Prof Andre du Toit, political philosopher from the University of Stellenbosch, believes that whatever constitution South Africa eventually has it will "have to give effect to the black majority." The doyen of Afrikaans businessmen, Hendrik Sloet, says "if the West is not bluffing and imposes comprehensive sanctions, then South Africa cannot survive because this will lead to large-scale unemployment and political violence." "Consensus among most commentators is that South Africa is badly placed to cope with punitive sanctions. At best it will experience a 'walking stick' growth-curve. There may be small industrial growth to cater for import replacement followed by a massive and cataclysmic drop." Breier points out that "the most stark truth facing South Africa is that it does not have a back-up country to provide the convenient back door which South Africa gave Rhodesian UDI. Breier says that the government's concern about its future existence "is quite justified." "The world at large and many South Africans — some say most — would be delighted to see the last of the present Government which cannot be voted out democratically as no blacks can vote for or against it."

No New Reforms at National Party Congress

David Breier writes on the same page that "next week's crucial federal congress of the National Party is threatening to become a 'back to the laager' rally with no new reforms and plenty of defiant fist-waving." The event is expected to produce no new reforms as "Nat emotions are increasingly against reforming in face of world sanctions." Breier says "the Nats do not want to be seen to be bowing to world demands as this could lose them support to the far rightwing parties." It is expected that debate on " 'local-option' " under the Group Areas Act raised at the congress "will be guillotined" by the minister who will say "the matter is still being considered in the President's Council and it is premature to support any changes to the Group Areas Act before the council presents its reports." Also no new advances on the government's position on releasing Mandela are expected at the congress. "Party spokesmen prefer to say the congress will 'consolidate' previous reforms rather than seeking a mandate for new ones."

RSA: Versus Rhodesa

On the frontpage of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* the *Financial Times* correspondent in Zimbabwe writes: "The extent to which South Africa's experience of sanctions will replicate Rhodesia's could turn out to be only minimal, and there are obvious dangers inherent in generalising on the basis of a single case-study." However, he believes that "Rhodesia's 14 years in isolation can provide some useful lessons." He says the Rhodesian experience "underscores the vital significance of the international economic climate." "Rhodesian mineral output expanded almost 90 percent in volume during the first 10 years of sanctions. Such output growth would never have occurred in the international economic environment of the 1980s with its depressed commodity markets and prices. In this respect, Pretoria faces a very different and much tougher economic challenge." "On the political side, two general lessons can be drawn. First — an apparent parallel with South Africa — the black population strongly supported sanctions. Second, white Rhodesians insisted then, as does President Botha today, that sanctions would not bring about political change." Concerning the Frontline States the corespondent says "because South Africa is the regional economic superpower, and because the degree of regional economic dependence on Pretoria is far greater than in the Rhodesian case, it is a safe bet that the Frontline States will be the losers from a period of economic decline and political instability in South Africa." The four differences between the Rhodesian experience and the contemporary South African situation are: unlike Rhodesia, Pretoria already has a domestic security problem even before sanctions are imposed; in Rhodesia sanctions were only seriously enforced by a handful of countries; the international economic environment of the 1980s is much more conducive to an effective sanctions campaign than that of the 1960s and early 1970s; and unlike Rhodesia, Pretoria has no " 'big-brother' " to help it "circumvent trade sanctions and launder international financial transactions." "Pretoria may weather the first impact of sanctions — though it is most unlikely to match Rhodesia's impressive 1969-74 economic performance — but in the longer run the pressures of attrition, exacerbated by escalating internal unrest on the one hand, and a sluggish world economy on the other, will take their inevitable toll."

Education: 'Cannot Arise From Chaos'

"The events happening in South Africa are going to have long-term implications for all of us," says Harry Schwarz on page 15 of "Review" in *The Sunday Star* In his "Talking Cents" column. Schwarz addresses the issue of the black educational system. He says his objective and that of many people is "to have an educational system where all have equal quality of education and all have equal opportunity." He further says that "a major ingredient of the unrest is the situation in the schools. There are regulations many have refused to adhere to." He says the revolutionary movements have "decided to make the classrooms part of the battlefield," and the class struggle is "being introduced into the schools to ensure that the educated do not become co-opted into the existing system." "Alternative political and economic systems are easily sold as being more just, and the attraction of not studying, not having to pass examinations and the challenge and excitement of being part of the movement of liberation can be readily understood." However, in the future South Africa will need trained and skilled people and leaders "not merely in the political field but in every sphere of the economy." He points out that the "present era will produce a major gap in the sphere of skill and economic leadership." A "frustrated group of young men and women" who "have placed their confidence in the political struggle and what it will bring for them" will "not be equipped educationally" to benefit from a new society. "The problem is really one of restoring belief in work ethics, in social norms and in the values of education. Schools cannot function without a degree of discipline whether self-imposed or otherwise. Qualifications and experience, training and education do not come without application and effort and cannot arise from chaos."

Patriotism Examined

On the same page Michael Green writes in his "View From Natal" column that patriotism is often a convenient bandwagon for a politician, especially if he wants to run down his opponents." Green says it is a "favourite game" in South Africa which seems to be falling into disuse but which was revived recently by the state president "by calling on the media to choose whether they would side with 'a developing South Africa where peace, freedom and progress must be brought about, or on the side of those who have eventually brought about the destruction of civilisation as well as the media.' " Green says South Africans "live in a complex and diverse society," where perceptions differ, so "there are many bridges to be built." But, "does it help anyone if Mr Botha, directly or by implication, claims to be the one and only True South African Patriot any more than if Bishop Tutu makes a similar claim?" Green is also "weary of the suggestion" that white English-speakers are less patriotic and less committed than a white Afrikaner or anybody else. "Nobody has a pre-emptive claim on truth and virtue and the right answers may turn out to be a distillation of many political ideas."

SUNDAY TIMES on Sanctions

A page 22 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 10 August says: "The anti-sanctions dyke, we all know, is now effectively breached and all the thumbs of even this gifted and dexterous population will not hold back the flood." The editorial says the business community will "in all probability show more skill and imagination in beating sanctions, at least in the short term than the political leaders showed in avoiding them." "There is an urgent need for South Africans to talk themselves down from the current wave of hyperbole — either indignant or endorsive — which is washing the country and threatening to drown rational debate." The government should "retire gracefully and leave it to businessmen, here and abroad, to quietly patch together an economic future from the shards left by politicians." The editorial also points out that the public should be aware that "in its justifiable anger at the hypocrisy of many of those countries baying for sanctions, there is a tendency for white South Africans to turn inwards." The government must also "resolutely reject the temptation to use belligerence and intractability against foreign 'meddling' as a siren song to win greater political support among the white electorate."

SUNDAY TIMES on Newspaper Confiscation

Referring to the confiscation of the *Sowetan* newspaper, anther editorial on the same page says: "Wounding as the action was to those who, despite our country's tribulations, still prefer to aspire to civilised status, it was not even efficient: the seizure took place long after the paper's effective hours of circulation. Press freedom is not an abstract idea. It is synonymous with the individual's right to know what is happening to him and around him. We tamper with it at our peril."

Pakendorf on EPG's Fraser

On page 22 of *Sunday Times* Harald Pakendorf, former editor *of Die Transvaler writes an open letter to Malcolm Fraser,* chairman of the Eminent Persons Group [EPG]. Pakendorf says he writes the letter because "I think you should know what you have so greatly helped to do to this country." He refers to how he advised Fraser during his 3-day stay in South Africa last year "not to push the South African Government into a corner, not to threaten, but to keep doors open for negotiation," but Fraser "slammed the Government, asked for sanctions and soon thereafter backed the armed struggle." Pakendorf points out that as Fraser's "political star began to wane" he became more and more outspoken in his attacks on South Africa and talked about the need for sanctions. Pakendorf accuses Fraser of not being truthful when he claimed, as joint chairman of the EPG that he was going to look at South Africa "dispassionately," since at a diplomatic party in London just before the official launching of the EPG, Fraser "remarked that sanctions were inevitable." Referring to Fraser's article in *The Guardian* saying that sanctions were going to be "one hard blow" for South Africa, Pakendorf says "you and your 'one hard blow' are suffering from major delusions." Pakendorf points out that sanctions will: cause patriotism to rise; neighboring states will be taught "a harsh lesson;" there will never be complete sanctions; reasonable people will have been driven to extremes; and South Africa's control of the whole region will increase because "as sanctions begin to bite, if they do, you will abandon the region, opening a gap for us to move in and do our bit." South Africans who want to help bring about a post-apartheid society, based on universal franchise, economic well-being, an increase in individual freedoms and security for all, have "been badly served" by Fraser, whose efforts have been "self-serving."

Still Optimism About RSA

Tertius Myburgh, editor of the *Sunday Times*, writes on page 22: "The immediate future looks grim, but South Africa is not on the point of terminal decline." Myburgh says that it is with the long haul that South Africans should be most concerned, and it is there that he stakes his claim among the optimists. "I simply refuse to accept that the South African conundrum totally defies resolution." He believes that an answer must exist since the three parties to the problem, "the SA Government, the black liberation movements and the West — must know in their heart of hearts that their best interests will not be served by a convulsive, apocalyptic outcome to the present impasse." Myburgh says the government does "not want to see the achievements of three centuries squandered by boycott or in civil war." The liberation movements must want the "preservation of a rich industrialised state," since "there is no satisfaction in inheriting an enfeebled economy, no glory in negotiating the final peace terms atop a pile of smouldering rubble." As for the West, he believes it is interested in preserving a strong economy that "is able to keep the platinum and gold flowing." "Close examination of the underlying concerns will reveal the existence of many more interests that are shared or compatible than ones that are opposed." Myburgh says fundamental realities must be addressed among which he states that: "States which are treated like pariahs tend to behave like pariahs;" revolutionary planners must "recognise that they have made a miscalculation;" Western countries should "beware of encouraging illusions, as much about white weakness as about black strength;" the government should "recognise that so long as even a vestige of race discrimination remains, so long will its intentions be mistrusted." Myburgh points out that the "warring parties themselves are too close to the conflict, too fixed in their positions," to undertake the task of reconciliation. South Africa will need interlocutors. The conciliators will be obliged to shuttle between the parties and "confidence can, must be built in this way." "South Africa has the men and women undertake such a task." The prize of "peace and shared prosperity — is utterly desirable. That is why you can count me among the optimists."

ZAMBIA

5 Tourists Freed From House Arrest; 1 Held

AB111130 Paris AFP in French 1049 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Aug (AFP) — Five of the six Swiss and Austrian tourists arrested in Zambia on 24 July were freed this morning, but the sixth one, a Swiss woman, is still in detention, it was learned from the Austrian Embassy in Lusaka.

The six tourists, who had been arrested at Kasama, about 800 km northeast of Lusaka, are reported to have been tortured into confessing that they were spying for South Africa, according to the Swiss Government. Yesterday President Kenneth Kaunda denied these accusations.

They had first been detained at the Kasama prison. Later on, on Friday, they were placed under house arrest in the same town.

According to the Austrian Embassy which also takes care of Swiss interests in Zambia, the four Swiss nationals and the Austrian released this morning immediately set off for Lusaka.The Swiss woman still in detention remained at the disposal of the police at Kamana for a reason that has not been disclosed, according to the same source.

The embassy, which does not want to divulge the identities at this time, specified that it is still working toward the release of the latter.

During South Africa's last raid near Lusaka last May, the Zambian security forces had arrested and detained about 20 foreign nationals for periods ranging from a few days to 2 weeks.

Kaunda Denies Torture

AB111153 Dakar PANA in English 1125 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Aug (ZANA/PANA) — President Kaunda yesterday defended security forces against accusations of torturing foreigners suspected of spying for South Africa.

The president said strict instructions had been given to security forces on the treatment of suspected spies and that torture had been explicitly prohibited.

The president stressed that Zambia abhors torture and would not condone it anywhere it occurs.

Security men have been instructed to question suspects and release them if they are innocent or hold them a little longer if they have justifiable grounds to do so.

The president was reacting to reports in the international media that foreigners who had been detained in the northern province had been tortured by the police in an effort to force them to confess spying for South Africa.

Austrian, Swiss, and British nationals detained on suspicion of spying for South Africa recently claimed they had been tortured by the police while in custody.

According to international press reports, their governments have made strong representations to the Zambian Government over the torture issue. Some Western governments have advised their nationals against visiting Zambia unless in emergency cases.

Dr Kaunda said he had not so far received any reports of security forces torturing suspects but stressed that disciplinary actions would be taken against the offending officers if such acts were reported and proved.

Dr Kaunda warned that spies posing as tourists to carry out activities detrimental to Zambia's security would be ruthlessly punished.

Tourism is the easiest guise spies could use, Dr Kaunda said, adding that Zambians and their security forces should continue to be vigilant against spies in all guises.

The security forces have already arrested four South African military intelligence officers sent to get information on Zambia's routes to the northern province, Dr Kaunda said.

Dr Kaunda, however, conceded that the stepped up security consciousness had inconvenienced some innocent white journalists and tourists.

He regretted that such incidents had taken place but blamed them on the countries that support apartheid.

President Reiterates Call for Sanctions

MB120658 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has reiterated Zambia's call for the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime to dismantle apartheid in South Africa. Dr Kaunda, who spoke before a dinenr he hosted for Anglo American Chairman Gavin Relly at State House last night, said sanctions would also enable the struggling black masses in South Africa to relent their fight against apartheid as they would feel the international community was behind them. He said failure to impose sanctions by the international community would result in the loss of thousands of lives once the violent situation in southern Africa exploded.

In reply, Mr Relly said although the Anglo American Corporation's interests in the region would be badly affected, he was convinced that the sanctions would ensure the restoration of peace in southern Africa.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 AUGUST 1986

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad told an American-Arab delegation visiting Damascus that Syria will make every possible effort to help secure the release of U.S. and other hostages, Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad stressed that expatriates have a great role in confronting anti-Syrian campaigns and attempts to ruin relations between Syria and other countries, according to the radio, which added that delegation members praised Syrian policies and Al-Asad's role in the Arab world.

Elsewhere, Defense Minister Mustafa Talas said that Syria refused to receive U.S. Vice President George Bush during Bush's recent trip to the region, according to a press statement cited by QNA. Talas said his country's refusal to see the vice president was prompted by Bush's announcement that he would discuss terrorism with Syrian officials during his visit, the Qatari agency continued.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian tanker was among three ships hit in Iraq's 12 August raid on Sirri Island, according to AFP sources cited by INA. Meanwhile, the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense commander warned that if Iran continues its "aggression," Iraq's next attack will be more harmful than the "destruction" of Sirri Island, INA reported.

The Iranian who landed in Baghdad 12 August, said to be the personal pilot of the Iranian Majlis speaker, told a Baghdad press conference that he defected in order to protest the continuation of the war, INA reported. The pilot said he took off from Rasht airport on an internal flight and then changed course for Baghdad, bringing his family and two relatives with him. For Iran's part, Tehran radio announced that "agents of arrogance" coordinating with Iraq "hijacked" a "small training aircraft" to Baghdad airport, adding that "entirely false" reports about the incident were broadcast by hostile radios to divert attention from the 12 August Iranian missile attack against Baghdad's Al-Dawrah refinery.

In Cairo, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received the Iraqi defense minister, according to INA, which added that another round of bilateral military cooperation talks is under way.

Egypt

The Foreign Ministry informed the head of the Tunisian interest section in Cairo of Egypt's "deep regret and indignation" about the "ill-treatment" of Egyptian nationals at Tunis airport, MENA reported. The ministry added that Egypt will be forced to treat Tunisians accordingly if the mistreatment continues, according to the agency.

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil held meetings with political and military leaders in East Beirut including Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah and Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'ja', Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that the conferees expressed satisfaction over the return of normal life in the area. The president briefed his interlocutors on current political initiatives, the radio said, and they agreed with him that the recent events in East Beirut were intended to obstruct these efforts.

In the aftermath of the Amal-UNIFIL clash in southern Lebanon, Amal leader Nabih Birri reaffirmed his movement's commitment to maintaining UNIFIL's role in the south, urging his men to stop shooting at UNIFIL and to keep Israel as their "sole target," Beirut radio reported. Birri urged the French Government and the UNIFIL command to regard the fighting as a "regrettable incident." A French Foreign Ministry statement expressed France's deep concern about the clashes, according to Paris radio, which noted that three wounded French soldiers were evacuated to a military hospital.

Israel-USSR: Helsinki Talks

Jerusalem radio reaffirmed Israel's intention of raising the question of Soviet Jewry at the beginning of the talks, despite the statement by a Soviet official that only consular matters will be discussed.

Saudi Arabia

Reporting on King Fahd's inspection of one of the Kingdom's new AWACS aircraft, SPA asserted that the 17-man Saudi crew have attained "superior scientific training" in operating AWACS and have achieved "better than their counterparts in NATO aircraft." Meanwhile, Argentinian Government sources cited by the Buenos Aires agency *Noticias Argentinas* asserted that Argentina is negotiating with Saudi Arabia to exchange two frigates for one of the Kingdom's AWACS planes plus an as yet undetermined sum of money.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi described his talks with Soviet leaders as "frank" and "serious," SUNA reported, and he added that agreement was reached to open a "new page" in bilateral relations based on cooperation and understanding. Al-Mahdi's departure from Moscow for Tashkent was reported by TASS 13 August.

Libya

A commentary broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio on the eve of the 2d anniversary of the Libya-Morocco union noted that regardless of the "shame" brought about by "some rulers," the drive toward Arab unity will never cease. The union remains the "only weapon" able to confront imperialist conspiracies, the radio continued.

Pakistan

The government has restricted People's Party leader Benazir Bhutto's movements for 5 days, preventing her from carrying out planned Independence Day political activities in the Punjab, AFP reported. The authorities arrested several hundred opposition activists and Bhutto accused the government of adopting "repressive measures."

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA foreign minister upon arrival in Kabul said that "some progress" was made at the DRA-Pakistan talks in Geneva, Kabul radio reported. The radio asserted that despite reports in Western media, no obstacles emerged during the talks and measures for continuing them are being taken.

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SAUDI ARABIA

King Inspects Newly Arrived AWACS

LD130115 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2205 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 12 Aug (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz this afternoon inspected two aircraft which have been added to our air fleet; one to the Royal Saudi Airlines and the other to Royal Saudi Air Force.

On his arrival at the King 'Abd al-Aziz International Airport in Jeddah, his majesty was welcomed by the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz; the deputy defense and aviation minister, His Royal Highness Prince 'abd Al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-Aziz; the information minister, 'Ali al-Sha'ir, and the director general of Royal Saudi Airlines, Captain Ahmad Mater. Then, his majesty moved toward the 747 Jumbo aircraft which is one of 10 planes given as gifts by his majesty the king to the Saudi Airlines to mark the 40th anniversary of its establishment. It reflects his desire to strengthen the performance capability of this vital facility and is in line with the Kingdom's plans to raise the competence of this civilian corporation which has contributed to the development of Saudi society.

[Passage omitted: King Fahd was briefed on the special attributes and specifications of the aircraft; the aircraft is equipped with a special seat for the sick; the king praised Saudi progress in the aviaiton field].

After finishing his inspection of the 747 Jumbo aircraft, his majesty moved on to inspect the early warning AWACS aircraft which arrived in the Kingdom recently and is one of four purchased by the Kingdom from the United States. The crew for the early warning aircraft is composed of 17 young Saudi men who have attained superior scientific training in operating these aircraft, and have achieved better than their counterparts in NATO aircraft [as received]. Those young men are now training a large number of selected military cadres to [word indistinct] this aircraft. [passage omitted on AWACS attributes]

His majesty expressed great satisfaction at the readiness he had seen among the Saudi elements and said in a statement to the Saudi radio that it is the modern equipment of this plane that makes it an effective force. I am very happy to see our Saudi sons operating these aircraft with rare capability and competence, despite the aircraft's sophisticated equipment. His majesty went on to say this aircraft and the like of it will defend our holy places, land, waters, borders, and citizens, that is after the protection of God, the Almighty. They will also form the basis of our air defense as they can take pictures of any hostile aircraft from long distances and provide data to the concerned authorities so that they can get ready to confront the hostile aircraft. In his statement to Saudi radio, his majesty said that the state has not neglected any field from which the citizen might benefit by not contributing to it with financial and moral support. I have explained this many times in the past because we all know that our country covers a large area and we are trying to develop our country by using the latest technical means while maintaining our religious and social values which are among the essential things in life.

The early warning aircraft are regarded as one of the pillars of defense of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and its brothers. It is regarded among the latest and strongest modern weapons in the sphere of air defense and is capable of gathering of large amounts of information at great speed. [Passage omitted: the AWACS crew had a photo taken with the king; brief reference to the defense minister's statement to Saudi radio expressing his pride at the king's presence].

UAE

King Husayn Arrives for Official Visit 11 Aug

NC111804 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan arrived in the country from Amman tonight for a 3-day official visit to the UAE. The UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, was chief among those who welcomed His Majesty King Husayn on his arrival. [passage omitted]

The delegation accompanying his majesty the king of Jordan includes Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court; and His Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zayd, chief aide de camp.

Meets With President

JN121156 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Aug (WAKH) — A responsible source in the UAE has said that a comprehensive review of developments in the Arab world, joint issues, and developments in the Iraq-Iran war, was held during the meeting between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Jordan's monarch King Husayn, who is currently visiting the UAE. The source added that the two sides also discussed means of promoting the joint Arab action in the coming stage, and of ending all forms of Arab differences in a manner that will serve the higher Arab interests and achieve Arab solidarity.

The source pointed out that the talks were permeated by a spirit of fraternity, understanding, and conviction of the need to achieve cohesion among the Arab leaders, particularly under current circumstances. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote bilateral cooperation.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Negotiations

Delegation Departs for Israel

NC121237 Cairo MENA in English 1220 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, August 12 (MENA) — Egypt's delegation to Tabah talks under Dr. Nabil al-'Arabi left here today for Israel to attend a fresh round of negotiations between Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations.

Dr. al-'Arabi said the Egyptian delegation will resume discussion of the choice of the names of neutral arbitrators which is still a bone of contention. He added the military delegation under Major General Faruq Labib, head of the Military Liaison Office, will finalise arrangements of fixing points of demarcation line which will take between two to three weeks after the end of Qurban feast.

AL-AHRAM Comments

PM121609 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 12 Aug 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Our National Soil Is Sacred"]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian side at the tripartite talks on Tabah announced that the Egyptian and Israeli sides have agreed on the method of selecting the three neutral arbitrators and on the measures concerning the technical aspects of the arbitral compromise.

The head of the Egyptian delegation to the negotiations said after the Egyptian, U.S., and Israeli delegates had concluded their final session the night before last that the Egyptian and Israeli sides will make efforts to complete preparation of the arbitral compromise within 2 or 3 weeks and that the two sides will hold meetings within the next few days to complete the discussions. [passage omitted]

Some people may think that the talks on Tabah have taken longer than necessary. But we must always bear in mind that the matter concerns a part of our national soil of which every part is equally as sacred as the other parts. [passage omitted]

When we called for arbitration on the dispute over Tabah and when we insisted on it our stand stemmed from our total belief in the clarity of our argument before any impartial party or neutral arbitrators as well as in the clarity of evidence and maps that support the justice of our claim to Tabah and for its return as an integral part of our national soil.

Judging from the official statement issued by the Egyptian side the night before last, it is clear that formulation of the conditions concerning referring the question of Tabah to arbitration has been completed, although this may not mean that the matter is now to be put for signature. The Egyptian Government and the Israeli Government must first study these conditions before finally approving them or expressing their views on them. However, we are in favor of any step or diplomatic endeavor through which we can draw closer to achieving our national demand to which we adhere. We believe that our viewpoint on this issue is as clear as daylight.

MENA Cites AL-AKHBAR

NC130621 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — In tomorrow's editorial, *Al-Akhbar* expresses its belief that Israeli officials still have a chance to prove their goodwill and true desire to establish a real form of peace. This, the paper says, can be accomplished through rapid progress toward a settlement on Tabah, and through honest efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace.

The paper explains that the agreement reached on the Tabah arbitral compromis is a positive development, but should not be regarded as complete or final until all outstanding issues are resolved. These disputed points include the technical appendix and concomitant field surveys, as well as the nomination of neutral international arbitrators.

The paper calls Israel's attention to one basic fact: Egypt will never tire of negotiating until it obtains its full and undiminished rights. In questions of sovereignty, the paper adds, Egypt accepts no partial solutions.

In addition, *Al-Akhbar* emphasizes that a full and true definition of peace dictates a stop to Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories. The paper cites the following as examples of this type of conduct: The closure of Palestinian universities, the repression of personal freedoms, and unjustified deportation. *Al-Akhbar* concludes that peace also requires an end to Israeli raids on Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon.

AL-JUMHURIYAH: 'Israel Is a Problem'

PM121519 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 12 Aug 86 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan "Word of Love" column]

[Text] Israel is a problem. Its existence is the Arab world's problem. But this problem concerns and disturbs only its neighbors — Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon. The rest of the Arab countries are not called on to deal with Israel, recognize it, or establish relations with it. Even Reagan's initiative spoke only about peace between Israel and its neighbors. Still there remains an important role for the Arabs to play, which is support in wartime and sympathy with Israel's neighbors in peacetime.

All the Arabs welcome peace on the condition that it is a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace and that it guarantees the rights of the Palestinian people — the people mainly concerned with the problem. It is unfortunate, however, that Israel places obstacles on the road to peace; it does not delineate borders for itself, nor does it want to recognize the Palestinian people.

The Arabs have welcomed the Fes resolutions, the Venice Declaration, the Reagan initiative, and the international conference idea. Some people have understood King Hassan's initiative. But

Israel is still acting in a manner suggesting that it does not want peace; rather, it wants hegemony and expansion.

One of the points of difference between us and the United States is the question of whether the United States supports Israel within its borders in accordance with the 1947, 1949, or 1967 resolutions. Why does the United States support Israel in its invasion of Lebanon, why does it pay the cost of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, and why does it help it to build up its military arsenal knowing full well that it is directed against the Arabs? Why does the United States always place its veto in the service of Israel?

Despite all this, Egypt has signed a peace treaty with Israel; in other words, it has ended the war with it, established peace, and is endeavoring to achieve comprehensive peace in the area. But Israel's understanding of peace is different; it wants to gain with peace what it failed to gain in war. It wants to force us to deal with it — something that we detest and are extremely wary of because so far we have seen no indications of goodwill.

Israel understands the treaty as meaning exploiting Egypt, infiltrating Egypt's interests, entrenching Egypt's isolation from the Arabs, and liquidating the Palestinian problem.

When King Hassan volunteered to take a serious step Israel's attitude did not change: no negotiations with the PLO and no evacuation of the occupied territories. So what is left for Israel's neighbors to negotiate on? I would not say all the Arabs, because they are not being asked to meet with Israel since there are no common borders, no state of war, and no occupation of lands involved.

King Hassan imagined that reaching understanding with Israel was possible, but Israel rejected peace and the Arab world discovered for the millionth time that Israel does not like peace and that its life will end if it emerges from the state of war in which it has placed itself, because the tempo of the Israeli community is attuned to the sound of war alone.

Mubarak Receives Iraqi Defense Minister 12 Aug

MENA Report

NC121100 Cairo MENA in English 1010 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug 12 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received this morning visiting Iraqi Minister of Defence General 'Adnan Khayrallah.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier and Minister of Defence and Military Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

INA Report

JN121150 Baghdad INA in English 1125 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 12, INA — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak met here today with visiting deputy commander-in-chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and Defence Minister, 'Adnan Khayrallah.

The meeting was attended by Egyptian Deputy Premier, Minister of Defence and War Production, Field-Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and head of Iraqi interest section in Cairo.

On other hand, the second round of Iraqi-Egyptian military talks started here today on the level of technical committees.

The committees reviewed the dimensions of developing bilateral cooperation in the service of the supreme interests of Arab nation.

Sudanese Officials End Visit, Depart 12 Aug

NC130501 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of Sudan's Democratic Unionist Party, and Muhammad Tawfiq Ahmad, the country's minister of culture and information, left Cairo tonight for Khartoum following a visit to Egypt that lasted several days.

In a predeparture statement, Al-Mirghani said the goal of his trip to Egypt was to hold consultations and promote understanding between the two nations now and in the future. He added that economic issues and ways of increasing bilateral trade were discussed. He also noted that officials from parties in both countries would continue to visit each other to serve the objectives shared by the two peoples.

For his part, the Sudanese minister of culture and information explained that President Husni Mubarak had asked him to convey greetings to Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council. He pointed out that economic relations had been studied during the trip, and that Egyptian-Sudanese ties are solid. As for the work on the Jonglei Canal, the minister said that the people of the South have begun to appreciate the value of this project, and the contribution it will make in terms of increasing agricultural output and the amount of arable land in Sudan.

Court Adjourns Hearing of Numayri's Case

NC121736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — The state administrative judicial court decided today to adjourn the hearing of the case brought by the Sudanese Bar Association until 16 September. The Sudanese Bar Association is requesting the cancellation of the decision granting political asylum to former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

The hearing was attended by the Sudanese ambassador in Cairo, 'Abd al-Latif al-Amin; Sudanese lawyers chairman 'Abdallah al-Hasan; and Sudanese Public Prosecutor 'Abd al-Mahmud Salih.

Attorneys for the Sudanese Bar Association have proved that the Sudanese Government interceded in the lawsuit, modifying its form by inserting the name of the new chairman of the Sudanese Bar Association, 'Abdallah al-Hasan, in place of that of Al-Mirghani al-Nasri, the former chairman.

On behalf of the Egyptian Government's lawsuit department, defense lawyers asked for the case to be adjourned as the state commissioners committee has not yet completed its report.

Tunisia's Treatment of Egyptian Citizens Protested

NC121340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — The Foreign Ministry summoned the head of Tunisia's interests section in Cairo yesterday. He was informed of the Egyptian authorities' deep regret and indignation at the continued ill-treatment of Egyptian citizens by Tunisian officials at Tunis airport. He was told that if this mistreatment continues, Egypt will be forced to treat Tunisian citizens accordingly.

In view of the fact that this unfriendly treatment is unjustifiable and harms bilateral relations for no apparent reason, the Foreign Ministry has protested this conduct and requested a clear explanation. Until a satisfactory explanation is received, it has been decided not to allow the Egyptian ping pong team to depart for Tunis to participate in the Arab matches being held there.

The Arab Republic of Egypt is eager for a spirit of amity and cooperation to prevail in relations with the Republic of Tunisia and hopes that these unusual measures against Egyptian citizens will end as quickly as possible.

Air Defense Chief Promoted to Lieutenant General

NC121417 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, has issued a decree promoting Major General 'Adil Khalil, Air Defense Forces commander, to the rank of lieutenant general.

Lt Gen Khalil, born in April 1931, was graduated from the War College in 1951. He moved up the officers ranks until he assumed the post of chief of staff of the Air Defense Forces in 1983 and then was appointed commander of the Air Defense Forces in January 1986. He passed the commanders and staff course and was made an honorary fellow of the Higher War College at the Nasir Higher Military Academy.

INA Reports Further on Defecting Iranian Pilot

JN121144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1016 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The plane's pilot [who landed in Baghdad 11 Aug], is Hashemi-Rafsanjani's personal pilot. He said he came to Iraq as a representative of the oppressed Iranian people, who are under the Khomeyni regime's repression, to protest the continuation of the war against the Iraqi people. He said that under this criminal regime, the Iranians have lost everything and the Iranian people are unable to do anything. He added: Therefore, I came to Iraq, the Muslim country, to break the siege imposed on us and deal a painful blow to the repressive regime.

The pilot, 35-year-old 'Ali Akbar Mohammadi, said that the Iranian people reject the continuation of the war which Khomeyni is imposing on Iraq except a few imperialist and Zionist agents, adding that the Iranians who are being driven to the crematorium do not want to fight Iraq and do not know why they are fighting. He said that the Iranian people know that President Saddam Husayn does not want this war, that Iraq called for peace only 6 days after the oubtreak of the war, and that all the Iranian media claims about Iraq are false.

The pilot noted that thousands of Iranians have been killed as a result of this war and the stupid insistence on continuing it at the instigation of foreign quarters who do not want security and peace for the region. He said nothing remains of the Iranian Air Force and that the Iraqi Air Force is strong and effective, carrying out daring missions. The Iraqi Air Force, he said, is much stronger than the Iranian Air Force.

The pilot said that there are sharp differences among the Iranian officials, the Army commanders, and the Khomeyni guards with each trying to promote his own interests as a result of the worsening situation in Iran.

The pilot of the so-called Iranian Showra Council [Majlis] chairman addressed a message to his colleague pilots calling on them to continue the struggle against the Khomeyni regime and seek refuge in Iraq with their planes because they will find freedom and security in Iraq.

He called on Iran to voice its anger against charlatan Khomeyni and to work for a speedy ouster of this regime. He said Iran should not wait until his death to overthrow the Iranian regime.

The Iranian pilot said at the beginning of his press conference that he took off from Rasht airport at 0800 today, Tehran time, on an internal journey but he headed for the Iraqi border through mountains, flying at at altitude of 200 feet to evade Iranian radar. He entered Iraqi airspace at 0930 Tehran time.

He also said that he is accompanied by his wife, daughter, and two relatives in the military who refuse to fight in the war of aggression against Iraq. he said that he was warmly welcomed by Iraqi officials and that this is not unexpected conduct from the Muslim Iraqi people with whom the Iranian people want to live in security, peace, and good-neighborliness.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

INA on Sirri Island Raid

JN121325 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Capitals, 12 Aug (INA) — Shipping sources in the Arab Gulf have affirmed that Iraqi fighter planes have launched a missile attack on the Iranian oil terminal on Sirri Island, south of the Arab Gulf. This resulted in setting on fire two large tankers which were in the port. The sources said operations of loading oil from the port have been suspended and that other tankers fled the area in fear of possible explosions on the two burning tankers.

A shipping source said the Iraqis proved that Sirri Island is within their reach. This will greatly affect Iranian oil export operations. Another source affirmed this attack has changed the whole nature of the tankers war.

Shipping sources described the Iraqi raid by saying Iraqi fighter planes flew over the island at low altitude and hit the tankers anchored about a mile off the island. They added Sirri Island is considered a vital port for Iranian oil exports after the continuous and successful Iraqi raids on Khark Island, which has gone out of action. The Iranians used to believe Sirri was out of the Iraqi Air Force's range

Lloyds Insurance Company has announced in London that Iraqi fighter planes attacked Sirri Island this morning and that fire broke out on Cypriot and British tankers. They are the 176,009-metric-ton Cypriot tanker (*Kililia*), built in 1975, and the 172,147-metric-ton British tanker (*Vintoria*), built in 1977. Lloyds added that third tanker near them fled and that attempts to rescue the crews of the two tankers are under way. It pointed our the Cypriot tanker (*Kililia*) is run by the (Wa Kung) shipping agency in Hong Kong. The British tanker is run by the (Anglo-Eastern) shipping company in Hong Kong.

Third Oil Tanker Hit

JN121818 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Capitals, 12 Aug (INA) — AFP has cited independent shipping sources in the Arab Gulf as saying Iraqi fighter planes hit three oil tankers, one of which was Iranian, during today's attack on Sirri Island. The same sources added this attack inflicted massive losses on the island's installations.

The British Lloyds Insurance Company has confirmed that an Iranian tanker named (*Azadabad*) was one of the tankers hit during the Iraqi air raid on Sirri Island today and that fire broke out on it causing severe damage. It added that the Iranian tanker, owned by the Iranian Oil Company, had a loading capacity of 121,971 metric tons.

Communique No 2,324

JN121651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,324 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The hand of God remains stronger than their hands and the homeland continues to be guarded by the leader's determination and the men's courage.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In addition to the great epic scored by our gigantic Air Force today, our brave pilots carried out 75 combat missions in various operational sectors, inflicting large losses on enemy personnel, equipment, weapons, and positions. They then returned safely to base in God's care.

2. To inflict further losses on the aggressor Khomeyniites, our units on the VII Army Corps front delivered concentrated artillery and tank strikes against enemy areas opposite them and achieved the following: five infantry positions destroyed and their occupants killed or wounded, one machine gun destroyed and those manning it killed, one observation post destroyed and its occupants killed, one 60-mm mortar destroyed, four enemy soldiers killed, and one ammunition dump destroyed. Our units in the same sector also seized two Kalashnikov rifles.

3. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded a group of enemy soldiers, killing five rascals and wounding others. The enemy was seen evacuating them. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed eight personnel shelters, killing or wounding their occupants. They also destroyed one 120-mm mortar, killed one enemy soldier, and destroyed one ammunition dump.

4. An enemy group attempted to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our fighters confronted it with all types of weapons, killing or wounding some of the enemy soldiers. They were heard shouting for help. The rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, three observation posts were destroyed and two enemy soldiers were killed.

5. To get rid of the clique of vice, some Iranian military men sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. At 0155 today [2155 GMT 11 August], the enemy directed one of the missiles supplied to it by Zionism and Arab agents at Baghdad. It landed on an unimportant area. The enemy forces also shelled residential areas in the steadfast city of Basra with long-range artillery today. The enemy shelling led to the martyring of 3 children, the injury of 18 civilians, including 7 children and 5 women, and the damage of 7 houses, 1 shop, and 2 cars.

These criminal acts give conclusive evidence that the Iranian rulers do not hesitate to violate international law and basic principles of human society. We reaffirm from a position of strength and capability that we possess the destructive power and means by which we can transform any Iranian area into rubble. The Iraqi Armed Forces will at the appropriate time take all the necessary measures which will ward off harm from their civilian citizens and preserve their lives, security, and property. Then the Khomeyniites will have nothing with which to stop God's punishment and the fire which we have prepared.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 August 1986

Attack Attempt Thwarted

JN130940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0934 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — Two Iranian fighter aircraft attempted to penetrate the Iraqi border today to attack residential areas in the Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate at 1240 and at 1244; that is, 0840 and 0844 GMT respectively.

A military source told INA a short while ago that Iraqi antiaircraft fire intercepted the planes and forced them to flee.

Air Force Commander Cables Saddam on 'New Victory'

Sha'ban Speaks

JN121302 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense has stressed that the violent raid which Iraqi Air Force planes carried out against the floating oil-exporting terminals at Sirri Island as well as the destruction of the supertankers at these terminals are only a declaration of Iraq's ability to pursue and crush the sources of Iranian aggression everywhere.

In a cable to Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces, on the new Iraqi victory, Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban said that what the Iraqi Air Force did was only a meagre part of our capabilities and there is more in store for them until the war ends with a splendid victory that will be remembered by future generations, God willing.

He concluded his cable by saying: We pledge — and let the charlatans in Iran hear us — that the Iraqi Air Force will rob them of their sleep and destroy their installations everywhere in Iran and along their routes of supply. It will attack all their vital targets and destroy them along with the heads of the clique of tyranny, ignorance, and deception.

Promises Further Strikes

JN130705 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — The commander of Iraq's Air Force and Air Defense has warned that the Iraqi Air Force's next attack deep inside Iran will be more harmful to the Iranian rulers than the destruction of Sirri Island if they insist on continuing their aggression against Iraq. Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban noted that Iraq has often warned these rulers that it is capable of destroying any military or economic target it chooses anywhere inside Iranian territory. In an exclusive statement to the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* issued here today, Sha'ban said that the destruction of Sirri Island is a reaffirmation to the Iranian rulers that shifting their oil export facilities, which they use to feed their war machine, will not benefit them as long as they insist on aggression.

'Izzat Ibrahim Returns From Visit to Zambia

JN121926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and his delegation returned here today after a 4-day visit to Zambia. During the visit, he held talks with Grey Zulu, secretary general of the Zambian United National Independence Party, on relations between the two friendly coun-tries and ways to promote them as well as on the Arab, African, and international situation.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda also received the Iraqi RCC vice chairman and his delegation, which comprised Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Youth Minister 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, and a number of other officials.

Birri: UNIFIL Clash 'Regrettable Incident'

NC130645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri has expressed hope that the French Government, the UN secretary general, and the UNIFIL command will regard what has happened [the clashes between Amal and the French contingent in southern Lebanon] merely as a regrettable incident involving only one party. He stressed to the leaders of the Amal Movement that the shooting must stop, and that UNIFIL and its role in the south must be preserved. He said: Despite the enormity of this regrettable incident, we should recall the movement's firm position on UN Resolution 425 and the support for UNIFIL which this entails. We declare our loyalty to these fundamental principles and our absolute support for the part played by the United Nations in the south. We consider its role an indivisible part of our resistance to Israel.

Birri added: We call on the leaders and men of the Amal Movement to put these wounds aside, and to keep Israel, which is used to fishing in muddy waters, as their sole target. We believe that a higher investigation committee should be formed to find out how this incident occurred and to study the background to it.

In another development, Minister Birri has received a telephone call from Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, and the two men discussed the situation in Tyre and the south in general. Minister Birri also met with a delegation of Americans of Lebanese origin, led by former Senator James Abourezk. They reviewed the current state of affairs, and the acts committed against residents of the south by Israel and its agents.

Further Clashes Between French, Amal Gunmen

NC130930 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] According to security reports, a guarded calm prevails on the combat lines in the capital, the southern suburb, and the mountain. Meanwhile, the areas where the clashes between forces of the French UNIFIL contingent and Amal Movement gunmen took place yesterday are comparatively calm.

Official UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel has stated that sporadic gunfire was exchanged between the French troops and the gunmen and continued until the morning. One French soldier was wounded, and fire broke out at the French logistics command headquarters in the town of Ma'rakah.

Amal Denies Renewed Fighting

NC131043 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] In reference to the situation in southern Lebanon, an Amal Movement security source has made a statement to our radio denying reports carried by certain media on renewed fighting in villages around Tyre. The source stressed that the areas which were tense yesterday are now completely calm. The same source said that stability has returned following successful efforts to contain the repercussions of yesterday's incident despite the attempts of suspect parties to exploit it.

When asked about the nature of the incident that occurred last night and which a UNIFIL spokesman has commented on, the source replied: A group of armed men fired on a French position near Al-'Abbasiyah at 2230 yesterday. An Amal unit pursued and arrested the attackers, who are being interrogated. This episode did not disrupt security, and has had no impact on the situation.

Birri Interviewed on Security Situation

JN111044 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 11 Aug (SANA) — *Tishrin* has published the interview which its team in Beirut held with Nabih Birri, Lebanese minister of state for the south, minister of reconstruction, minister of justice, and leader of the Amal Movement. It appears under the headlines: The Security Situation Is Reassuring Thanks to Syrian Participation; Spreading the Security Plan in All Areas Will Achieve a Real Accord; 'Arafat Was Behind the Camps Sedition; and There Are No Major Differences Between Amal and the National Salvation Front.

On the results of the meetings that were held recently to crystallize a unified national stand on the last initiative by the regime, Birri said that the present governmental committee represents the genuine Lebanese policy because 7 of the 10 ministers form this committee. President al-Jumayyil rejected the call made by this committee and began his quixotic tours of Europe and the Gulf to break the siege.

Birri made a number of remarks on Al-Jumayyil's initiative in which Al-Jumayyil expressed his readiness to discuss the conciliatory plans presented before the Chamber of Deputies and the government. He said that this is not an initiative because it contains nothing new at all; it cancels the achievements attained because it ignores the tripartite agreement as well as all the developments that have taken place since the constitutional document; it is unconstitutional and encroaches on the right of separation of powers; and it abrogates the tripartite agreement in particular because it deals with it as though it were any other plan in the bazaar. Nabih Birri said that this initiative is an ambush aimed at breaking the siege of a person and not of the homeland. [passage omitted]

Birri affirmed that there are no major differences between the Amal Movement and the Palestine National Salvation Front. He said that Palestine is the liberation objective of Amal and of every element in Amal. Birri also affirmed that 'Arafat was behind the sedition that took place in the camps among the sons of the one rank. 'Arafat reached agreements with those who perpetrated the Sabra and Shatila massacre among the Phalangists and cooperated with the Arabs who surrendered to Israel. [passage omitted]

Southern Suburb Tense After Gunmen Kill 2

NC121713 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] A state of extreme tension is reported in the Al-Ghubayrah section of Beirut's southern suburb, where gunmen are currently deploying. This follows an incident in which four gunmen riding in a Renault stationwagon shot dead two people and wounded another. The dead are Hasan Yunis and Wasim Mansur. The former is the brother of Fawwaz Yunis, the Amal official in the southern suburb.

13 Reported Dead in 11 Aug Israeli Raid

NC121726 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the Israeli raid on Ba'labakk yesterday left 13 militiamen dead. They are nine Palestinians, three Syrians, and one Lebanese. The raid damaged a 2-story building used by Fatah dissidents loyal to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghu]. Three military trucks were also damaged.

Al-Jumayyil Confers With Leading Christian Officials

NC122109 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil today held a series of meetings with Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah, Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, and other key political, security, and military figures in East Beirut.

The participants in these meetings discussed the situation in East Beirut. They reviewed field reports from various East Beirut areas, and expressed satisfaction over the return of normal life there.

The conferees noted that a wave of tendentious rumors has been circulating, the purpose of which is to create confusion and tension in East Beirut. This is despite the fact that everything was reported to be back to normal there today and that no clashes or untoward events have taken place.

The participants also examined last week's course of events. They told the president that all outstanding issues are being dealt with and that the use of force has been rejected by all concerned. Solutions will be sought within institutional frameworks, they confirmed.

The participants reviewed the orders given to all militiamen to return to their centers and barracks, and stressed the need to prevent any military action and avoid any shows of force.

Finally, the president briefed his interlocutors on current political initiatives. They agreed with him that the recent events in East Beirut were designed to obstruct these efforts. The conferees also examined ways of accelerating the search for a way out of the current crisis.

In another development, President al-Jumayyil today visited Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir in Mar Yusuf hospital, and discussed recent developments with him. Dr Samir Ja'ja' also visited Abu Nadir and said that it is essential to restore normalcy and work for a solution within the established political and institutional framework.

Communists, Ba'th Party Officials Arrested

NC131215 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpt] According to exclusive information received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Syrian authorities have arrested some 340 Communists and Ba'thists in Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo in connection with recent incidents in the country. The reports add that six Ba'thist officials are among those held on suspicion of involvement in these events.

Other information received by the Voice of Lebanon indicates that the Saudi security forces have detained 400 Iranian and Lebanese citizens. These individuals have been accused of possessing weapons for distribution inside Saudi Arabia in order to create chaos and overthrow the government there. The reports note that those in custody carried pamphlets attacking Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the Gulf states. The pamphlets called for armed revolution against the current regimes in these countries. [passage omitted]

Talas Gives Reason for Refusal To Receive Bush

LD131144 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0846 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Aug (KUNA) — Syrian Defense Minister Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas, affirmed that Syria is prepared to fight Israel at any time and that the Syrian Army is stronger now than ever before.

Lt Gen Talas warned, in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas* published here today, that any Israeli military adventure "will be no picnic and there will be a lot of casualties — killed and injured."

The Syrian minister, speaking in Paris where he is spending several days leave, described the Israeli Likud and Labor Parties as "two sides of one coin and there is no difference between the two regarding Syria."

Mr Talas refused to give any details about the advanced military hardware which the Syrian Army posesses, however, he emphasized that the present Syrian Army is stronger than ever before.

The Syrian defense minister attacked the United States and those who lay bets on peaceful solutions in the region and said: "Betting on the U.S. Administration is wrong because the U.S. Administration implements Israel's policy and what it offers the Arabs is not peace but capitulation to Israel." He denied that a secret meeting has taken place between U.S. Vice President George Bush during his recent tour in the area, and any of the Syrian officials, noting that Syria refused to receive him [Bush] and had given reasons at the time. Bush had asked to visit Syria to discuss what he called terrorism but Syria refused this expressing its view that it has nothing to do with the subject and that it has no desire of meeting with Bush to discuss just this subject.

The Syrian minister said he "could not respect Bush even if he was president of the United States after seeing him kneeling and weeping before the wailing wall in occupied Jerusalem."

He stated that visits by U.S. officials to the Middle East region have also lost their importance and credibility because they [U.S. officials] have become hostages to Israel.

On the Arab-Israeli conflict, Syrian Defense Minister Lt Gen Mustafa Talas said it is not possible to settle this conflict except by armed struggle against Israel; also we cannot look for a just and comprehensive peace via the U.S. or the Israeli outlook; also Israel will not accept peace with the Arabs unless they come on their knees and surrender.

Talas revealed that he had personally refused to meet William Eagleton, the U.S. ambassador in Damascus, who asked to meet him at Secretary of State George Shultz' request in order to obtain a copy of the book — *Zion's Dough* [*Fatir Sihyon*] — against which Israel is launching a wide campaign considering it anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic.

Regarding the Syrian stand toward the Arab summit, he said that his country is in favor of holding such a summit, however, he defined the conditions for holding it noting that Syria wants a summit "under the umbrella of massing Arab energy to confront Israel and the United States". He added, "Syria does not welcome any summit being convened for any other objective." He renewed Syria's rejection of the Ifrane summit held between Morocco's King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last month, following which Syria severed its diplomatic relations with Morocco, recalled its ambassador from Rabat and asked the Moroccan ambassador to leave Damascus immediately.

Talas described Syrian-Jordanian relations as "good relations which are developing further."

Concerning the Lebanese crisis, the Syrian minister expressed his country's readiness to introduce ammendments to the tripartite agreement signed by the active Lebanese forces in Damascus earlier this year, however, he said "provided these ammendments do not touch the essence of the agreement and do not destroy it completely."

He affirmed Syria's determination to realize peace in Lebanon and to strike at whoever attempts to tamper with its security. He said that the security plan which they started to implement in West Beirut and the southern sector last week will extend to the other Lebanese areas including East Beirut and the Christian areas.

He described his country's relations with France as being stronger now than at any time before, and said Syria is working toward the release of the abducted Frenchmen in Lebanon without giving details on the subject.

Mr Talas will shortly submit his doctorate degree dissertation to the Sorbonne on the strategic approach of Soviet Marshal Zhukov, one of the USSR's heroes during World War II and the liberator of Berlin city.

Interviewed by TISHRIN

PM121241 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 2 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces and Syrian defense minister, by *Tishrin* correspondent in Damascus on 41st Syrian Army Anniversary]

[Excerpts] Question: On the 41st anniversary of the establishment of our valiant Armed Forces, is it possible to tell us about the developments they have been through?

Answer: With great pride and honor we would say that our valiant Armed Forces are entering their 42d year stronger, tougher, and more determined than ever to confront the challenges facing our nation, particularly under these critical circumstances when U.S. imperialism and Zionism and their agents are trying to create more rifts in the Arab ranks with the aim of liquidating the Arab struggle and encouraging the advocates of capitulation under the treachrous Camp David umbrella. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad's Syria, the bastion of steadfastness and confrontation, today stands taller and is more influential in its confrontation with the forces of evil and aggression because it has proven itself worthy in defending the Arab nation's dignity, rights, and future and because all the criminal attempts to drag it to a position of humiliation and capitulation have failed, just as the attempts to transform the Arab-Zionist conflict from being a conflict of destiny and fate into a transient conflict over borders have failed. [passage omitted]

The enemies of our nation are escalating their aggressive and criminal attempts; they seek Syria's strength more than anything else and they look on revolutionary Syria, the lofty bastion that is growing in strength, with eyes filled with hatred, malice, and anger. But all this will be of no avail to them, because they will only be smashing their heads against rocks and their fate will be no better than that of the Mongols and the Tartars, however cunning they may be in their criminal and aggressive methods. The important fact is that the Arab nation's will symbolized by Syria's al-Asad, with all its strength and weight, will not be defeated; it will topple all the agents and conspirators, and it alone is capable of continuing the march of Arab history. [passage omitted]

Question: How do you view the present situation in Lebanon, especially since the recent Damascus agreement?

Answer: The Lebanese Arab people are part of the Arab nation: what befalls them befalls us and affects us and the future of our Arab nation. It was on the basis of this premise that some 10 years ago we urgently responded to the Arab masses' appeal there in order to stop further bloodshed and to stand against attempts at dismemberment and partitioning and the consequent adverse effects this would have on the Arab ranks. Syria has made great sacrifices to enable Lebanon to remain Arab, strong, and healthy. If Syria succeeded to a great extent in achieving its objective of enabling the Arab will to reign supreme, its present steps — steps which emanate from the Damascus agreement and whose positive effects are being felt in the atmosphere of calm, reassurance, and stability prevailing in the city of Beirut — will be even stronger and more effective in restoring stability and security in Lebanon, no matter how the forces of evil and aggression may try to hinder the process of maintaining security. Al-Asad's Syria, in carrying out its national responsibility, will continue this process with strength and resolve until normal life is restored in Arab Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Question: What is your opinion of the recent treasonable attitude of the Moroccan monarch, and what is its effect on the question of Arab struggle?

Answer: The agent Moroccan regime has exposed its true, treasonable self, whose aim is to stab the Arab nation, deepen the Arab rift, and attempt to bolster the "endeavors" of the advocates of peace when the Camp David treachery was on the verge of collapse. By meeting the terrorist Shim'on Peres — the Zionist enemy prime minister — King Hassan II has flouted the Arab summit resolutions, challenged the Arab masses' feelings, and disregarded the blood of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the sake of defending the Arab nation and achieving its objective of liberating the usurped land and rights. Certainly this abominable action by Hassan II was no impromptu thing; rather it was a link in the chain of treasons that began before the visit of treason and shame which the murdered Al-Sadat made to occupied Jerusalem and which marked the beginning of disruption in the Arab ranks. [passage omitted]

Arab Syria cannot possibly remain silent over such criminal and treasonable actions. While it will seek to topple the treacherous regimes with the support of our broad Arab masses, it stresses that conspiracy will not succeed. Our Arab nation will once again prove its originality and ability to resist and to confront. It is impossible for them to extinguish God's light with their words. Our Arab nation's will always remain triumphant. [passage omitted]

Question: What is your opinion of the suspect activities which the United States is carrying out in the area?

Answer: The suspect activities, whether visits by U.S. officials from time to time or mere contacts, are entirely aimed at one objective — to dominate and subjugate the area, primarily with support of the Zionist racist entity. We have been afflicted by such activities which have been exposed and become known to us. We can affirm that all the attempts will fail utterly and the agents will be unable to break our Arab people's will regardless of the means of strength, support, and backing which U.S. imperialism provides for them. This is the evident truth which events have proved and will continue to prove at all times and in all places. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad: Efforts to Free Hostages 'Will Continue'

JN121712 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1330 today an American-Arab societies delegation comprising Bishop Philip Saliba, bishop of the Orthodox Arab Antioch Parish and head of the Middle Eastern Christian and Muslim council of men of religion in North America; Bishop Yusuf al-Tawil, Greek Catholic bishop in the United States; [former] Senator James Abourezk, chairman of the ArabAmerican Anti-Discrimination Committee and member of the Executive Council of the Organization of Arab and Americans of Arab Origin Parliamentarians; Father Hanna Badin, Bishop Philip Saliba's aide and special secretary; Father Yusuf Rahhal, Bishop Saliba's representative in Canada; attorney 'Abdin Jubarah, member of the Executive Council of the American-Arab Committee for Combating Terrorism and renowned defender of Arab causes; Dr William Mansur, member of the Executive Council of the American-Arab Committee for Combating Terrorism; Wafa Nasr, head of the committee's development and Middle East affairs department; and Harold Samahat.

During the meeting, talks revolved around the Arab homeland's issues, the situation in the diaspora, and the conditions and activities of expatriates in their countries, as well as their struggle to promote understanding and improve relations between their countries and the motherland. The members of the American-Arab societies praised Syria's stands, as well as Al-Asad's vanguard role in the Arab homeland and this role's embodiment of the Arab masses' will and strength. They affirmed that the president's leadership, wisdom, courage, principled firmness, and adherence to pan-Arab rights have promoted Arabs' image in the world, entrenched the president's world esteem, and gained great respect by all peoples.

The members of the delegation explained that Arabs in the United States and Canada are proud of Syria's positions, that they are bravely confronting, despite difficult circumstances, Zionist campaigns against their motherlands and against Americans of Arab origin, and that they are interested in exerting efforts to promote relations between their countries and the motherland on bases preserving the dignity, mutual respect, and national interests of each side.

The members of the delegation also praised the efforts Syria exerted in the past to secure the release of U.S. and other hostages. They hoped the president would continue these efforts and that these efforts would achieve success.

The president thanked the members of the delegation, as well as our sons in other countries, for their sentiments and trust and praised their efforts for the sake for the motherland's issues. The president pointed out that expatriates have a great role in confronting campaigns of lies and distortion and attempts to ruin relations between the motherland and other countries and in presenting a true image of the motherland which the Zionists are attempting to distort. The president said the stronger the unity of the expatriates, the stronger becomes their ability to play this role, which, consequently, becomes more effective.

Th president condemned all forms of terrorism, particularly state terrorism, explaining the great and distinct difference between the liberation struggle against occupation and aggression,and terrorism.

The president said: Syria, which on humanitarian bases exerted efforts to help secure the release of U.S. and other hostages, will continue to exert every possible effort in this regard on the same bases. The president affirmed to the members of American- Arab societies that Syria will extend to the delegation every possible support concerning the subject of hostages.

Mauritanian Envoy Arrives in Damascus 9 Aug

JN091937 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — Hasni Ould Didi, Mauritanian minister of education and President Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya's envoy, arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to Syria. He is accompanied by the Mauritanian president's personal adviser.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Ould Didi said that he is carrying a special message from the Mauritanian president to President Hafiz al-Asad. He also expressed Mauritania's appreciation for the Syrian people's struggle, under Presidnet Al-Asad, to liberate the occupied land.

Received by Al-Asad

JN101257 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1300 today Hasni Ould Didi, Mauritanian minister of education, and Ahmad 'Abd al-Qadir, Mauritanian president's adviser for educational affairs. The meeting was attended by Education Minister Muhammad Najib al-Sayyid Ahmad. Ould Didi conveyed to the president a message from Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of Mauritania. The president asked him to convey a reply message and his greetings to the fraternal Mauritanian people and president. The talks revolved around issues of mutual interest.

Soviet Jewry At Top of Helsinki Agenda

TA121615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Moscow has stated that the question of the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate from the Soviet Union is not on the agenda of the Helsinki talks between Israel and the Soviet Union. Gennadiy Gerasimov stated in a news conference in Moscow that only consular matters would be discussed at the Helsinki talks.

Nevertheless, it has been announced in Jerusalem that the Israeli delegation to the Helsinki talks will raise the question of Soviet Jewry at the beginning of the talks. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh nonetheless points out that this is not an ultimatum to the Soviet delegation to discuss the subject, but an explanation of Israel's position that the Prisoners of Zion must be freed and Jews must be allowed to emigrate.

Peres on Possible Likud Opposition to Tabah Accord

TA121945 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Inner Cabinet ministers are meeing tomorrow morning to discuss the Tabah arbitral compromis. Prior to the Inner Cabinet meeting Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will convene the Likud members of the Inner Cabinet to consolidate a united position. Prime Minister Peres said in an interview with the television newsreel that it is inconceivable to imagine any delay, for political reasons, in endorsing the arbitral compromis. Minister 'Ezer Weizman says that if the agreement with Egypt is not approved he will recommend a government crisis to his Alignment colleagues. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren spoke with the prime minister during the latter's tour of both Jewish and Arab villages in the north today.

[Begin videorecording] [Goren] Mr Prime Minister, the Inner Cabinet is going to hold a discussion tomorrow on approving the agreement with Egypt. Is this agreement a fait accompli from your point of view?

[Peres] Look, two delegations held negotiations. This agreement can either be accepted or rejected. It is pointless to postpone [lidhot]. The delegation that conducted the negotiations was made up of representatives of three bodies: the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign and Defense Ministries. The delegation has agreed on matters, and we, in fact, have a two-fold agreement: Part of it is the arbitral compromis while the other part concerns our total relations with Egypt in the wake of the arbitral compromis.

[Goren] Mr Prime Minister, the vice prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, says there are still no guarantees...

[Peres, interrupting] Ask me questions concerning my statements. I am never answerable for comments by others.

[Goren] I would like to ask you the following, Sir: The Likud is saying that there are still no guarantees regarding normalization, namely, regarding trade, tourism, and communications. Do you share these fears?

[Peres] Look, fears always exist. We have managed to complete everything we could complete. Let me tell you that the Likud people have forgotten that we evacuated the entire Sinai, the entire Rafah Approaches, also in return for a promise for what we term normalization. The risk we now undertake is immeasurably smaller than the risk undertaken at the time. I am a little surprised at people who removed settlements from the Rafah Approaches and evacuated the entire Sinai at the time. What have we agreed to so far, after all? Is it not only arbitration? [passage omitted] [end recording]

Tabah Delegations Meet, Set Up Working Teams

TA130454 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami]

[Text] The Egyptian and Israeli delegations met in Herzliyya yesterday and decided on the establishment of two working groups. One of the groups is the military team which immediately after the 'Id al-Adha festival will begin placing each border marker in Tabah on the lines preferred by the Israelis and the Egyptians.The Americans will take aerial photographs of each and every one of these border markers, and all these photographs will be attached to the arbitral compromis appendix. This military committee has to complete its work within 2 weeks. The photographs do not require endorsement by the political echelon. This, then, will complete the technical work in the field.

It was agreed that simultaneously the three legal advisers — Robert Sabel from Israel, Dr Nabil al-'Arabi from Egypt, and Alan Kreczko from the United States — will sit during these 2 weeks and choose the three international arbiters. Incidentally, each of the five [as heard] arbiters will receive $100,000 for the arbitration.

Once the five arbiters have been chosen, the matter will be brought to the foreign minister for approval. When the 2 weeks are up — if indeed they adhere to the timetable — the signing ceremony for the arbitral compromis can be held, and the arbitration can be launched in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mubarak To Cooperate With Shamir After Rotation

TA111630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy that he intends to go on cooperating with Yitzhaq Shamir when the latter assumes the premiership. Murphy told Shamir about this during a meeting they held this afternoon to brief the vice prime minister about the agreements regarding the arbitral compromis on Tabah.

Minister Shamir replied that unlike the questions of strengthening peace, tourism, trade, and cultural relations with Egypt, and that of reducing anti-Israeli pronouncements in the

Egyptian media, Tabah is not at the top of his priorities. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami notes that Murphy conferred with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this evening and also briefed him about the progress made in the formulation of the arbitral compromis.

Rabin on Air Force Strikes, Defense Budget Cuts

TA121710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says today that the Israeli Air Force strike in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' yesterday is part of an ongoing war against terrorists and was not in reaction to any attack by the terrorists. Minister Rabin said this during a visit to the Druze village of Julis in the Galilee. Our correspondent Qobi Mandel reports:

[Begin recording] [Mandel] The defense minister arrived at the village of Julis today in order to extend good wishes to the Druze community and to Shaykh Amin Tarif, its spiritual leader, on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha [Feast of Immolation]. Earlier, the defense minister had toured the security zone and learned about the condition of the Druze in Hasbayya. During his visit to Julis the defense minister was asked to comment on the Air Force strike in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region, which he said is part of an ongoing war against terrorism.

[Rabin] We attack terrorist targets. Let me emphasize this: The strike took place in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'; it took place near Ba'labakk, in a region where Syrian forces are deployed, but we did not attack Syrian targets; we attacked terrorist targets. We did this in other regions in Lebanon, too. This strike was not carried out in retaliation for anything, but as part of our ongoing war against terrorists. We will strike anywhere and any time we find it necessary to do so.

[Mandel] As for the defense budget, the defense minister is resolved not to allow any further budget cuts. According to Rabin, it will not be justified to continue to harm security.

[Rabin] Under the current atmosphere of partying in the Israeli streets, with private consumption having risen by 7 to 9 percent compared to last year, I do not believe that further damage to security is justified. As for specifics on this issue, I will express my opinion during the Cabinet meeting. [end recording]

Unfreezing of Lavi Project Contracts Confirmed

TA121635 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] No real damage was caused to the Lavi project as a result of the freeze of contracts by the United States. In the meantime, the freeze has ended and the contracts have been unfrozen. Our military correspondent Gay Zohar reports:

[Begin recording] Israel then confirms the unfreezing of contracts in the United States, making it clear that a technical or economic loss has not in fact been caused as a result of the Pentagon's freeze on these contracts. A senior security source told us that the argument definitely hurt both sides, and said that Israel and its future plane have lost some of their credibility. As may be recalled, the contracts were frozen in the wake of U.S. criticism about the costs of the project and Israel's ability to meet the large financial requirements involved in production.

The argument with the United States has not ended with the unfreezing of the contracts. Jerusalem is now waiting for the United States to recommend alternatives to the Lavi in about 3 months. It is hoped that the final decision will rest in the hands of the Israeli Government. At the same time, efforts are continuing to meet the test flight deadline at the end of September. This date is increasingly questioned but it seems that a delay, if any, will not exceed several weeks. [end recording]

Hungary To Attend Agricultural Fair

TA121625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Hungary will officially attend Agritech 86, a large agricultural equipment fair, scheduled to take place in Israel at the end of September. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the Hungarian national trading company had been invited to take part in the fair but the organizers did not expect it to set up a national pavillion.

Jordan Recognizes Action Against Arab Mayors

TA101211 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The Jordanian Government last week canceled its recognition of the Arab mayors who were dismissed by Israel 5 years ago. Thus Jordan has belatedly given its recognition to the action taken by Israel toward the municipalities at that time.

From now on Bassam al-Shak'ah and his friends have no authority to represent the interests of their towns before the Jordanian Government. At the time Jordan did not recognize Israel's action of dismissing the mayors and demanded that they be reinstated and that new elections be held in the territories. However, following the rift with the PLO there has been a change in Jordan's policy and now it supports the appointment of new mayors. Jordan does not recognize the legitimacy of elections to other bodies in the territories, and has recently refused to recognize the results of elections to the engineers union, choosing instead to appoint four other members in order to strengthen its influence.

Our correspondent notes that last week pamphlets on behalf of Fatah and the Popular Front were distributed in the territories, in which there are sharp attacks against the notables who met Peres and against the growing activity of Jordan's supporters.

Al-Shawwa Met 'Secretly' With Peres on Territories

TA110444 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Deposed Gaza mayor Rashad al-Shawwa revealed yesterday that he had met secretly "a number of times" over the past four months with Prime Minister Peres to discuss Al-Shawwa's plan for the return of the territories to Arab rule.

In an interview yesterday with the BBC, Al-Shawwa said Peres had told him Israel was prepared to withdraw from the Gaza Strip on condition Israel retained control of security and foreign affairs. Al-Shawwa said he had rejected the idea.

Al-Shawwa told *The Jerusalem Post* that at least two of the meetings had been initiated by Peres, and one was at his request. He said only one or two of Peres's advisers attended the meetings.

Al-Shawwa said that while no date had been set for further discussions, he would be willing to meet again with Peres.

"All through my discussions I made it very clear that I am in no position to negotiate, and that I am just talking things over," Al-Shawwa said.

Al-Shawwa said he discussed his plan to return the West Bank to Jordan, the Gaza Strip to Egypt and the Golan Heights to Syria.

In his remarks to the BBC, Al-Shawwa criticized Peres's recent meeting with 25 Palestinians from the territories, and said it would be foolish for Peres to believe he could create a new leadership in the territories. However, Al-Shawwa said the PLO was unrealistic, and had failed to evaluate correctly the situation in the territories. He called on the PLO to accept Security Council Resolution 242, or to step aside and give a mandate to persons in the territories who accept the resolution.

Al-Shawwa also told the BBC that he had turned down Israeli offers of protection following threats made against him after his recent criticism of the PLO.

Bomb Safely Detontated Near Al-Shawwa Office

TA120619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Bomb disposal experts have safely detonated a bomb planted near Rashad al-Shawwa's licensing office in Gaza. Slight damage was caused to the building. Our correspondents Arye Gus and Moshe Halevi recall that approximately 2 weeks ago an attempt was made to set fire to a packing house owned by the Al-Shawwa family. These incidents were apparently sparked by Al-Shawwa's pro-Jordanian statements.

'Abu Nidal' Group Plants Bomb Under Al-Shawwa Car

NC121312 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Tel Aviv, Aug 12 (AFP) — A bomb planted under the car of Rashad al-Shawwa, dismissed mayor of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, was defused by police Tuesday, state radio said in a report disputed by Palestinian militants.

A caller to *Agence France-Presse* in the Jordanian capital Amman claimed that the bomb was planted by Palestinian dissidents of Fatah-Revolutionary Command led by Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] and that it blew up in Mr. al-Shawwa's garage leaving victims and considerable damage.

A Gaza vegetable packing plant owned by Mr. al-Shawwa had been destroyed by fire on July 24. The fire was also claimed by the Abu Nidal group.

Israeli police linked the attacks to recent statements by Mr. al-Shawwa in favour of Jordan and critical of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In a BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) interview last Sunday, Mr. al-Shawwa accused the PLO of not showing political realism, and of not assessing the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories correctly.

Bethlehem Mayor Comments on Talks in Jordan

TA081045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj returned from a 5-day visit to Jordan this morning. During his visit he conferred with King Husayn and senior officials. Upon his return, Frayj told our correspondent Arye Gus that Jordan is determined to aid the inhabitants of the territories.

[Begin recording] [Gus] During his visit, Frayj conferred with King Husayn as well as with the Jordanian prime minister, foreign minister, and Marwan Dudin, minister in charge of affairs in the occupied territories. Upon his return to Bethlehem this morning, he brought with him the Jordanian 5-year plan, or as it is officially called, the Socioeconomic Plan for Assistance to the Inhabitants of the Territories. Frayj says that this plan is vital since the inhabitants of the territories desperately need it.

[Frayj — in English] Well, Jordan is part and parcel of our people and we are together one family. So, if your brother in Jordan tries to help you here it is something natural and it is also a moral duty. And, I think Jordan....

[Gus translates the above and continues] While in Jordan, he heard about the development plan in the fields of agriculture, industry, and other areas. Jordan's position regarding the PLO has not changed, Frayj notes, although he would rather not elaborate on this point. He priases U.S. Vice President George Bush, who conferred with leaders of the region, saying: Although one should not expect any miracles to occur in one visit, there is no doubt that it will promote the political process in the region.

During Frayj's stay in Amman, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met with 25 Palestinian notables from the territories. Frayj noted that these meetings are very important and that he personally congratulates the prime minister for initiating the meeting.

[Frayj — in English] Such meetings are useful, they are necessary, and I think the Israelis have neglected for a long time the people here in not talking to us on the high level. So, I thank Mr Peres personally for now initiating this meeting. It was a good meeting.

[Gus translates the above and continues] Nobody expectes immediate achievements, Frayj said, but as long as we live together we should go on meeting. [end recording]

Talks on Jordan Bank in Territories 'Well Advanced'

TA110643 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is understood to be "extremely eager" to wrap up the Israeli-Jordanian contacts on the opening of branches of a Jordanian bank in the West Bank, sources in Jerusalem said yesterday.

Shultz apparently hopes that the bank would act as a cats-paw for the resurgence of Jordanian influence in the territories, and as a channel for Jordanian funds and western aid coming through Jordan for the development of the territories.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday that Prime Minister Peres "supports" the opening of branches of a Jordanian bank, and that Defence Minister Rabin, who is responsible for the territories, is also agreeable to the idea.

But Rabin is conditioning such a development on the military government's ability to supervise the activities of the branches, presumably to keep out PLO funds.

There have been recent Israeli-Jordanian exchanges on the matter via American mediation. Israeli officials are worried that too much advance publicity could lead either to King Husayn getting cold feet or to right-wing protests in Israel.

It is not yet clear which Jordanian bank is being considered for the move, but it is understood that the negotiations are fairly well advanced.

AL-FAJR on Jordan's Development Plan for Territories

TA081423 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Dubious Efforts Will Come to Nothing"]]

[Text] More than one observation must be made about what is referred to as "Jordan's 5-year plan," whose broad outline was announced the day before yesterday in Amman and which the Jordanian authorities claimed was formulated "in response to the economic and social needs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip" over the next 5 years.

The first observation is that without political coordination between the Jordanian Government and the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, any separate Jordanian plan is no more than a mere device to buy "fealty" for Jordan by exploiting the deteriorating economic situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The second observation is that most of the funds on which the aforementioned "plan" will rely are Arab funds. The Arab governments contributing to the financing will therefore want to supervise the distribution of these funds in the occupied territories. This must only be done through the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee which was basically established for this purpose after the Baghdad summit resolutions in 1978 and which was commissioned with the task of supervising the supply of necessary Arab aid to the residents of the occupied territories.

Another observation is that Jordan, by ignoring the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, will be using the aid called for in the "Jordanian 5-year plan" to heighten the existing differences between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides, just as the Israeli authorities halted all development projects in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from 1981 to 1982 and made the continuation of the project conditional on the "supervision" of what was then called the "Village Leagues." Thus the more things change, the more they remain the same.

On the basis of these observations it should be stressed that any attempt to wrest the "fealty" of our Palestinian people in the occupied territories will be doomed to utter failure, and any dubious effort aimed at creating what is called an alternative Palestinian leadership to the legitimate Palestinian leadership is like writing on water.

Two E. Jerusalem Papers Ordered Closed 12 Aug

TA121520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Two East Jerusalem publications, the *Al-Mithaq* newspaper and the *Al-'Ahd* magazine, will be closed at midnight tonight. The person in charge of the Jerusalem District of the Interior Ministry, Rafi Levi, informed the owners of the papers that he decided to close them according to the defense regulations for emergency periods after he examined their reservations and arguments against the closure. The *Al-Mithaq* editor announced he would appeal in court.

E. Jerusalem Paper Foresees New Jordanian Government

TA121344 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Informed sources in Amman have reported that the Jordanian capital is currently witnessing intensive consultations with the aim of setting up a new Jordanian Government that will replace Zayd al-Rifa'i's.

It is being said that the strongest candidate to head the new government is Marwan al-Qasim, head of the Jordanian royal court, and that 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah will take over the foreign and information portfolios.

These sources added that the new government will consist of 25 ministers and that its formation will most likely be announced following the 'Id al-Adha holiday.

Authorities Demolish Wall at Al-Duhayshah Entrance

TA130959 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Military Administration has demolished the wall which blocked the main entrance to the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp, south of Bethlehem. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the wall was built 6 years ago after a hand grenade had been thrown at an IDF patrol. A senior officer told our correspondent that the demolition of the wall was made possible by the quiet that has prevailed in the camp during the past few months. The regional director of UNRWA expressed satisfaction over the move, saying that this will make lives of the Al-Duhayshah residents easier.

Bomb Safely Detonated in Netanya 12 Aug

TA120629 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0623 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] A bomb was discovered and safely detonated in Netanya this morning. The medium-sized bomb was planted in a bag under a vegetable stall located at the corner of Shoham and Yahalom Streets. Our correspondent Dov Gilhar reports that two municipal inspectors and the owner of the stall discovered the bag at approximately 0800 this morning and alerted the Netanya police to the scene.

Security Problems Said Central to Yamoussoukro Summit

AB121708 Libreville Africa No.1 in French
1230 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpt] We have a little more information on the contents of talks at the Yamoussoukro African mini-summit. In fact, a little more is known about it. It is known today that security problems were the central point of the discussions of the quadripartite mini-summit involving Gabon, Ivory Coast, Zaire, and Togo held in Yamoussoukro yesterday. Proof of this is the presence at the deliberation of military officials from Senegal and Cameroon.

The mini-summit organized by Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Zairian leader Mobutu Sese Seko, Gnassing-be Eyadema of Togo, and Omar Bongo of Gabon, on one hand, stressed the need to wage a war against international terrorism and on the other, denounced the occupation of northern Chad by Libyan troops.

Apart from security problems, the Yamoussoukro meeting also discussed the political situation in southern Africa and the economic crisis on the continent. These two questions were the main points at the OAU summit deliberations in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. We are going to contact our special correspondent, Jean-Joseph Mbourou who, after Yamoussoukro, where he attended the African mini-summit yesterday, is presently in Lome for more details on this mini-summit which I just touched on.

[Begin Mbourou recording] Security problems dominated the Yamoussoukro mini-summit which brought together the Ivorian president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the heads of state of Gabon, Togo, and Zaire as well as the Senegalese and Cameroonian ministers of the Armed Forces. The chiefs of staff of the Cameroonian and Senegalese Armed Forces also participated in the deliberation which is of capital importance in view of the revelations made in Lome yesterday by the Togolese interior minister who informed the international press about the discovery on Togolese territory of two suitcases full of explosives and highly sophisticated arms among which were an automatic 365 pistol and fragmentation grenades [grenades a fragmentation]. The nine persons suspected of being the owners of this arsenal are in detention now. Their arrests made it possible to follow the itinerary of these armaments.

According to the Togolese minister of interior, the suitcases containing the explosives were brought from Cotonou to Lome via the Mono River by a group of Togolese and Beninese who received them from the ambassador of an African state accredited to the Beninese capital. As for the pistols and other ammunition, these were brought to Lome by a Togolese in Burkina Faso, and these materials, according to the Togolese minister of interior, came from Libya. These materials were to be used to cause insecurity in Lome: destruction of the U.S. Embassy and the central market of the capital as well as attacks in various movie houses in Lome.

Togo was not the only target country of this destabilizing act because the revelations of the Togolese interior minister disclosed that two other West African countries and one Central African country figured on the list of target countries. The affair was therefore deemed important enough for the convening of the Yamoussoukro consultative meeting during which, it is easily conjectured, that the heads of delegation and heads of state took a number of measures aimed at strengthening security in the Central and West African subregion. Which measures? This is difficult to say for the moment since very little information was received on the Yamoussoukro deliberations.

In any case, the issue of security will again be on the agenda of discussions that Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema will have today in Lome with his Gabonese counterpart, Omar Bongo, who arrived about 30 minutes ago in the Togolese capital from Yamoussoukrou. The Zairian head of state, Mobutu Sese Seko, who also took part in the Yamoussoukro mini-summit, also left the Ivorian capital early this morning for Rabat and Lisbon.

LIBYA

U.S. Envoy's Cairo Residence Reportedly Attacked

LD131234 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Egyptian Capital, Dulhijja 7, Shahr Hannibal 12, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — News from the Egyptian capital talk about unidentified persons attacked with machine guns the residence of U.S. ambassador to the Egyptian regime.

The French news agency reported that news have been talking of a senior U.S. diplomat in the Egyptian capital being attacked by a gun using a silencer.

The agency added that a worker in a workshop adjacent to the U.S. ambassador's residence was shot on yesterday afternoon with a (?bulletin) the source of which until now could not be established. The agency quoted U.S. sources saying that the bullet was 9mm in calibre and might have been aimed at one of the U.S. Embassy's staff.

Syrian 'Air Defense Personnel' Reported Increasing

JN130642 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 11 Aug 86

[Text] A diplomatic source in London has told *Al-Ittihad* that Syria recently increased the number of its air defense personnel supervising SAM-5 missiles in Libya. The source added that the Syrian measure represents a reaction to repeated U.S. requests that these personnel be withdrawn.

The Libyan Arab Jamihiriyyah had thanked Syria officially for providing Libya with military personnel and technical experts who helped the Libyans repel the U.S. attack on Libyan cities during the Gulf of Sidra crisis.

SUDAN

National Alliance-SPLM Statement

EA121721 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Aug — SUNA brings you the text of the statement issued on the meeting of the expanded National Alliance Committee with the SPLM-SPLA as a follow up to the Koka Dam resolutions:

Being aware of the hardships which the homeland is undergoing and out of a belief in the necessity of arriving at radical solutions to national issues, and in pursuit of peace and out of our faith in the historic Koka Dam Declaration, [words indistinct] national action, and desiring to be in step with the spirit of the continuing democratic national dialogue, a delegation of the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland held a meeting with a delegation from the SPLM in Addis Ababa, capital of fraternal Ethiopia, from 5 to 11 August, 1986.

The meetings began with two sessions that included all members of the two delegations. The remainder of the sessions continued every day until late at night in the form of a working committee of the Alliance and the Movement. The talks were very frank [word indistinct] and there was concern to stop the shedding of Sudanese blood through a common understanding on the fundamental issues of the homeland, and due to the spirit of patriotic relations that exists between the Alliance and the People's Movement and all the forces of the uprising.

The aim of the talks was to decide on a practical framework in respect of the essential issues and to prepare the atmosphere as laid down in the Koka Dam Declaration, as well as to assess and evaluate progress to date and to decide on what can now be done and what needs to be done to achieve peace and to hold the constitutional conference.

Over the past 5 months, a number of these points took shape relecting basic factors in preparation of the atmosphere [words indistinct] the government and the constitutional conference to discuss the problem of Sudan [words indistinct] and the cancellation of agreements which affect the sovereignty of the country as well as self-reliance. The two sides are agreed on the participation of all political forces in the current efforts (?to achieve) peace.

As for the rest of the points in the declaration to prepare the atmosphere, the talks were purposeful and wide-ranging, particularly concerning the cancellation of the September [Shariah] laws. The talks focused on possible alternative laws.

The meeting agreed on the need for more efforts to (?formulate) laws acceptable to both parties, but the SPLM delegation pointed out the importance of reverting to the laws of [words indistinct].

On the question of the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964, the two sides agreed on the nature of the constitutional changes that have occurred in the political arena. The possibility of amending the Constitution in order to incorporate the 1956 Constitution and the amendments of 1964 was discussed [words indistinct]. The meeting was of the view that this could be attained by stipulating the issuing of laws which do not contravene the human rights of citizens.

However, the SPLM delegation saw the need to omit article [words indistinct] and the laws of September [words indistinct] to occur simultaneously with a cease-fire and the lifting of the state of emergency in all parts of the country. This is to be followed by a decision on deferred points in the Koka Dam Declaration. Following this the date for the convening of the constitutional conference can be fixed.

It is clear that differences in view point were limited to a small number of issues and they will be overcome through the efforts of the National Alliance, the SPLM, and all the patriotic forces who call for peace.

It is worth mentioning that Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi met Colonel John Garang, leader of the SPLM in his capacity as leader of the Al-Ummah Party. He held discussions with John Garang lasting several hours. This was followed by the meeting between the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland and the SPLM, which have issued the statement.

SPLA-SPLM Statement on National Alliance Meeting

EA121711 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1311 GMT 12 Aug 86

[SPLA-SPLM press statement on SPLM-National Alliance Joint Liaison Committee meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 5-11 August 1986]

[Text] Inspired by the Koka Dam Declaration, and fully committed to the attainment of its objectives so as to pave the way to the proposed national constitutional conference, the Joint Liason Committee of the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation for the purpose of reviewing progress with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the Koka Dam Declaration met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 5th to 11th August 1986.

I. The 31-member SPLM-SPLA delegation headed by Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command and deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics together with the National Alliance for National Salvation side of the Joint Liaison Committee comprising 25 persons under the leadership of Dr Khalid Yaji, president of the Council for National Alliance, commenced discussions with a full briefing of the former by the latter on the efforts exerted by the alliance since the last Joint Liaison Committee meeting in June 1986 in order to bring about a conducive atmosphere for convening the national constitutional conference as stipulated in the Koka Dam declaration.

II. With respect to the serious and meticulous appraisal by the two sides of the progress scored so far in the earnest quest for the necessary conducive atmosphere leading to the proposed national constitutional conference to discuss the fundamental problems of the Sudan, the SPLM-SPLA side took note of the fact:

A. That the government of the day in Khartoum has come to (?feel) that the proposed national constitutional conference is to be held for the purpose of discussing the fundamental problems of the country, and not the so-called problem of the southern Sudan.
B. That the government of the day in Khartoum has declared its intention to abrogate military pacts concluded between Sudan and other countries and which infringe on Sudan's national sovereignty.
C. That the National Alliance for National Salvation side communicated the alliances awareness of the current stand of the government of the day in Khartoum on the subject matter of the proposed National Constitutional Conference as stated in "A" above, as well as the declaration by the same government of the intention to scrap military pacts concluded between Sudan and other countries.

III. The SPLM-SPLA deems imperative the repeal of the Shariah Laws imposed between September 1983 in addition to all other laws restrictive of freedom. These laws should be replaced with the laws that were imposed before September 1983 specifically, these substitute laws are the 1974 laws which the SPLM-SPLA believes should be enacted.

IV. Between now and the time an agreement shall be reached in the proposed national constitutional conference by all political forces as to the constitution that should govern Sudan, it is the position of the SPLM-SPLA that the constitution which should in the meantime prevail in the country is the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964, after incorporating into it regional governments and all other such matters on which a consensus opinion of all the political forces is reached.

The call by the SPLM-SPLA for the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964 stems from the fact that this Constitution is a secular one and therefore from the movements point of view the most ideal given Sudan's objective reality. However, the alliances side maintained the view that on account of practical obstacles, it would be difficult to revert to the said constitution and that it would be easier to amend the 1985 transitional constitution by imparting to it the spirit of the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964.

On this account, the SPLM-SPLA demanded that the repeal of the article on Shariah contained in the 1985 transitional constitution was essential if the SPLM-SPLA was to accept the suggestion of the alliance to consider amendment of the 1985 transitional constitution rather than the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964.

V. The SPLM-SPLA was informed in the meeting that the government of the day in Khartoum links the issue of the lifting of the state of emergency with a declaration of cease-fire. Although the SPLM-SPLA recognizes that this argument may be valid in relation to the areas in which war is being waged, SPLM-SPLA demanded the lifting of the state of emergency in areas where there is no war since its maintenance in those areas becomes totally unwarranted in view of the government's linkage between the state of emergency and the cease-fire.

VI. The SPLM-SPLA deems essential the resolution of the points deferred in the Koka Dam Declaration before the proposed national constitutional conference is convened.

VII. Once all the aforestated prerequisites are implemented there shall be declared a ceasefire to be simultaneously coupled with the lifting of the state of emergency all over the country.

VIII. In the course of the meeting the SPLM-SPLA side expressed the view that the current peace endeavor by the SPLM and the National Alliance for National Salvation should likely get a boost if other political forces in the country could be drawn into the peace process. Accordingly, the SPLM-SPLA side suggested that the relevant provisions of the Koka Dam Declaration be invoked to extend formal invitation to the political forces, both political parties and trade unions, that were not parties to the Koka Dam Declaration to join the Koka Dam Initiatives. The SPLM-SPLA envisages that these political elements should be involved in the Koka Dam initiatives through the expansion of the existing Joint Liaison Committee to include members from those political forces which did not participate in the Koka Dam Conference.

IX. The two sides agreed on the importance of continuing consultations with one another and the follow up of developments pertaining to the creation of the conducive atmosphere for the proposed national constitutional conference, within the context of the Joint Liaison Committee whether in its expanded form mentioned above or otherwise, and that shall be through the present established and often challenged [as heard] between the National Alliance for National Salvation and the SPLM-SPLA both of whom shall fix a date for the next meeting of the Liaison Committee.

Al-Mahdi Visits Moscow for Talks

For Soviet coverage of the visit to Moscow of Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the Soviet Union *Daily Report* for 12 August and subsequent issues.

Al-Mirghani Addresses New U.S. Ambassador

JN121750 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Aug 12 (SUNA) — The U.S. was "not patient enough" when it decided to freeze its aid to Sudan and divert this aid to other countries, Chairman of the Supreme Council Ahmad al-Mirghani said here today.

Al-Mirghani addressing the ceremony of receiving the credentials of new U.S. ambassador here, Norman Anderson, added that this issue needs more "patience" and "cautiousness".

The Sudanese people and government "highly appreciate" the U.S. support to Sudan to contain drought and famine plight Al-Mirghani said.

He further affirmed that Sudan is considered one of the most "secure" and "peaceful" countries in the world.

Al-Mirghani was apparently referring to previous U.S. allegations saying that "Khartoum is full of terrorists".

The new U.S. ambassador, however, addressed the ceremony and said that Reagan administration pays great importance to the "safety" of the "American nationals" in the Sudan and is committed, in the meantime, to provide possible aid to famine and drought hit people.

He further hailed the new democratic development the Sudan witnesses, pointing out that it will contribute in more "understanding" between the two countries. [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Liberation Front Leader 'Gunned Down'

JN111127 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Kasala/East Sudan, Aug 11, SUNA — An Eritrean leader from the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front EPLF was gunned down in the East Regions provincial capital by an unidentified person yesterday.

Mr Gusna Glazmi is the second Eritrean leader to be killed in this border town during some three weeks.

Investigations are still going on to find the author and cause of the crime, police sources say.

The independent daily *Al-Siyasah* however, attributed the killing to the current splits within the ranks of the EPLF which led to the physical liquidation of the front's prominent figures.

Government Troops Bomb Eritrean Villages

EA111928 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Summary] On 7 August, two warplanes of the fascist Addis Ababa regime bombed the villages of Deki Dashim and Habela in Shilalo District for 45 minutes. Two men were killed. A 16-year-old girl and two other people wounded in the bombing are being cared for at the Peoples Front hospital.

Foreign Affairs Minister Wolde Visits Bulgaria

For Bulgarian coverage of the visit to Bulgaria by Minister of Foreign Affairs Goshu Wolde, including his talks with Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and a press conference with Bulgarian news media, see the Bulgaria section of the 11 August Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

SOMALIA

Barre's Declining Health, Power Struggle Reported

EA122057 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Reports from Mogadishu indicate that the health of Mohamed Siad Barre has weakened very much and is deteriorating daily. As is known, on 23 May he was injured in a car accident, on top of which he is suffering from throat cancer, which has weakened him. His present condition is between life and death.

Reports from Mogadishu add that the struggle for the president's position is continuing. A clan group supported by Siad Barre wants gradually to eliminate Mohamed Ali Samantar. It is also thought that General Samantar will go down with Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah and Brigadier General Ahmad Sulaywan Dafle.

The reports say that the group wants foreign Minister Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre [as president]. Opposed to them is Mrs Khadija [Siad Barre's wife] supporting her son Colonel Masleh whom she describes as having his fathers qualities.

TANZANIA

Defense Minister Warns Against South African Attacks

EA122034 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The Tanzania People's Defense Forces have been told to be on permanent alert against any attack by the South African apartheid regime. The deputy prime minister and minister for defense and national service, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, said this today when addressing naval commanders and servicemen at Kigamboni.

Ndugu Salim said that the South African attacks against Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia have demonstrated the Boer regime's readiness to attack the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa. He said that the apartheid regime was aware that Tanzania was influential mong the Frontline States and that it provided all possible assistance to the freedom fighters.

Ndugu Salim said that it was a must, therefore, to be fully prepared in case of any attacks by the Boers against Tanzania. Ndugu Salim, who was visiting naval units today, called on the commanders and servicemen to use their skills and experience in defense of Tanzania's territorial waters.

UGANDA

Museveni Cited on Relations With Tanzania, RSA Issue

EA122100 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Kampala — President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda has reiterated his government's desire to broaden bilateral relations with Tanzania because of Tanzania's clear policy. The Ugandan president told the *Tanzania News Agency* that it was the responsibility of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi and the ruling party in Uganda to promote cooperation in the interests of the two countries. He said that his government was nationalistic and would never betray the policies of the two countries because it did represent the interests of foreign powers while Tanzania was known for its independent stand on international issues.

Referring to the recent measures by the South African regime to frustrate Zambia and Zimbabwe economically, Mr Museveni said that the only means of defeating the Boer sanctions was by intensifying trade cooperation between independent African states and the effective use of inter-African trade routes.

President Museveni called for the scrapping of the OAU provision which states that member countries should not interfere in each others internal affairs. He said that the killing of people in one African country should not be described as an internal affair.

Museveni Reportedly To Meet Baganda Tribe Delegation

EA111022 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda has agreed to meet delegation of elders from the country's Baganda tribe and discuss their demand for the restoration of the Baganda monarchy. Political sources said the president's agreement to meet the elders indicated he wanted relieve the tension between the Baganda andthe government which in the last month has issued a series of strongly worded antimonarchist statements.

The last Kabaka of Baganda, Fred Mutesa, lost his position whendeposed President Milton Obote introduced the republican Constitution in 1967. He died in exile in Britain.

NRA Commander Issues Ultimatum to Former Soldiers

EA122032 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The commander of the National Resistance Army, Commander Elly Tumwine, has asked all members of the former Armed Forces, mainly UNLA [Uganda Liberation Army], FUNA [Former Uganda National Army], FEDEMU [Uganda Federal Movement] and UFA [Uganda Freedom Army] who have not yet reported to the republic house or to the nearest NRA units to do so within 10 days from today.

In a statement issued this evening, Commander Elly Tumwine warned that anyone who will not report and surrender his weapon within that period will be treated as an enemy.

This directive does not affect those who reported but were sent on sick leave and those who were soldiers of the Former Uganda Army but were not reinstated into the NRA or any other fighting force.

CAMEROON

Foreign Ministry Condemns RSA Retaliatory Measures

AB121023 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry statement: In the view of the Cameroonian Government, retaliatory measures taken against Harare and Lusaka by the South African racist Government in reaction to the limited sanctions adopted by the recent Commonwealth mini summit in London go to prove that the Pretoria racist regime intends to engage in a show of force with the international community. This measure also shows that far from desiring to initiate positive and constructive dialogue as much with the majority blacks in South Africa as with sociopolitical organizations which are the vehicles for their legitimate claims, Pretoria intends to perpetuate an anachronistic situation whose prolongation can only lead to a general upheaval in the subregion.

On its part, the Cameroonian Government feels that the deliberate retaliatory measures taken against Harare and Lusaka, far from forcing the international community to submit to South Africa's dictates, will rather move it to show increased solidarity with these countries, who through accidents of history and geopolitics, unfortunately find themselves at the mercy of South African authorities.

The Cameroonian Government strongly condemns these acts by South Africa, and praises the courage of Zambia and Zimbabwe. While standing solidly behind them, the Cameroonian Government, faithful to its policy of African solidarity, expresses its willingness to examine with these sister countries, through bilateral or multilateral channels, measures that are likely to help them to stand this new trial. Signed by William Aurilien Eteki Mboumoua.

GABON

Petroleum Minister Interviewed on OPEC Meeting

AB111842 Libreville Africa No.1 in French
1230 GMT 11 Aug 86

["Exclusive interview" granted by Gabonese Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Mines and Petroleum Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba to reporter Rodrigue Asseyi on the recent OPEC ministerial conference held in Geneva — date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Mouvagha-Tchioba] I think one can actually say that the Gabonese minister is satisfied; I won't say quite satisfied, but satisfied with the decisions made by the recent OPEC ministerial conference.

[Asseyi] Satisfied in what way? Concerning the production quota, since we know that following the OPEC ministerial conference, the oil market has regained its former rhythm?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] We are satisfied because the change of strategy that we have been hoping for since the beginning of this year has been affirmed and realized this time. It will be recalled that at the end of last year, we started off with a new strategy, which was the reconquest of the oil market by OPEC. It is this strategy that brought the oil glut on the market and brought down the price of oil to a level that nobody would have believed a few months earlier. Therefore, during the last meeting we reverted to the old strategy which consists of putting a ceiling on our production and parceling out produciton among OPEC member countries. When we went to Brioni — as you know, this recent meeting was in two stages: The first was held in Brioni, Yugoslavia, and the second held recently in Geneva — we announced our desire to have a production ceiling of 16 million barrels per day, and this is almost what was decided in Geneva. So we can say we are satisfied as far as the general approach by our organization is concerned. If I say we were satisfied, not very satisfied, it is because we are still far away from the price we are hoping for, that is, the prices we had about a year ago. The next meeting of experts and the October ministerial meeting will determine whether the Gabonese minister is very satisfied or not.

[Asseyi] We know that there are four African countries within OPEC. When you go to such meetings, do you normally take a common stand? Was this the case in Geneva recently?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] As you know, since last year African members of OPEC began to make arrangements aimed at forming an organization of African oil producing countries. This is precisely to respond to the desire you mentioned in your question for consultations among African oil producing countries within OPEC. We consult each other often, but I must say that during the last meeting we were not able to actually make these prior consultations.

[Asseyi] According to an AFP dispatch last June, the African countries in OPEC are scheduled to meet in Libreville. What is the Libreville meeting about?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] As you know, the creation of any organization demands background consultations in several stages, and this one is no different. The first stage was an informal consultation between African ministers of OPEC during a meeting of OPEC a few months ago. This was followed up with a meeting of technicians in Lagos last year; then there was the ministerial meeting of Algiers last February. The next stage is in Libreville, but it is not a ministerial meeting but rather a meeting of experts extending to oil producing African countries that are not OPEC members. This meeting is actually going to take place this very month. The decisive stage I believe, will take place in September in Lagos.

[Asseyi] President Omar Bongo recently told Africa No.1 that a conference of heads of state of OPEC member countries is expected to take place outside the nonaligned summit. Should we expect some major decisions to be made after this conference?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] For several months or even over 2 years now Gabon and especially its head of state, President Omar Bongo, has been expressing the wish to see OPEC member countries meet at the highest level. He hinted this to an OPEC delegation, led by the Libyan minister of petroleum and including the Indonesian minister of petroleum, which visited him last year.

The difficulties stemming from the Iran-Iraq war has precluded this wish from being realized up to now. But I think the nonaligned meeting in Harare is actually an opportunity to be taken advantage of, because I am sure that with the heads of state, the difficulties we encounter at the ministerial level, will easily be solved. Since we have already set out to strengthen our organization, I can only hope that this meeting takes place.

[Asseyi] Now let's go back to this Geneva meeting at the ministerial level. What is the consequence of this meeting for the Gabonese economy?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] Well, it is a positive one, because as I told you, we had advocated a return to the initial strategy we found in the past within the OPEC and also in other sectors of international activity; that is, the setting up of a ceiling and quotas, which have become a general rule in a market which cannot really respond to total liberalism. Therefore, this return to the old strategy which is already positive can only satisfy Gabon, which is the smallest producer in OPEC. Our production cost is between $6 and $7 as compared to those — notably of the Gulf countries — which are less than 50 cents. You can see very well that we are not at the same level, and a strategy that is good for one is not necessarily good for others. Therefore, this return to the strategy of a ceiling and quotas is interesting for the Gabonese economy but it remains to be confirmed, because as you know, the decision recently made in Geneva is valid for only 2 months — September and October. During this period we must be able to work hard to determine new quotas and ceilings so that the market can be stabilized in the interest of all, not only in the interest of Gabon or other OPEC countries, but also that of the world economy.

[Asseyi] You have just said that OPEC should define a new strategy, and if this does not work? Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had proposed something recently. Al-Qadhdhafi said OPEC should keep its oil for [words indistinct] until the prices are reviewed. [words indistinct]

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] There is a saying that one should first rely on oneself. Right now we are engaged in a negotiation between producers and consumers and it is at this table that we can [word indistinct]. So we are engaged first of all in organizing ourselves first within the OPEC, working as possible to include non-OPEC oil producers who would like to cooperate with OPEC. So we do not expect any major developments from consumer countries which, although oil prices have a particular influence on world economy, only see their immediate interest, that is, the savings they can make when the oil prices fall. I hope the approach we have adopted will succeed because it is not in anybody's interest to see this plan fail now that we have all been made conscious of the need to defend ourselves after this unexpected shock.

[Asseyi] Do you still see the North Sea oil as a threat?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] This depends on [change thought] I think the media should consider this. As you know, for many years when we adopted the strategy of setting a ceiling on our production the media talked about the North Sea oil, saying that OPEC no longer was the sole influence on the oil market, and at no time was it mentioned that this decision was a voluntary one. And so when OPEC started to flood the market with oil, it was realized that OPEC is an organization that still has influence on the world oil market. So once OPEC member countries become aware that oil is a great wealth which should not be wasted but should be preserved for future generations, and agree on the need to reduce their production, in fact, production from the North Sea cannot disturb any firm decision made by the OPEC. Even if we have to go up to 14 or 10 million barrels a day, the quantity of oil produced in the North Sea will not be sufficient to disrupt a firm decision by OPEC if member countries really want it.

[Asseyi] Mr Minister, you will go back to Geneva again next October. What will be your position at that meeting?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] Well, we are going to consult one another during the next few weeks not only at the ministry but also with oil producing companies and other organs of the state interested in agreeing on a policy. We can generally say that we must fight for a substantially larger quota than what was allocated to us in 1983. This is for two reasons: First, in 1983, the meeting lasted so long in London, I had to leave the conference, and secondly because our production since 1983 — I believe you follow the many discoveries of oil wells in our countries each year — has since increased considerably. Therefore, it is our right to claim a higher quota. This then will be one of the elements of the stand we are going to adopt and defend during the next meeting, as well as, naturally, the maintaining of a ceiling that will enable the prices to rise to a fair level for everybody.

ZAIRE

Kengo, Western Envoys Discuss Economic Problems

AB121930 Dakar PANA in French 1044 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Aug (AZAP-PANA) — Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo, at his private residence in Binza on Saturday, held a breakfast working session with the ambassadors accredited to Kinshasa of Zaire's major partners — that is Belgium, the United States of America, Italy, Great Britain, France, and the FRG.

The discussions between the prime minister and the ambassador of these countries centered on Zaire's economic problems, its relations with its major partners, and the invasion of the northern part of the country — the Kivu and the Haut-Zaire regions — by migratory locusts.

This locust invasion, Luc Putman, Belgium's ambassador to Zaire, stressed while briefing newsmen, particularly preoccupies the prime minister and the Executive Council since, after this natural disaster, the problem of seed renewal arises.

Zaire's partners will give a positive response" [quotation mark as received] concerning their assistance to the country in fighting against the consequences of this evil after examining the report of the mission sent to Haut-Zaire and Kivu to assess the havoc caused by these locusts.

The prime minister's meeting with the ambassadors of Zaire's major partners follows the audience recently granted by President Mobutu at Gbadolite to the ambassadors of Zaire's friendly and donor countries to examine a number of economic problems confronting the country.

The coordinator of the Executive Council and his guests included in their discussions the problems engendered by the economic situation in Africa, particularly to the followup of the recent UN special conference held in New York on the social and economic situation of Africa as well as to the next nonaligned countries' conference to be held in Harare.

Communique Issued on Visit by Egypt's Butrus Ghali

NC091754 Cairo MENA in English 1706 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, Aug 9 (MENA) — Egypt and Zaire affirmed today that just and lasting peace in the Middle East necessitates recognition of legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self determination.

Zaire expressed appreciation of the efforts Egypt exerts for realizing peace in the region.

In the joint communique that was issued in both capitals upon the visit of Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, the two countries stressed the need to work for realizing independence of Namibia and to end racial discrimination in South Africa. They also underlined the need to impose sanctions against the racist government of Pretoria.

The two sides reaffirmed support of the Organization of African Unity.

The two sides called for the respect of unity and sovereignty of the African countries, the non-interference into home affairs, and resolving disputes through peaceful means.

They also affirmed support of the legitimate government in Chad, the communique said, expressing their intention to consolidate relations of cooperation between them in the different fields.

On the other hand, the third session of the joint Egyptian-Zaire committee for joint cooperation signed today a number of agreements for consolidating cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation and underlined the need to increase the number of Egyptian experts in Zaire.

The joint committee was led by Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and [Zairian] State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kabala Kiseka Seka. The joint committee also dealt with means of coordinating stances between the two countries during meetings of the international and regional organizations.

Egypt and Zaire agreed as well to hold the fourth session of ministers of the Nile Basin countries "Ondougou" in Kinshasa in the second half of January after coordinating stances with the countries concerned.

BURKINA FASO

Iran's Foreign Minister Velayati Arrives for Visit

Conveys Khamene'i Note to Sankara
LD121215 Tehran IRNA in English 1100 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug 12, IRNA — Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, currently visiting Burkina Faso, met with the country's president, Thomas Sankara, Monday and submitted him a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i.

During the meeting, President Sankara praised Iran's stands towards international and regional affairs as well as the Iraqi-imposed war.

Velayati explained recent victories of Muslim forces of Iran at the battlefields of the imposed war and outlined cooperation between the two countries at international organizations.

In another development, Burkina Faso minister for external affairs and cooperation in a meeting with Iranian delegation reiterated his country's support for Iran's stand towards the imposed war.

The host minister said that the Iraqi aggression against Iran was quite clear, adding that as it is stressed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iranian nation should not only defend their country but should also root out aggression in the region.,

The minister also elaborated on successful efforts carried out to prevent Zionist regime's infiltration into the African region.

Foreign Minister Velayati referred to the agenda of the forthcoming non-aligned meeting to be held in Harare, adding that Iran and Burkina Faso, as two pioneer countries, could cooperate greatly at international and Islamic organizations.

Meanwhile, a joint committee of cultural, political, and economic experts from the two countries in a meeting discussed grounds for bilateral cooperation and ways to create necessary coordination at international organizations including the Harare non-aligned meeting.

Foreign Minister Velayati, heading a delegation, is on an 8-nation African tour. So far, he has visited Tanzania, Gabon, Zimbabwe, Benin, Ghana, and Sierra Leone. On the last leg of his trip, Velayati is to visit Nigeria.

Further on Message, Talks
AB111353 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The comrade chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso this morning granted an audience to Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian minister for foreign affairs. Mr Velayati, who just ended a 2-day visit to Sierra Leone, was ushered into the presidential office by Comrade Basile Guissou, the minister of external relations.

At the end of his audience, His Excellency Velayati told Seydou Traore, a television reporter, about the discussions he held with President Thomas Sankara:

[Begin recording] [Velayati in Persian fading into French translation] In the name of God, the merciful. We have just been received by President Thomas Sankara to whom we delivered a message from the Iranian head of state.

[Traore] Could you tell us about the content of this message?

[Velayati] It was a written message and it is related to the cooperation between our two countries and also extended an invitation from the Iranian president to his Burkinabe counterpart to visit Iran. I am grateful to my brother, the Burkinabe minister for external relations, who warmly welcomed us throughout our stay in the country and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Burkinabe Government as well as the Burkinabe people for their warm welcome. [end recording]

Mr Velayati also talked about the conflict which has been opposing his country and Iraq for 5 years now. He affirmed that this war will continue as long as the aggressor is not punished.

GHANA

Press Statement Issued on Visit by Iran's Velayati

LD110835 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] At the end of the trip by Foreign Minister Velayati and his entourage to the African country of Ghana, the following joint press statement was issued tonight:

During the formal visit by Dr Velayati, at the invitation of Dr Obed Asamoah, the secretary of foreign affairs of Ghana, our country's foreign minister met and conferred with Mr Rawlings, the president. Mr Annan, member of the Provisional National Defense Council; and Dr Asamoah, the secretary for foreign affairs of Ghana.

During the talks, fruitful and constructive discussions were held on issues of common interest to the two countries, especially the issue of the Nonaligned Movement, international and regional issues and mutual, diplomatic-economic-cultural relations. The two sides stressed the need for expanding cooperation and coordination at international organizations, namely the UN and UNCTAD and in particular the upcoming summit in Zimbabwe.

While expressing satisfaction over the favorable mutual relations, the Islamic Republic of Iran agreed to consider ways of strengthening and deepening mutual relations and possibilities of expanding commercial cooperation, the need to sign a commercial agreement between the two countries and to create deep economic cooperation, and also to place importance on the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement under the present global circumstances.

The two sides stated that the Nonaligned Movement constantly struggles for the freedom of nations in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and other parts of the world, and on the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement the propagation of these aims should be accelerated all over the world.

The two sides declared their commitment to removing aggression, various forms of racism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and all forms of foreign domination.

Regarding the general situation in southern Africa, the two sides strongly condemned the propagation of terror by the Pretoria regime against the oppressed people of South Africa. They called for imposing comprehensive sanctions on the racist regime to expedite the removal of apartheid from South Africa. They endorsed the struggles of the people of South Africa to free themselves from the racist regime and condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and the disruptions aimed at destabilizing the Frontline countries.

The two sides condemned any form of aggression by any country against another. In this connection, the Islamic Republic of Iran described the latest developments in the aggression against Iran and the recent military victories against the aggressor Iraqi forces to the Ghanaian side, and made it clear that Iraq has proven that it persists in using force and aggression and has contravened all international regulations with its invasion of Iran, which has caused considerable loss of life and property for both the Iranian and Iraqi nations, and if it has a chance, it would mobilize its defeated Army and would attempt another attack, after receiving modern equipment.

Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran declares its decision to punish the aggressor, to maintain national security and territorial integrity, and to maintain peace and everlasting security in the Persian Gulf region.

The Islamic Republic of Iran also declares that the Nonaligned Movement must condemn Iraq for this act of aggression, in order to achieve a fair stance in this matter.

The two sides also condemned the bombings of residential areas, attacks and threats on airlines and shipping, and the use of chemical weapons by Iraq.

GUINEA

FRG Grants Loan; Armies To Resume Cooperation

AB110901 Paris AFP in French 1306 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Conakry, 7 Aug (AFP) — The FRG has granted a loan of DM5 million to the Guinean Army. This was announced on Wednesday by a West German Defense Ministry delegation at the end of a 2-day visit to Guinea.

The West German delegation, led by Colonel Herzog, an adviser at the Federal Ministry of Defense, was received during its stay by Colonel Sory Doumbouya, the Guinean defense minister, to whom it presented a gift made up of a consignment of drugs and various equipment worth DM115,000. Furthermore, the Guinean and FRG Armies decided to resume their cooperation and to further strengthen it, it was learned at the end of the visit by the FRG Defense Ministry delegation.

Relations between the two Armies, it will be recalled, were broken in 1971 after the attempted landing of Portuguese soldiers and Guinean opposition elements in Conakry in 1970. President Sekou Toure's regime, which was then in power, accused the FRG of participating in this plot and arrested several West German nationals serving in Guinea.

The DM5 million loan is meant for providing equipment for the road engineering sector of the Guinea Army.

LIBERIA

Opposition Leaders Called on To Pay Fines

AB091257 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1110 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, Mr Kekula Kpoto has called on the three opposition leaders recently fined by the Supreme Court to respect the court's opinion by paying the fine in the cause of national unity and reconciliation.

Mr Jackson F. Doe of the Liberia Action Party, LAP; Dr Edward B. Kessely of the Unity Party, UP; and Mr William Gabriel Kpoleh of the Liberia Unification Party, LUP; as well as Mr Wesley Johnson of the United People's Party were fined $1000 each by the Supreme Court after they were found guilty of contempt. Mr Johnson has since paid the fine.

Speaking in an interview with the *Liberian News Agency* recently, Mr Kpoto observed that as opposition leaders desirous of holding the nation's higher office in the future, it was incumbent upon them to respect the laws and uphold the Constitution of the land. The NDPL chairman also called on supporters of the three parties to help their leaders pay their fines whether they agree or disagree with the court's opinion. Mr Kpoto recalled a recent appeal by a local newspaper in its editorial to the political leaders to pay their fines in the best interest of national reconciliation, peace and political stability in the country.

Leaders Detained, Transferred

AB111816 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Leaders of the three opposition parties have reportedly been flown to the notorious Belle Yeallah Prison in Lofa County. According to the *Suntimes* newspaper issued in Monrovia today, Mr Jackson F. Doe of the Liberia Action Party [LAP], Edward Bernard Kessely of Unity Party [UP], and Gabriel Kpoleh of the Liberia Unification Party [LUP] were sent to Belle Yealleh yesterday morning at about 0930 GMT on a military plane.

When contacted yesterday, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott said he could not grant any interview on the telephone. The three political party leaders were arrested and detained at the Monrovia Central Police Prison last week by the Supreme Court of Liberia for their failure to pay a fine of $1,000 each imposed on them.

According to the Supreme Court, they were found guilty of defying this (?mandate) which restrains them from grouping as members of the grand coalition without meeting legal requirements. Meanwhile, the executive committees of LAP, LUP, and UP have expressed shock over the manner in which their leaders are being treated.

Opposition Parties Call for Release

AB122158 Paris AFP in French 1802 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Monrovia, 12 Aug (AFP)—Three parties of the opposition to President Samuel Doe's regime have called for the immediate release of their leaders who were arrested last week and transferred Sunday aboard a military plane to Belle Yeallah, a tight security prison situated 130 km northeast of Monrovia.

The Supreme Court on 1 August imposed a $1,000 fine each on Jackson Doe of the Liberia Action Party (LAP); Edward Kessely, leader of the Unity Party (UP); and William Gabriel Kpoleh, leader of the Liberia Unification Party (LUP); for calling their parties the Grand Coalition which is banned by the authorities. For failing to pay the fines, they were arrested on Wednesday. During a news conference, LAP, LUP, and UP officials specified that the Supreme Court gave orders that the three leaders should be imprisoned in an ordinary prison in Monsterrado County near the capital and not in the "abominable Belle Yeallah Prison" which is only accessible by plane or by bushpath. According to informed sources, the transfer of the three leaders to Belle Yeallah Prison was made without the agreement of the authorities and that there is every possibility that they might be returned to Monrovia during the day of Tuesday.

ROK Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

AB110902 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2210 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The foreign minister of the Republic of Korea, Yi Won-kyong, is in Liberia in continuation of a tour of five African nations. Minister Yi was met on arrival at the Roberts International Airport today by his Liberian counterpart, Dr J. Bernard Blamo. While in the country, Minister Yi will exchange views with President Samuel Kanyon Doe on major issues of common interest with a view to further strengthening the existing friendly relations between Korea and Liberia. He is also expected to call on senior government officials including Vice President Harry S. Moniba, House Speaker Samuel D. Hill, and Foreign Minister Blamo.

Offers Agricultural, Technical Aid

AB112151 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo says Liberia is undergoing both social and economic reforms and needs the support of all of its friends to achieve the goals of national reconstruction. Minister Blamo made the observation today at the Foreign Ministry when he received his ROK counterpart, His Excellency Yi Won-kyong, in audience. In response, the ROK foreign minister expressed his government's readiness to assist Liberia in its agricultural endeavors, particularly the Green Revolution recently launched by President Samuel K. Doe, as well as increase its technical assistance with [as heard] Liberia. Mr Yi said he and his delegation was happy to be in Liberia at the time of the official launching of the Green Revolution by President Doe.

Attends Honorary Dinner

AB122105 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr J. Bernard Blamo, has said Liberia remains firm in its support for the total liberation of the African Continent from minority rule and the pursuit of a (?functional) approach to African unity. He said in this light, the Liberian Government would continue to support the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African regime.

Minister Blamo was speaking last night at the Executive Pavilion at a dinner attended in honor of the visiting ROK foreign minister, Yi Won-kyong, and his delegation. He said to achieve this, Liberia's foreign policy would consistently be geared toward the maintenance of friendly relations with all peace-loving countries, irrespective of ideology and in adherence to our policy of genuine nonalignment.

Minister Blamo praised the ROK and Liberian Governments for their commitment to enhance the welfare of their respective peoples, in spite of difficulties imposed on them by the global economic recession.

Dr Blamo told the ROK envoy that his visit to Liberia was an indication of the ROK's desire to cement the already cordial and warm relations between the two countries. Minister Blamo said the Government of Liberia was grateful to the ROK Government for its continued technical and bilateral cooperation with Liberia, in spite of strains on the ROK economy.

In response, Minister Yi thanked the government and people of Liberia for the warm reception accorded him and members of his delegation since their arrival in Monrovia last Sunday. He observed that the exchange of visits between the citizens of Liberia and the ROK and increased commercial ties would bring the two countries closer together.

Minister Yi, who said he was happy over the growth of Liberia-ROK exchanges in the economic, technological, and cultural fields, commended President Samuel K. Doe for successfully returning the country from Army to civilian rule amidst national unity and concord. The ROK foreign minister then assured his country's continued cooperation and assistance to Liberia in its quest for national development.

NIGERIA

Iran's Velayati Continues Tour, Arrives in Lagos

Conveys Message to Babangida

AB121635 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] A special message from the president of Iran was today delivered to President Ibrahim Babangida, at Dodan Barracks. The visiting Iranian foreign minister. Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who brought the message, said there was a need to explore more areas of cooperation between Iran and Nigeria. President Babangida called for a widening of the scope of cooperation between the two countries, and promised that efforts will be made to achieve this.

Dr Velayati told State House correspondents later that Iran would abide by the decisions taken at the last ministerial conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries on production cutbacks. He said that his country had always supported the fight for an equitable oil price, and will therefore not do anything to jeopardize any efforts to achieve price stability.

Holds Talks With Bolaji Akinyemi

AB121625 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Nigeria has again expressed support for any more that will put an end to the war between Iran and Iraq. The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, said in Lagos today that Nigeria was praying for peace in the Gulf, so that Iran and Iraq could devote their resources to the development of their people. Prof Akinyemi, who was speaking at the opening of talks with his Iranian counterpart, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, said Nigeria was concerned about the war, not only because she has good relations with the two countries involved, but also because they were both pillars of the Nonaligned Movement. Prof Akinyemi also stressed the need for Nigeria and Iran to cooperate more within OPEC in the efforts to bring discipline into the organization, and ensure price stability. On the forthcoming summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe, Prof Akinyemi said it was only through unity among members that the movement could withstand pressures from outside the body.

The Iranian foreign minister in his brief remarks, said that since the nonaligned summit was to held in Africa, matters affecting the continent should receive priority on the agenda. Such matters, he said, included the inhuman treatment being meted out to blacks by the racist regime in South Africa.

Tehran Radio Reports on Visit

NC130813 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Foreign Minister Velayati, who is visiting a number of African countries at the head of a political delegation, arrived in Lagos, Nigeria yesterday afternoon from Burkina Faso. At a meeting with Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, Minister Velayati delivered a message from Mr Khamene'i.

In a speech on the occasion, Mr Velayati referred to bilateral relations and said: There are many good opportunities for cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Nigerian Republic — two important countries in Asia and Africa. God willing, there will be more meetings between officials of both states at the nonaligned summit in Harare.

Expressing his thanks for Mr Khamene'i's message, the Nigerian president pointed out: We favor a broadening of ties in both the political and economic fields, and we hope to meet with your president and discuss bilateral and international issues with him at the upcoming nonaligned summit.

Mr Velayati also met with the Nigerian foreign minister, who welcomed the Iranian delegation and spoke about Iranian-Nigerian relations and the possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in OPEC and in the Nonaligned Movement. He explained: Stable oil prices benefit all of us and every member of OPEC. Order and stability should be established in the oil market, and friendly relations between Iran and Nigeria can help accomplish this.

At this point, our foreign minister expressed his gratitude for the hospitality and warm welcome extended by the Nigerian officials. He touched on continued cooperation between the two countries in oil affairs and in the Nonaligned Movement, noting: We agree with you about cooperation between us and with other OPEC members. Developments of the past few months reflect our actions to establish relations and fix a just price for oil. We hope this solidarity will grow stronger and take us to a positive point in the determination of a fair price for oil.

Turning to the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, Mr Velayati declared: In light of the fact that this summit will be held in an African country, the participants should give higher priority to the problems of Africa. Special emphasis should be placed on the difficulties created for the South African people by the racist regime in Pretoria. This will allow an immediate and serious remedy to be found, and will permit the problem to be solved with the cooperation of more than 100 nonaligned countries.

Mr Velayati then referred to bilateral issues and joint relations. After noting that this was the first official visit by an Iranian foreign minister to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, he assessed the potential for cooperation between the two countries in the areas of science, technology, culture, economics, and business. He added: If our relations are allowed to grow on such firm ground, they can undoubtedly serve the interests of both states.

The Nigerian foreign minister welcomed the idea of broadening bilateral relations in business and politics, and declared: The Islamic Republic of Iran is an important country, and the views of its officials can have a decisive impact. We hope that cooperation between our two states will expand. After the victory of the revolution you expressed solidarity with the Third World and took a resolute stand toward the facist regime in South Africa.

You recently granted SWAPO the right to open an office in Tehran, as well. All this is quite important to us, and we thank you.

Labor Congress Urges Socialist System of Government

AB121002 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] has launched a political blueprint stating the worker's position in the current political debate in the country. Titled "Towards a Viable and Genuinely Democratic Political Future," the documents advance 28 points in support of a socialist system of government for the country.

The president of the Congress, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, said at a ceremony that the social option would be rooted in Nigerian realities and would be operated by Nigerians without dictation from any foreign power. Alhaji Chiroma explained that problems facing Nigerian workers today have their roots in politics, and therefore the need for a workers' government in the country was overdue.

The workers' government, he noted, will be mass oriented, which will halt the use of tribalism, statism, and religious differences as instruments for manipulations and above all, forge a truely united Nigeria. [sentence as heard] He called on workers and progressive forces to support the aim of the documents. The launching was attended by past and present labor leaders and members of the Political Bureau.

Petroleum Minister Orders NNPC To Reduce Production

AB122138 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, has been directed to initiate a process of reducing the country's oil production level from its current position of 1.7 million barrels per day to 1.3. The directive was given in Lagos today by the minister of petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, at a meeting with chief executives of oil producing companies in the country at which he briefed them on the outcome of the recently concluded conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries [OPEC].

Alhaji Rilwanu explained the implications of the new production quota, and said the NNPC will give the companies guidelines on how they could produce within the ceiling agreed upon. He confirmed that Nigeria's quota in the context of the recent OPEC decision will be 1.3 million barrels per day, and that officials of his ministry have been instructed to mount an effective monitoring system to ensure quick compliance.

SENEGAL

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Arrives, Meets With Diouf

AB121400 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was received in audience this morning by President Abdou Diouf. The PLO chairman arrived early this morning for an official visit to Senegal. (?During his stay), the PLO chairman will hold discussions with several Senegalese officials.

At 1800 this afternoon, he will give a news conference at the Petit Palais. But before then, at 1600, he will be received by National Assembly Speaker Daouda Sow and at 1700, by the cadres of the Socialist Party at the party headquarters.

SIERRA LEONE

Joint Communique Issued on Visit by Iran's Velayati

LD111823 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] At the end of Foreign Minister Velayati's trip to Sierra Leone, a joint press statement was issued tonight, as follows:

The Iranian delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Velayati, arrived in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone on Saturday, 9 August 1986, for a friendly visit and to discuss issues of common interest.

At the airport, the delegation was welcomed by Abdul Karim Koroma, the foreign minister of Sierra Leone. The Iranian delegation was received by Dr Joseph Momoh, the pressident of Sierra Leone, and Mr Velayati conveyed a message from President Khamene'i.

Then, Mr Velayati held talks with Abdul Karim Koroma in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and common stances on several issues.

The foriegn minister of Sierra Leone informed Mr Velayati of the outcome of the conference of the heads and foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity, which was held in Addis Ababa recently, and the recent political developments in Sierra Leone.

The two sides agreed that the nonaligned summit, in Harare, in Zimbabwe, has special importance for the Third World. That is why, to achieve mutual aims concerning issues discussed at the conference, they agreed to consult each other.

The two sides supported the stance of the OAU regarding the issue of South Africa and condemned the racist acts committed by the minority regime of Pretoria.

The two sides declared their support for the Palestinian people in their struggles to liberate all their lands.

The two sides expressed their deep concern for the common plots hatched by the racist regime of South Africa and the regime occupying Jerusalem and condemned the suppressive actions of the two regimes, such as the iron fist policy, and the persecution and slaughter of the people of South Africa, Namibia, Palestine, southern Lebanon, and other Arab and Islamic lands occupied by Israel.

They stressed the need for immediate action by all countries in taking suitable measures to combat the threat of Israel on the security of Africa and condemned that regime's close cooperation with the South African regime in the military, economic, and nuclear fields, which result in the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and encourage suppressive and aggressive behavior by the criminal apartheid regime against the people of South Africa. They asked all countries to refrain from cooperating with those two regimes in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. For, such cooperation would endanger world peace and security.

The two sides reviewed the results of the Iran-Iraq war, which was started by Iraq, and which caused considerable loss of life and property and threatened Iran's territorial integrity and security and peace in the region. They condemned the attacks on residential areas, shipping and airlines, and the use of chemical weapons by Iraq, and declared their support for eliminating the main cause of the disturbances and establishing everlasting peace and stability in the region.

The two sides expressed their concern for the present situation in Afghanistan and called for the unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

Abdul Karim Koroma expressed the gratitude of his government and nation for Iran's continuing support at the IMF talks and the expansion of commercial and economic ties in all possible fields, including oil.

The two sides discussed issues of common interest regarding economic and technical cooperation and agreed to resume accurate and extensive talks, at a technical level, in the near future, especially in the oil, energy, and agricultural fields.

TOGO

Lome Reports Interrogation of 'Terrorists' Continuing

AB121326 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] For almost 20 years, Togo has lived in an atmosphere of peace, security, and stability. This has enabled all the children of the nation to devote their efforts to our development, which is, for us, the foremost priority. Our country has made peace its credo because we are convinced that without peace, nothing can be achieved.

Although all Togolese are determined to build the Togolese nation on the base of peace, a few individuals do not adhere to this ideal and since 1977, they have been using violence, forceful action, and systematic denigration as their political weapon in their effort to jeopardize the fundamental option agreed upon by the vast majority of Togolese and to assassinate the head of state and overthrow the ruling regime of Togo. In doing this, they want to turn our country into a target of international terrorism.

As a matter of fact, the state security service has intercepted two suitcase loaded with extremely powerful explosives — according to international experts. Also discovered were a 7.65 automatic pistol 365, three fragmentation grenades, and three fuses. The suitcases of explosives were brought into Togo from Cotonou across the Mono River by a group of Togolese and Beninese nationals who had received them from the hands of the ambassador of an African country accredited to the Beninese capital. The automatic rifle and the bullets had been sent to Lome by a Togolese residing in Burkina Faso.

The explosives were to be used to destroy the Lome central market and the U.S. Embassy while the grenades were to be thrown into cinema houses. The targets were those of international terrorism, namely places of public gathering, the most significant economic facilities, or Western diplomatic missions.

The affair falls within the framework of the struggle of justice-loving people against international terrorism. A country of peace and dialogue, Togo has always condemned terrorism in all its forms and wherever it may operate. However, Togo is convinced that terrorism can only be overcome through international cooperation. For this reason, we are very happy to reveal the positive contribution of the Beninese authorities, who have enabled us to carry out our actions successively in line with the agreements linking both countries. We must also mention the contribution of French and U.S. experts who, after being called upon on the discovery of the suitcases, came promptly to Lome where they were able to determine the nature of the explosives.

In order to remain consistent and desirous to extend international cooperation in the antiterrorist drive, Togo has supplied certain information to some African countries concerned. In this regard, a Central African state and another one in West Africa have been warned that two suitcases containing explosives have already been brought into their territories. Naturally, the Togolese authorities would not have gotten all this information if they had not arrested some of the terrorists before they could carry out their design.

At this time, nine persons implicated in that affair have been arrested and are undergoing interrogation. The investigations are still going on. Since Togo is a law-abiding country, those found guilty at the end of the legal procedure will face the full force of the laws and regulations of the Republic, but this will be done with all the required calm.

Eyadema Attends Ivory Coast Mini-Summit, Returns

AB112206 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, returned to Lome late this afternoon from Yamoussoukro where he took part in a mini-summit along with some of his African counterparts. The presidential aircraft landed at 1740 at the

Lome Tokoin International Airport where Gen Eyadema was welcomed by Kpotivi Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and minister of the interior; and Gbegnon Amegboh, member of the Central Committee and minister delegate to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of information. [passage omitted]

This meeting was a mini-summit of consultations on the current African issues, or we could call it an informal meeting of four West and Central African states and a representative of President Abdou Diouf — how we call this meeting does not matter. What is important is that, always preoccupied by the strengthening of the cooperation exisiting between our countries and by their peoples' welfare, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Omar Bongo of Gabon, and President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who was represented by his minister of Armed Forces, decided to meet in Yamoussoukro today, 11 August 1986. This day once again enabled us to realize the quality of the links existing between our heads of state on the one hand and our peoples on the other. The proof was given by the atmosphere of fraternity and friendship that prevailed during the various talks, and by the warm reception the inhabitants of Yamoussoukro accorded their guests among whom was the RPT founding chariman and president of the Republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Defense Ministry Communique on RSA Aggression

MB110617 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Defense in Luanda on 10 August 1986]

[Text] In view of the imminence of a new aggressive escalation by the South African Army against the martyr provinces of Cunene and Cuanda Cubango, the Ministry of Defense informs the international public opinion and the Angolan people of the following: that in the past few days the racist South African regime spread false information about supposed preparations for an invasion of northern Namibia by FAPLA forces and SWAPO.

As is already known, the People's Republic of Angola is not an aggressive country and thus is not preparing invasions against Namibia. However, with this ploy, the racist regime sought to distract international public opinion, while it was making preparations by deploying the 32d Buffalo Battalion, strengthened by artillery of the Centurion type in Cuando Cubango Province. It also attacked our forces stationed in Cuito Cuanavale with heavy artillery and infantry, reaching the first trenches on the morning of 10 August, firing its artillery against the peaceful residents of Cuito Canavale at the same time.

Moreover, as of 6 August 1986 it has been increasing the number of its forces in Cunene Province and sending a number of subunits to Mulondo and to the north of Cahama. On 9 August 1986 there were a number of flights by cargo aircraft of the C-160 type and by Super Frelon helicopters over the (Chiete) area and to the north of this position with the objective of disembarking materiel and troops. In addition to this we have observed that there has been an increase in air reconnaissance flights in the past few days and [words indistinct] in the direction of Cahama, Ediva, and Mulondo. Motorized forces are being stationed along the border with Cunene Province, and it is expected that combat actions in that province are imminent.

With the Seventh Nonaligned Summit about to begin in Zimbabwe, the racist South Africans display their intention to aggravate the already tense situation prevailing in southern Africa so as to create an atmosphere that may affect the result of that important international forum.

The Ministry of Defense denounces these acts of aggression and intimidation and calls upon the peace and freedom-loving forces and peoples to expand their solidarity with countries in the region and increase the isolation of the racist Pretoria regime at the international level.

[Signed]Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense

MALAWI

Cooperation Talks With Mozambique Open

MB121849 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of transport and communications, Mr Edward Bwanali, has said that the Malawi-Mozambique second joint permanent commission of cooperation has the duty of working out bilateral programs of cooperation that will encourage and promote the socioeconomic development of the two countries on equally advantageous terms. Mr Bwanali said this in Lilongwe today when he officially opened a 2-day ministerial meeting of the two countries permanent joint commission of cooperation. The minister told the meeting that the commission [words indistinct] cooperation, which among other things [words indistinct] and ensuring the well-being of the people of the two countries. Mr Bwanali called on the meeting to look into the proposed programs of cooperation thoroughly before they are recommended for the next stage.

In reply, the leader of the Mozambican delegation, Major General Matsinhe, said that the joint commission of cooperation has a fundamental role in working out principles which must (?guide) the cooperation between the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

Agricultural Supply Agreement Signed With USSR

MB130523 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Mozambique will be the beneficiary of an accord for the free supply of various products and articles related to agricultural production. The accord was signed by the Governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR in Maputo this afternoon. The first consignment of these goods, which consist of textile materials, shoes, and domestic appliances, will arrive in October. The goods will be distributed in Mozambique's southern and central provinces. This grant is worth $26 million. The accord was signed by Daniel Gabriel, Mozambican deputy minister of trade, and (Evgeniy Melovasky), deputy director of trade in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Chissano Discusses Visit to Romania, Yugoslavia

MB121223 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, secretary for external relations of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, told Radio Mozambique that his visit to Romania served mainly to evaluate cooperation with the Romanian Communist Party. The head of Mozambique diplomacy analyzed aspects of bilateral cooperation, particularly agricultural projects with Romanian officials. Joaquim Chissano pointed out that Romania reaffirmed its support for the liberation struggles in southern Africa and the stand of the Nonaligned Movement.

In Yugoslavia, another country visited by Minister for Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano, his talks dealt mainly with assessing bilateral cooperation and reviewing the international situation. The Mozambican minister also exchanged opinions about the next nonaligned summit to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe. Minister Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo yesterday morning after a 9-day tour of the two European countries.

NAMIBIA

One Seriously Injured in Blast at Court

MB121830 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1829 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 12, SAPA — A man was seriously injured in a blast at the magistrate's court building at Tsumeb in northern SWA/Namibia today, the SWABC reported in Windhoek.

The explosive device detonated shortly before 2pm in the toilet of the building, the radio reported. The unidentified man was admitted to hospital in a critical condition.

A spokesman for the SWA police chief-inspector Tubby Kaaijk said slight damage was caused and the incident was being investigated. Although the explosive device was not identified in first reports, the blast was understood to have been caused by a handgrenade.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Addresses NP Congress 12 August

MB122102 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1930 GMT 12 Aug 86

["Excerpts" from speech by State President P.W. Botha at the opening of the National Party, NP, federal congress in Durban on 12 August — video recorded]

[Text] [In Afrikaans] We are gathered here in a spirit of determination and expectation for the future. [Changes to English] We are meeting here in the eastern part of our country. It is from the east that the dawn of day brings the message of new life every morning. May our call to South Africa, as a party, be like the dawn of another day for our country and those who love South Africa. [applause]

[Changes to Afrikaans] Our hope and our optimism does not deny the storms raging around us. We know deep down that we are going to brave this onslaught, because that which we are busy with is being built on the foundation of justice and the prospect of peace and freedom. But freedom and peace do not provide for themselves. We must help to ensure their security. It is our task and its is our calling. We live in stormy times, as the chairman has said, in which the proponents of freedom all over the world are invovled in a war with the hangers-on of violence and anarchy. In South Africa, this struggle is also taking place. The threat to freedom comes not only from behind an Iron Curtain. It is increasingly coming also from among the people of countries being sabotaged by persons who want to destroy freedom and democracy all over the world. One of the major and most dangerous weapons in the struggle against freedom is the weapon of the word, the written word, the spoken word. It is part of a psychological propaganda struggle. Marxist dictators are, by a distorted sense of humor, officially hailed as national democracies. The struggle for political enslavement is called a struggle for liberation and the condition of political slavery is baptized a condition of freedom. South Africa is today standing on the frontline of this struggle. That is why we are experiencing the brunt of the struggle. We are, indeed, on the frontline. And those on the frontline experience the brunt of the onslaught. We cannot allow a propaganda onslaught to move us from the path of freedom which we, like our forefathers, have so long trodden.

This federal congress stands as the symbol of real freedom. First, we believe in the freedom and the independence of the Republic of South Africa. We are a free, sovereign, independent country. [applause] We are not the colonial underling of any other power or power bloc. [applause] Second, we believe in the freedom and the right to self-determination of nations, and the protection of the rights of minority groups — not only for ourselves, but all over the world. It is this freedom which we claim for ourselves, freedom which is also granted to others, and freedom which has to be built in the future and cherished, freedom and reasonable rights which I claim for myself, and also grant to others. That is, after all, part of the Christian view of life, is that not so? But I also believe that no one has the right to demand suicide from me or my people. [applause]

[Changes to English] Today we are faced with the hurtful indictment against South Africa, that of oppression. In the West, we in authority here and our evolving South African order are often presented as worse than the Soviet Union. But in the same Western quarters, we find a general tolerance of the Berlin Wall and the communist tyranny of Poland, Afghanistan, and other countries in Eastern Europe. We are being agitated against worldwide and threatened in the name of freedom and liberation. Pressure is being exerted on us as the archoppressors of our time. Many of the methods invovled are suspect, because of either the slyness or the dishonesty involved. Still, the intensity of this phenomenon reveals a vague underlying realization that what is now happening here is of vital importance not only to our part of the world, but in some way also to humanity at large, in short, that something of universal significance must and shall be decided in this southern land of ours.

There is a good reason for this realization. [changes to Afrikaans] Freedom is one of the most beautiful words in any language. It describes one of the greatest ideals of people and nations, and provide their greatest driving force. And in what is today South Africa, white people have been laboring since the 17th century, when they arrived, for freedom and freedoms. They have fought and died against overseas and local misuse of power and threats. Brown and black communities and nations have equally from time to time paid in their own struggles for freedom, struggles against indigenous tyranny as well as ravages of colonial and mercenary avarice. The flame of freedom, high or low, but inextinguishable, burns in the ears of all self-respecting South Africans. Nevertheless, the principle of freedom, like every significant human ideal, is subject to the worst corruption. One person's freedom is interpreted in one way, and so easily termed oppression by another. For this reason a freedom struggle, especially when it is accompanied by violence, often ends in tyranny. The remains of such events lay scattered north of our borders. Several continents of the globe, as well as the Continent of Africa, are crawling with living examples of this. History underlines the truth of the worst injustices and horrors of man against man, and nation against nation, committed in the name of liberation and, indeed, even in the name of Christianity. That is the reason for the nagging suspicion which thinking people harbor and must harbor against the unqualified call for freedom.

[Changes to English] Our situation is also of international significance, because we have, against our will, become a prominent testing ground for this sombre question. As regards myself, the government, and the National Party, we must not, and will not, abandon our faith in expanding freedom, expanding human rights, and expanding human duties for all South Africans. [applause] These are necessary elements to create stability. That is, in brief, my response to the indictment of oppression against us. We are not in the dock before an international conspiracy because we are guilty. We are there because we are the prey of greedy world powers who are entertaining the idle hope of eventually pounding upon the riches of our country. Through the downfall of the whites, and the economic enslavement of the black and brown communities in our country — minority groups, — they wish to serve their own strategies and political interests. We are probably no better, but certainly no worse, than the rest of the world. We confess that we are guilty, yes, but together with the entire world, we are all guilty before God, because we share in the sin of humanity. [applause]

[Changes to Afrikaans] The onslaughts against us alone are in shrill contrast to the reality of our striving, and that with which we are busy — the broadening of freedom and democracy in our country. The defense of the freedom of the Republic of South Africa must go hand in hand with the broadening of the freedom of our minority groups and all the citizens of our country, because we are a country of minorities. And the world's venom cannot change that. The venom can descend on us like a wave, and wash over us. The venom can come over us like a tidal wave, and wash over us, but we remain in a land of minorities. That is the reality. And no amount of venom can change that. The wealth and the variety of our population must not be seen as a burden or a source of despair. It gives us a value which must be recognized and built upon. The struggle in South Africa is not a struggle against white people and black people, just as little as the divisions in our population is a mere division between white and black. I reject that superficial claim planted on us by members of the left for certain purposes. The struggle in South Africa — no, more, the struggle in southern Africa — is an ideological struggle between the proponents of freedom and stability on the one hand, and those who, as a small power clique, want to force a socialist dictator upon South Africa as they have succeeded in doing in other countries.

Such a dictator then becomes a threat to the freedom of religion, freedom of conscience, and freedom of speech, and to economic advancement. The differences in our population reflects a national mosaic which is virtually without equal elsewhere. While we struggle with the challenge of dealing with this variety on the basis of justice and freedom, problems are being created worldwide to our giving voice in one country and to our providing protection to this diversity. The lessons of history and our own experience teach us that political freedom in a country with a multicultural composition and history must come about in an evolutionary manner by a parellel process of both power sharing and division of power. Unique solutions have to be sought through power-sharing and division of political power. Division of power provides for differentiation, power sharing provides for cooperation and community interests. One cannot deny the diversity in South Africa. No world power can change it. But it is equally true that there are common interests. This creates opportunities to arrive at duties linked to freedom. It creates opportunities to protect group interests. Power-sharing takes place when political power is divided on the basis of equality by a variety of minorities, and where there is cooperation for the good of common interests, without domination of one by another taking place. At present, we are busy with all these processes, as part of the broadening of democracy and the expansion of freedom in South Africa. This process does not only involve constitutional matters, and that is what I try to explain and impress on the people who from time to time come to me in my office from elsewhere, from overseas, from Africa, from other countries. We are not only dealing with constitutional matters. It is a process which also covers social and economic matters. In this process, it is inevitable that an increasing number of officials will have to take responsibility for the diversity of minority groups. Those are the demands of democracy, and it is a process which cannot be completed overnight. But what is happening now? It is interesting to see, day to day, how these onslaughts are directed at us in one form or another.

[Changes to English] A game is now being played by certain media and opposition politicians and forces from outside South Africa to ridicule the expansion of the right of participation in governmental structures, for example, the number of political office bearers in the central government of South Africa, the independent national states, and the self-governing states. Even a newspaper usually supporting the government fell into this trap a day or 2 ago, and played the game of our enemies unwittingly. The reasons that are offered by these critics for what they percieve as a large number of office bearers include what they label as the deliberate fragmentation of the country and the so-called grand apartheid and the tricameral parliament. The American federal system is often held out to us as an example to copy. But let us look at the so-called fragmentation and expansion of political office-bearers under the American federal system. Let us look, first of all, at the number of elected representatives. In the federal Congress, here are 100 senators and 435 members of the House of Representatives. In the 50 states, there are a further 1,946 senators and 5,515 members of legislative chambers. This gives us a grand total of 2,046 senators, and 5,940 members of legislative chambers. Let us look at other statistics. Apart from the President, vice president, and cabinet members on the central level, there are also the following office bearers in the States: There are 50 governors, 50 lieutenant governors, 50 secretaries of state, 50 attorneys general, and 50 duplications also of other portfolios in the different states. In view of the fact that the population of the United States is about eight times that of the whole of South Africa and the independent states, the figures for South Africa are very much in proportion with those of the

United States. But yet, in our case, it is all wrong, but in the case of the United States, it is all right. But these facts go unmentioned by those who heap scorn on our developing system. The large number of office bearers in a country such as the United States is not ascribed to fragmentation under a system of grand apartheid, but is seen as the product of true democracy. But in our case, it is not democracy.

Why are there those in our midst who persist in these unfair, negative tactics? Why do South Africans ridicule their own institutions in this fashion? I think South Africa deserves an answer. We in the Republic of South Africa cannot expand freedom and the riches of democarcy without increasing the number of governmental structures and participants in government and representative bodies. Anyone who advocates the opposite would be well advised to study the situation in other countries with multicultural characters.

[Changes to Afrikaans] Another matter I wish to refer to is Western intolerance. South Africa is a relatively young country, which still have a long journey on the constitutional road, because it only threw off the colonial yoke about 50 years ago. But listening to our critics, one would swear that South Africa in its present form has existed for a few hundred years already. But we only got his independence of ours about 50 years ago, this acceptance of the statutes in the Statute of Westminster. South Africa, I say, is a relatively young country. That is why I find the intolerance of the stablished Western democracies toward us too utterly unfair. If one looks, for example, at the countries of Europe, one sees a history of struggle stretching over many centuries. And yet, for us, instant solutions by decree are expected at once. If you maintain order by decree, you are in the wrong. But if you do not rule by decree, then you are also in the wrong. So when is one right? Those are the kind of critics we have. Is it an oversupply of confidence in us? Possibly. Then we thank them for it. Or is it an oversupply of unreasonableness from those who ought to know better?

[Changes to English] The history of Europe spans centuries of violent conflict and the emergence of relatively homogenous nation states is a comparatively recent phenomenon. Even so, the present century witnessed two world wars, which originated on that continent, the causes of which were not unrelated to the existence of of minority groups in both wars. Even today, there are European states of which the populations include dissatisfaction and dissatisfied minority groups, which claim that they are being discriminated against. After so many centuries of struggle and strife, some European countries have only in recent years begun to participate in more formal political and economic cooperation. Yet they have not been prepared to forfeit their sovereignty by joining one another in a supranational constitutional structure. Present constitutional dispensations are often the product of a long and arduous process of political development. We had long discussions with representatives of European countries on these matters only recently. For instance, the constitutional development of a multicultural country, such as the present day Switzerland, dates back to the 13th century. But in South Africa's case, the Western world expects from us to do it all by decree in a short period of less than 5 decades.

[Changes to Afrikaans] Even the smallest countries, like San Marino, Monaco, Luxembourg, Liechstenstein, and Andora, are in the European context considered to be sovereign states. Just for the record, the total joint population of these five countries I have named in Europe is about half a million people. That is less than one-fifth of the population of the Republic of Transkei. I have already asked representatives of the smaller countries: Why to you not join larger communities? But they have not been able to give a direct answer. One went so far as to say that, well, for historical reasons it is not possible. Naturually, with us, there are no such reasons. If it took the countries and nations of Europe so long to form states and democratic systems they why this intolerance toward South Africa, we who, in terms of European history, are a young country, and whose multicultural diversity is much greater than that of Europe?

Earlier I pointed out that what we are doing here is something of universal significance in the broader context to mankind. Let us look at it briefly. The roots of that which today is against us worldwide lie deep in the past, and far from the borders of South Africa. It involves historic forces and currents, a world storm raging over South Africa, the storm clouds of which have been threatening for centuries all over the world.

What we see happening today in South Africa and against South Africa is the result of the following: On the one hand, we see the historical hate of the nonwhite nations of the world against the whites of Europe the British Isles and North America — as a result of centuries of injustice committed against them. On the other hand, we find the historic feeling of guilt on the part of some of the Western countries toward the nonwhite nations of the world, as a result of what happened over the centuries. And this hate and guilt changes right through the length of history. In South Africa so it is generally accepted there is a microcosm of the world. It is the world in miniature. That is true. The First World and the Third World meet. This is the country where the historical hate of the members of the Third World and the historical feeling of guilt of the members of the First World meet, in the struggle against South Africa. Our unity must be offered up for a torn world. The blood of a sacrificial lamb is being sought as payment for the centuries of injustice. And South Africa is a suitable sacrificial lamb. And to be more precise, the white South Africans, we who oursleves fought as the oppressed and who lit the flames of freedom in this country, we now have to serve as the sacrificial lamb for a world with feelings of guilt. Meanwhile, the situation is being exploited to the advantage of the expansion of international communism, and to the detriment of the suffering all over the world. Do the leaders of the world not understand that the destruction of the existing order in South Africa will hurt not only the white, brown, and black communities in our country, but will also further prepare the way for the already smouldering racial clashes among the countries and the nations of the world? If chaos comes here in southern Africa, does the world think they will escape it? If by its interference and continuing involvement in our affairs, it brings matters to a head, does it believe it will escape the consequences? We see this in the council halls of the United Nations [words indistinct] applied by Western leaders over sanctions against South Africa. That which is being held up as the core of South Africa's problems is in truth a worldwide dilemma. To those conducting the campaign of hate against us, and who play on the raw sentiments of those to whom it is of vital importance, we say it is a blatant cover-up of larger points of difference being fought over in the arena of internatioanl power politics.

[Changes to English] I told the international community a year ago that if by apartheid is meant political domination by any one community of any other, or the exclusion of any community from the political decisionmaking process, or the injustice or inequality in the opportunities available for any community, or racial discrimination and impairment of human dignity, then the South African Government shares in the rejection of that concept. [applause] First, we were attacked because of so-called petty apartheid. Now, grand apartheid gets the blame. And it is neither of the two, under present day circumstances. It is the peaceful coexistence of a diversity of cultures. In January of this year I very clearly stated in parliament that we have ougrown the outdated colonial system of paternalism, which existed in 1909, when the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke, as he did, which existed in the days of General Smuts. We have outgrown that. But we have also outgrown the outdated concept of apartheid.

[Changes to Afrikaans] But there is no need to deny our past in despair, and to condemn it. We are getting through it.

We developed through it, to new heights, always led by the star which Dr Malan spelled out before the students: The fatherhood of God and justice among men. So let us put an end to the criticism of our leaders of the past — from General Hertzog, Dr Malan, Advocate Strydom, Dr Verwoerd, right up to Advocate Vorster, each one of them in their time made a contribution toward placing South Africa on the road to progress, which we would not have experienced if they had not made their contribution. [applause] And when, a few years ago, I said at a function that General Botha and General Smuts also contributed from 1910 on the road of South Africa, I was taken to task for having dared to say it. But I say it again tonight. [applause]

Do we always have to be caught in the trivialities of the past or should we stand up and search for the greatnesses of the future? These men were not hindrances, they were instruments of change and of progress, who gave South Africa a foundation of evolutionary growth toward greater freedom and democracy. In their circumstances, their contributions were indispensable. They were the building masters of their time. Each of them made possible changes and further reforms in the future possible. But now that responsibility has been given to us. Now that responsibility is in our hands. The question arises, and rightly, of how we accept that responsibility. There are people who want to go back to 1966. Others want to go back to 1977. Others want to bring about someting — by violence — something which did not exist even in 1899. [laughter] But we know that Kruger said: Take from the past that which is good and noble, and build the future on that. He did not say build the future on the mistakes of the past.

If we look over the past decade, from 1978, then both friend and enemy will admit that this period since 1978 has been the period in which the greatest changes were made, new systems built and old systems discarded. And I am not apologizing for that. And I may, with my colleagues, have made many mistakes in this period, but that is proof that we have done something. Even though our critics and often even some of the foreign visitors who have come to give advice usually become deaf and dumb when these issues are mentioned, I still would like to refer to some of them. With regard to the coloreds and Indians, the creation of the new constitution gave those people direct representation in parliament and in the cabinet for the first time. With regard to our black communities, we can refer to many examples of dialogue which took place at leadership level, constitutional, economic, and social reforms, and progress in every area of life. But that is nothing new. It is news to point out what has not been achieved. But what has been achieved is not news, to the detriment of South Africa. Many further steps are in the planning stage at present. We are prepared to defend every step of this nature. But I think it is high time that these steps, especially inside South Africa, should be given the necessary recognition. Our almost superhuman task is to reconcile a First World economy and way of life with a Third World subsistence economy. Show me one other country in which such a superhuman task has been give to so few people. That is the background against which we have gathered for this congress. The goal is to agree on matters which are important to us all in the future. Many motions will be presented tomorrow at this congress and explained by my colleagues. These motions embody proposals with regard to the the NP's approach to matters relating to our economic progress, our [word indistinct], our place in southern Africa, and our national security. As such, they represent, among other things, a part of the NP's negotiation position with an eye to negotiation being conducted and [word indistinct]. Two things have to be borne in mind: First no one can accuse the NP of going to the negotiation table without guidelines, second, no one must expect that the NP goes to the conference table with empty hands. As the ruling party, the NP finds itself in a unique dilemma. It is expected of the government to go ahead with immediate reform, and at the same time, to go ahead with negotiation. But now, we find an unusual variety of views being taken up on negotiation. First, there are those who at the moment are prepared to negotiate with the government, and who are already doing so on a regular basis. There is nothing which makes me as sick as when I am talking and a person who ought to know better asks me: But when are you going to begin with negotiations? [laughter] Many fruitful results have already achieved. Second, there are those who take the view that they will negotiate with the government only when all forms of reform have been carried out, to the point where their negotiation position begins. But then, what is the sense of negotiation? Negotiation, for the NP government, does not mean the abdication of the rights of the white man in his own fatherland. [applause] Third, there is a group which places itself even more out of the picture. They are the ones who have no interest in negotiation. They are only interested in the handing over of power to a radical power clique. Those who want to force us into negotiation with that kind of radical element, by demanding unacceptable concessions with the help of pressure and manipulated work opinion, must not underestimate us.

Through this federal congress the NP is looking for an indication of a workable foundation for further action in the various areas of our society. As regards the central constitutioanl challenges, there are a few matters on which we will have to be very honest with each other. Indeed, this is the time for openheartedness. There are certain realities in South Africa which we cannot escape. First, the primary reality is that the Republic of South

Africa is a multicultural country, with various minority groups whose rights and group security has to be protected.

Second, another reality is the existence of independent national states born out of South Africa. They are called the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] states. I do not know what our enemies plan with them. But these states were not born from revolution and violence. They were born from an orderly process of evolutionary constitutional reform. They are young countries, which are better off than a number of other African states born out of the British empire. They are better off than a great number of other members of the Commonwealth, countries which these days swear to take action against South Africa out of moral consternation, as they say. Let us take a few examples. I am thinking for example of a country like Dominica, with a population of 74,000; Kiribati, with a population of 60,000 scattered over 33 islands; (?Nauru), with a population of 8,000, on an island of 18 square miles; the Seychelles, with 65,000 inhabitants on 45 little islands; and [name indistinct] with 130,000 inhabitants on 83,000 little islands [as heard]. Here, then, we have five countries, as I said earlier to you, independent members of the Commonwealth, with a total joint population of only 300,000. That is about one-tenth of the population of Transkei. If we look further, for example, to the Commonwealth with its many dictators and one-party states, especially among the African members of that organization, then one wonders why the Commonwealth does not direct its moral concern in their direction. The words of the Bible remain true: First remove the beam from your own eye. And yet these are the states which claim they have the moral right to be involved in the solution of South Africa's problems, and then they refuse, these member-states of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations, to recognize the independence of the TBVC countries. And I say tonight here in Durban — and I say it in the hearing of this large audience, but I also say it, and I hope it will be sent out — it is time that the fact of the independence of the TBVC countries is accepted by the world. [applause] Why do the leaders of the world close their eyes to these facts? Do they want to undo these facts? And if so, how are they going to do so? Do they want to do it with force of arms or by impoverishment? And if that is so, for what reason? If not, why are these countries not recognized? What is behind this lack of honor? Those countries are symbols of political freedom, which exists in South Africa, freedom in which millions of people are already sharing. Millions of people. There are also the self-governing national states. There are examples of power sharing, autonomous, self-governing states, in which millions of people enjoy more freedom than they ever have enjoyed in the history of our country, than they ever enjoyed in the imperial period, more freedom than the majority of the citizens of other states on the Continent of Africa. Yet we are the oppressors.

Those freedoms of the self-governing states will be broadened, because these self-governing national states will be important components in whatever constitutional structures have to be negotiated in the future. And do I know of one of them that is prepared to say that it will surrender its autonomy.

With regard to black communities outside the national states, the government has over the past year issued policy guidelines on various aspects. Some of these matters have already been embodied in legislation by parliament and others are under negotiation. When taking into account our views on the division and sharing and the devolution of power, and our commitment to dialogue, we will have to get clarity through negotiation, we will have to gain clarity on certain important aspects. That is true. In this process there will also be negotiation over self-administration and autonomy for the large concentrations of black communities near the metropolitan areas. As in the self-governing states, leaders will have to be brought forward by democratic means. We are not going to nominate the leaders of these urban areas. They will have to do it. That is their right. That is their responsibility. That is their duty.

Sometimes I ask myself the question: If a state like Luxembourg can be independent — and I am not belittling it when I ask this. I asked the question of its representative last year — if a state like Luxembourg can be independent, and it has fewer people that Port Elizabeth, why cannot urban black communities near our metropolitan areas also be given full autonomy as city states? [applause] As part of the process of negotiations, and where community [word indistinct] justifies it, structures will have to be created and developed at all levels in order to accommodate dialogue and decisionmaking on the basis of consensus. The proposed National Council, the new executive committees of the provinces, and the regional service councils are examples of such instruments which can be used at various levels of government for dialogue: the proposed National Council, for example, embodies the possibility of a development process through which all peace-loving leaders among our black communities can be involved in time in matters of common interest, just as, for instance, the European Parliament, without intereference in and destruction of the national character of their various members. That also means that the President's Council, its present form and its task, may be able to change. And I said that to the President's Council already. But I must point out to you the fact that evil attempts have already been made to bring the creation and the development of the proposed National Council into discredit.

We are irrevocably committed to dialogue as part of the process of the broadening of participation in our democratic institutions. Dialogue must, however, not lead to the endangering of the self-determination of the groups and the communities in our multicultural country. I will have no part in that. [applause] Provision must be made for the protection of minority groups, in some other way than mere paper guarantees. Dialogue must be an instrument of hope, peace, and freedom for all. Therefore, if our deliberations lead to drastic changes in our country's constitution, then I promise to consult with the electorate first. That is, if I am still alive, and am there. In any case, the results of that on which we agree at such negotiations will first be put to the white voters for their decision. I accept that black leaders will also want to consult their followers, or, as they call them, their constituencies. And I believe that is right. Such consultation from our side, by way of referendum or by means of general election, can take place sooner than most people expect. [applause]

This congress is not expected to make decisions in detail on this matter. The congress, however, must indicate guidelines to which the provincial congresses can react. In the meantime, the government will continue to carry out its responsibilities to the fullest.

The challenge facing every citizen at present has to be accepted positively, with the realization that we here in South Africa ourselves have the key to our future. Sir Geoffrey Howe, when he left South Africa said [changes to English]: President P.W. Botha holds the key. [changes to Afrikaans] I reacted to that, and said [changes to English] I agree with you, I hold the key. [applause] And with God's grace, I will carry that key, and I will turn it to open the future of South Africa. [applause]

[Changes to Afrikaans] Therefore, I want to ask tonight that we shake off the spirit of doubt and defeatism over the future of our country. No one else has a plan for us to follow. We must build together in a spirit of South African patriotism, to make this country a powerful source which can make a contribution for its people, and also for its neighbors, and for the world which believes in freedom. The Afrikaaner and all other white language groups, no matter which minority group they may be, as well as the political party, the strongest political party, the NP, have, as in the past, have a key role to play in South Africa. Together with our brown and black communities, we have to tackle the job ahead in a positive spirit of faith and courage. There are two strong ties which can inspire in us a positive spirit: Our Christian faith and our love of fatherland. As part of our joint efforts, there must be united opposition to prescriptions, interference, and threats from outside. And do not think we are not doing it. You do not know what is taking place every day at the Union Buildings, at Stal Plein [Stal Square], to put forward South Africa's case. None of you knows how, late at night, a struggle is being conducted for the fatherland, by us, who may not have all the wisdom, but who have all the love at our disposal. [applause]

Each one of us must work at the creation of a national will. That will must enable us to make breakthroughs, as we did the oil embargo and the arms embargo, of which we can all be proud. Much of the interference and prescriptions revolve around the broad field of negotiation. There are many of our critics who claim that things in South Africa can only be set right by means of a process of so-called [changes to English] genuine negotiation with authentic leaders [changes to Afrikaans] of South Africa. That is the new slogan. [changes to English] Authentic leaders, genuine negotiation. [changes to Afrikaans] We live in a time of slogans, of creation of perceptions. When responsible people speak of negotiation and reform, then it is directed at the broadening of a unique democratic system of justice, which takes into account the realities of our society. Reform does not have only a constitutional goal. Reform includes an extensive program of welfare, administration, education, job creation, self-help — these are essential elements. If our leftist critics outside and even here at home speak of [changes to English] genuine reform [changes to Afrikaans] then they are usually speaking about something totally different. They imply the handing over of power to the South African Communist Party and the ANC alliance of a power monopoly by a leftist radical power clique. Reference is made to so-called political prisoners in South Africa, when they are speaking about people who are serving sentences or are being detained under the laws of the country. People are charged in South Africa, brought to court, and sentenced if they commit criminal acts. And persons who are being detained in terms of the law are not unique. The security of the state and of the individual is being threatened. When this happens, the government must take action. Incidentally, I have often called for an end to violence and participation in constitutional processes. What is wrong with that? [Changes to English] Abandon violence and take part in constitutional dialogue. [Changes to Afrikaans] That is the offer we are making in South Africa. [Changes to English] We reject interference in our domestic affairs, which is all being portrayed as diplomatic attempts to bring about negotiation in South Africa, as if we have not for a very long time been actively engaged in internal dialogue. Granting concessions under conditions bordering on blackmail merely encourages a stronger party to raise its demands, or bring in return empty promises of fictional concessions based on self-interest. When entering into negotiations with whatever parties, we must therefore determine whether we are dealing with parties who sincerely wish to see the settlement of problems, or whether they are merely intent on extorting one-way concessions within totally unrealistic time scales. And the government must be the judge in this matter.

[Changes to Afrikaans] We do not desire sanctions, but if sanctions must come, in order that our freedom, our justice, must be maintained, we will survive it. We will not just survive, we will come out stronger in the end. [applause] But I say tonight, planning for the future must take place, without any recrimination by the state and interested parties, and in the private sector as well. People speak superficially about letting that go, and holding on to that, and all will come right. Most of those people who speak that way speak [words indistinct] want to know nothing. The government is not asleep. My government cannot shout from the rooftops everything it achieves and every fact of which it has knowledge. Since the institution of the international arms boycott in 1977 — and I lived through it, more than any one else — we developed our own highly sophisticated arms industry, with initiative and far-sightedness. [words indistinct] they first boycotted us so that we would get no arms. Now they are organizing matters so that we cannot sell them. [laughter] But there was an understanding between the state and private sector, cooperation, team work, joint planning. We beat the oil boycott. This evening there are some of my colleagues, sitting here — here is one to my left and one in front of me — they know what we lived through in the oil boycott, that at one time there was only an 8-day oil reserve in South Africa. At one time, only 8 days' oil supplies. But we won, and there was cooperation. There was team work. There was a will to overcome.

Our continuing striving toward self-sufficiency and the increase of our export capability will be our answer in every field to international sanctions. Otherwise we do not deserve to live. Otherwise we have become the plaything of the tyrants of the world. Our responsibility lies not only within our national borders. It extends far beyond our country, to the countries and people of Africa, with whom we have many common interests. The Republic of South Africa has an irreplacable role to play in all areas of life in southern Africa. [applause]

Sanctions against South Africa will not harm this country alone, but will cause inestimable suffering to the people of every one of our neighboring states. Attempts have already been made to break the ties between South Africa and its neighboring states, by, for example the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference, the SADCC. At the time, I said in a statement that we welcome any attempts by our neighbors to improve their welfare in any way. The apparent goal at the time of the establishemnt of the SADCC was to reduce the dependence of our neighbors on us. The real goal was to isolate these countries and South Africa from each other. But none of these goals has actually been achieved.

Indeed things are getting worse for our neighboring states. We must shake off the burden which is being placed on the countries of southern Africa by outside powers who wish to promote their own interests. Angola is suffering because it is being punished in the interests of great powers. To our right is a country with which we have an agreement. It cannot escape from the domination of the wolves of international politics. And so tonight I want to repeat my offer to the western great powers and our neighboring states. I am prepared to enter into dialogue with the heads of government of countries such as the United States, Britain, France, and West Germany and with all the leaders in southern Africa on matters such as: first, military security and stability in Africa [passage indistinct], agriculture and industrial development, job creation; Fourth, the conservation and use of water resources; fifth, the development and use of natural resources; and sixth, social development in the areas of health, feeding, and education. South Africa desires peace and progress for the Continent of Africa and in particular for the region to which we belong. I believe the time has come for African leaders to accept this fact, that socialism holds no salvation for them. Socialism, as exported by Soviet Russia, consists of the provision of arms, but no solutions. Care must be taken against further attempts from outside our continent to hold the economies of countries in the stranglehold of economic imperialism. The Republic of South Africa is offering a key in the economic field, a key through the wealth and the resources of our region can be unlocked. Without the Republic of South Africa the subcontinent of southern Africa can achive no salvation. With the help of the Republic of South Africa a new future of hope for the nations and people of this part of the world can be created. But then, we will all have to throw off the yoke of negative outside interference in southern Africa, and build together toward our future. Our optimism for the future is not built on sand, but on the rock of our faith and God Almighty. Our policy of reform springs from there, and is rooted in our commitment to freedom. I end by saying our policy is one of orderly, evolutionary liberation, in contrast to the so-called liberation of violent revolutionaries. We have repeatedly seen in Africa what happens to liberation without proper preparation and planning. We as South Africans cannot, like the former colonial powers, give way before the chaos and the misery which flows from so-called liberation actions. Some may give way, yes. Now and again they tell my colleague here to my right how many people have left this country.

But we who are here dare not give way. Why should we give way? Why should we run from that which is our own? There is no contradiction between our reform actions and the firm but temporary measures which we have had to impose to ensure law and order and security for all. We will not expose our hard-won freedom and human rights to destruction on the long and difficult road of liberating reform which we have trod. And if we fail, then a light will die which our forefathers helped to kindle. But if we succeed, even though humanly and imperfectly, it will give inestimable hope for the orderly coexistence of the diversity of peoples of this globe. Because what happens here by us is a greater and richer happening and not only for South Africa.

My belief in our ability to achieve this creates a vision to me for South Africa. A vision of hope, freedom, and peace. Let us, with unity, courage, and faith in our generation, make this vision a reality. We believe we deserve the opportunity to achieve this by what we have already done and still plan to do. Therefore build and work on a South Africa of hope. Work and build on a South Africa of freedom. It is our task, it is our calling, it is our wonderful opportunity, now and in the future. I thank you. [applause]

SAPA Reports Excerpts of P.W. Botha Address

MB121736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — South Africa was not in the dock before an international conspiracy because it was guilty of oppression but because it was the prey of greedy world powers hoping to pounce on the riches of the country, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

He addressed the National Party's federal congress and said that through the downfall of the whites and the economic enslavement of South Africa's black and brown communities these powers wished to seve their own strategies and political interests. South Africa had against its will become a testing ground for the sombre question as to whether the Soviet Union is to be regarded as the constitutional model for the future world.

"That is in brief my response to the indictment of oppression against us," he said.

President Botha asked why the same venom and condemnation of evil communist system was not found among the ranks of Western countries.

"Why have the Western voices become so muted over the Berlin Wall?"

"As regards myself, the government and the National Party, we must not and will not abandon our faith in expanding freedom, expanding human rights, and expanding human duties for all South Africans."

Freedom was one of the most beautiful words in any language and the flame of freedom burnt in the hearts of all self-respecting South Africans although the principle of freedom, as with any human worthy ideal was susceptible to the worst corruption.

"The freedom of one person so easily becomes the oppression of another," he said.

"That is why a freedom struggle, especially when it is accompanied by violence, often ends in tyranny." Africa was rife with examples of this and history underscored the fact that of the worst injustices and atrocities between men and nations were committed in the name of freedom.

"Hence the deep-seated suspicion which rational have and should rightly have of an unqualified call for freedom. [sentence as received]

"Today however the question is whether the word freedom was, through corruption, not become a heresy which leads humanity to oppression, endless terror, tribal strife and eventually to the chaos of desperatism.

"Could it be that the Soviet Union is now regarded as the constitutional model for the future world?

"Our situation is also of international significance because we have against our will become a prominent testing ground for this sombre question.

"We are not in the dock before an international conspiracy because we are guilty. We are there because we are the prey of greedy world powers, who are entertaining the idle hope of eventually pouncing upon the riches of our country."

South Africa was no better, but certainly no worse than the rest of the world and together with the world guilty before God through sharing the sin of humanity.

Discussing the motive for the campaign against South Africa he said the country's unity had to be sacrificed like the blood of a sacrifical lamb for the sake of a discordant world and as penance for centuries of injustice.

The sacrificial lamb was South Africa and more specifically white South Africans and resulted mainly on the one hand from an historic hatred on the part of non-white peoples of the world towards the whites of the West. On the other hand it resulted from an historical feeling of guilt on the part of some white Western countries towards the non-white peoples of the world for what had taken place in the course of centuries.

South Africa was a microcism of the world where the First and Third World met.

"This is the country where the historical hatred of the Third World and the historical guilt complex of the First World interface in the vendetta against South Africa," President Botha said.

South Africa was a relatively young coutnry which had shed its colonial yolk only 50 years ago while Europe had a history of struggle and strife spanning many centuries.

"But from us they expect instant solutions by decree," Mr Botha said.

"Does this reflect an excessive trust in us, or excessive unfairness from those who should know better?"

The emergence of relatively homogenous nation states from centuries of violent conflict in Europe was a comparatively recent phenomenon.

The present century witnessed two world wars which originated in Europe where there were still states of which the populations included dissatisifed minority groups.

Europe had produced minute countries such as San Marino, Monaco, Luxembourg, Lichtenstein and Andorra with a total combined population amounting to less than half a million people which was less than one fifth of the inhabitants of the Republic of Transkei.

He received no answer from representatives of smaller countries to his question as to why they did not join larger communities.

"If it took the countries and nations of Europe so long to form states and democratic systems, why then the intolerance towards South Africa?" South Africa was a young country in terms of European history with much greater multi-cultural diversities.

The situation in South Africa was being exploited to the advantage of the expansion of international communism and to the detriment of those who suffered throughout the world.

Did world leaders not realise that the destruction of the existing order in South Africa would not only deeply affect all its communities, but also further prepare the way for the slumbering racial conflict between the countries and nations of the world?

"We see this in the conference halls of the United Nations; we see this in the conflict within the Commonwealth of nations; and in the pressure and the blackmail being applied to Western leaders over the issue of sanctions against South Africa.

"That which is presented as the crux of South Africa's problem, constitutes in reality a world-wide dilemma.

"For those who are leading the campaign of hatred against us, and who exploit the rare emotions of those whose vital interests are at stake, it is merely a smokescreen for a much greater conflict which is being waged in the arena of international power politics," President Botha said.

If the leaders of the Western world are aware of this, and he believed most of them were, then the international campaign against South Africa, especially from the ranks of certain leftist leaders and countries, was one of the most extreme forms of political fraud of the twentieth century.

Defends 'Evolutionary Change'

MB121740 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1738 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — The government's policy was one of orderly, evolutionary change in contrast to the so-called liberation of violent revolutionaries, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said in Durban tonight. Addressing the federal congress of the National Party, Mr Botha said that in Africa the consequences of premature liberation without proper preparation and planning had repeatedly been seen.

"We as South Africans, unlike the former imperial powers, cannot flee from the chaos and misery that may result from so-called liberation.

"For us there is no contradiction between our reform processes and the strict but temporary measures we have had to take to ensure law and order and safety for all in our care, without fear or favour.

"We are not willing to jeopardise our hard earned freedom and human rights to destruction on the long and arduous road of liberating reform that we have chosen to follow in faith and with courage,

"Should we fail a light that was kindled in Africa by our forefathers will go out.

"Should we succeed, however, imperfectly, we will strengthen immeasureably the hope for a bearable and orderly coexistence for the diversity of peoples on this globe.

"My faith in our ability to succeed, awakes in me a vision for South Africa. A vision of hope, peace and freedom.

"Let us make this vision a reality in our generation through unity, courage and faith.

"We believe that we richly deserve this opportunity through what we have already achieved and by what we envision", Mr Botha said.South Africans would have to unite in their resistance to prescriptions, interference and threats from abroad as part of their common endeavour.

"We must each work at the creation of a national will. That will must enable us to achieve breakthroughs against sanctions in the same way we overcame the arms and oil boycotts with initiatives of which we can all be proud."

Many of South Africa's critics maintained that matters in South Africa could very simply be rectified by means of a process of so-called genuine negotiation with authentic leaders. When responsible people in South Africa discussed negotiation and reform it was aimed at the broadening of a unique, democratic system which acknowledged the realities of South African society.

"Reform does not have only a constitutional objective. Reform also includes an extensive programme of welfare management. Training, job creation and self sufficiency are essential elements.

"When our leftist critics abroad and even here talk of genuine reform, then they usually have something completely different in mind. They much rather imply the transfer of power to the South African Communist Party/ANC alliance — a monopoly of power by a leftist radical clique."

Mr Botha said reference was often made to so-called political prisoners in South Africa with regard to persons who were serving prison sentences or who were detained in terms of the law of the country.

"In South Africa persons are charged, stand trial and are sentenced if they commit criminal offences and threaten the security of the state and the individual. Some of them are included in the category of so-called authentic leaders.

"I have repeatedly made the appeal — abandon violence and participate in constitutional processes. What is wrong with that?"

The state president said his government rejected any form of outside interference in South Africa's domestic affairs.

This interference was often portrayed as diplomatic attempts to bring about negotiation in South Africa as if South Africans had not for a very long time been actively engaged in internal dialogue.

"Granting concessions under conditions bordering on blackmail merely encourages a stronger party to raise his demands, offering in return empty promises of fictional concessions based on self interest.

"When entering into negotiations with whatever parties, we must therefore determine whether we are dealing with parties who sincerely wish to see the settlement of problems or whether they are merely intent upon extorting one-way concessions within totally unrealistic time scales.

"We do not desire sanctions but if we have to suffer sanctions for the sake of maintaing freedom, justice and order, we will survive them. Not only only will we survive, we will emerge stronger on the other side."

Planning for the future should be conducted jointly between the state and the private sector, without mutual reproach over the past.

"Since the implementation of the international arms embargo in 1977 we have developed a highly sophisticated arms industry through vision and initiative. World wide we have earned respect for our achievements.

"We have overcome the oil embargo. This was made possible because the state and the private sector worked in cooperation. Cooperation is thus essential.

"Our continuing endeavour towards self-sufficiency and increasing our export capacity will be our repeated response to international punitive measures in every field of life.

"However our responsibility is not limited to within our national borders. It extends far outside our country to the countres and peoples of Africa with whom we share so many common interests."

South Africa had in irreplaceable role to play in all fields of life in southern Africa. Sanctions against South Africa would not only affect South Africa but cause infinitely more suffering and misery to the peoples of its neighbouring states.

Attempts had already been made to sever the ties between South Africa and its neighbours by the founding of the Southern African Development Coordinating conference.

"I said long ago that we welcome any initiative on the part of our neighbouring states to increase their prosperity through their own efforts."

The apparent aim of the creation of the SADCC was to reduce the dependence of neighbouring states on South Africa.

"The real objective was to isolate these countries and the Republic from one another.

"Not one of these objectives was actually attained. In fact, conditions in our neighbouring states have deteriorated.

"We must shed this burden that has been placed on the countries of southern Africa by foreign powers who want to further their own interests.

"Tonight I wish therefore to repeat my offer to the Western superpowers and our neighbouring states.

"I am willing to enter into dicussions with heads of government of countries such as the United States, Britain, France and West Germany and with all the leaders in South Africa on issues such as military security and stability in southern Africa, economic development, aid and mututal cooperation, agricultural and industrial development; and job creation, conservation and utilisation of water resources, the development and utilisation of other natural resources and social development in the fields of health, nutrition and training.

"South Africa desires peace and progress on the Continent of Africa and especially in the region to which we belong.

"I believe that the time has arrived for African leaders to accept that socialism will not bring them salvation.

"Further attempts from outside our continent to keep the economies of countries in a stranglehold of economic imperialism, should be guarded against.

"The Republic of South Africa holds the economic key for unlocking the wealth and resources of our region.

"Without South Africa there can be no prosperity for the subcontinent of southern Africa.

"With South Africa a new future of hope can be created for the nations and people of our region.

"But then we must throw off the yoke of negative foreign intereference in southern Africa and build our future together.

"Our optimism about the future is not built on sand but on the rocks of our faith in Almighty God. Our policy on reform stems from this and is deeply rooted in our commitment to freedom."

Appeals for End to 'Defeatism'

MB121808 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1806 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — The state President Mr P.W. Botha tonight appealed to South Africans to shed the spirit of defeatism and doubt about the future of the country.

Addressing the federal congress of the National Party he said the challenges facing each citizen in the recent times had to be accepted in a positive spirit in the realisation that South Africa held the key to its own future.

"No one else has [a] plan or example which we can follow.

"We must build and work together in a spirit of South African patriotism to make this country a source of strength which could contribute to the well being of its peoples, its niehgbours and those of the world who share our belief in freedom.

"The Afrikaner and all other white language groups, as well as the National Party have, as in the past, a key role to play in South Africa. Together with our coloured and black communities we must take up our responsibilities in a positive spirit of faith and courage.

"Two strong bonds bind us in a spirit of inspiration — our Christian faith and our love for our fatherland," Mr Botha said.

Comments on Constitutional Changes

MB121803 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1801 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — Any drstic changes to the country's Constitution would not only be subjected to the approval of whites, coloureds and Indians but also to blacks, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Opening the federal congress of the National Party he said his government was irrevocably committed to dialogue as part of the process of the broadening of participatory democratic institutions.

"Dialogue should not, however, lead to a situation where the self determination of the groups and communities in our multicultural communities is jeopardised.

"It should provide for the protection of minority groups in a way other than by mere paper guarantees.

"Dialogue should be an instrument of hope, peace and freedom for all.

"Therefore, if our negotiations lead to drastic changes to our country's Constitution, I will keep my promise to consult the voters beforehand.

"In any event, anything on which we reach agreement during such negotiations will have to be subjected to the decision of the white voters.

"I assume that black leaders would also want to consult their followers or what they refer to as their constituencies.

"Such consultations on our part whether by means of a referendum or by means of a general election could take place sooner than most people expect.

"It is not expected of this congress to take final detailed decisions on these matters. The congress should however indicate guidelines to which the provincial congresses can react.

"In the meantime the government will continue to carry out its responsibilities to the fullest extent."

Views Self-Government for Blacks

MB121842 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1837 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — Self-government and autonomy for the large black communities near metropolitan areas would have to be negotiated, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, told his party's federal congress in Durban tonight.

Speaking about the realities of South Africa which needed to be faced, he said clarity would have to be reached through negotiation on various aspects touching on the party's viewpoints regarding the sharing, distribution and devolution of power.

Black leaders would have to emerge from self-governing and autonomous black citistates just as they had done in the self-governing states, he said.

He often asked himself the question why, if a state such as Luxembourg could be independent, a blck urban community close to a metropolitan area could not receive full autonomy as a citistate.

"As part of the process of negotiations, and where mutual interests justify it, structures will have to be created and developed at all levels to accommodate negotiation and decision on the basis of consensus.

The proposed national council, the new provincial executives and regional services councils were examples of such instruments which could be used for negotiation at different levels of government.

"The proposed national council for example holds the possibility of development through a process by which all peace-loving leaders of black communities can in due course be involved in matters of common interest."

As with the European Parliament this could be done without interference and destruction of the national characters of members.

President Botha said he thought it was time for the world to accept the fact of the independence of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries.

He pointed out there were five independent Commonwealth countries with a total population of 300,000, about one tenth the population of the republic of Transkei. The Commonwealth consisted of many dictatorships and one-party states, particularly among its African members.

"One wonders why the Commonwelath does not direct its moral concern in that direction," Mr Botha said.

"But these are the states which allege that they have the moral right to be involved in solving South Africa's problems and furthermore, together with the other members of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations, they refuse to recognise the independence of the TBVC countries."

This was ridiculous. These states were symbols of the political freedom which existed in South Africa, a freedom in which millions of people shared.

Domestic Reaction to Botha 12 August Speech

Radio Commentary

MB130602 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "Reform and Internal Affairs"]

[Text] In a keynote address in Durban last night the state president has spelled out fundamental policy approaches on pressing current issues, not only to the federal congress now under way but to South Africa and the world. In doing so, he has placed a particular point of argument beyond further dispute, that is that dialogue and reform are an internal South African affair. South Africans themselves hold the key to their own future, he said. The model for the future progress would not be found outside the country and in the realization of that fact it was up to all the peoples of South Africa to face the challenge with faith and courage.

At this time of unprecedented pressures to internationalize the country's political situation, that perspective can hardly be emphasized too much. Ignoring it has led to the proliferation of counterproductive reactions, to defeatism in some quarters, to an unthinking counteraggressiveness in others, and in others again to altogether unrealistic utopian speculations about future political change.

For South Africans to move forward purposefully in resolving together political problems, the first requirement is to come to terms with the fact that their future will not be decided by outsiders, that neither false promises nor blackmailing threats will change the political course of the country. Once that red herring of the world's involvement in South African politics is disposed of, it becomes possible for fruitful dialogue, based on realistic premises, to get under way. The constraints but also the opportunities inherent in those premises become clear. It becomes clear that liberation as a concept denoting fundamental upheaval created by revolutionary violence is simply not on as an option for the future, that the resolution of differences will have to be the end product of reform through negotiation on agreed goals.

The existence of diverse groups which will have to be accommodated constitutionally in a manner that will guarantee their protection is then seen for what it is, an unchangeable fact that has to be taken into acount in the reform process. On the other hand, so is the imperative that the expansion of democracy on which this country is set means that reform is essentially a question of securing the rights and freedoms of the individual. These are not questions for which the answers can be found in the ad hoc and self-serving demands of foreign pressure groups.

South Africans themselves will have to get to grips with them by refocusing attention away from what the world demands and towards the obvious need for political leaders of all groups to settle down to negotiating over the hard realities facing them. And it will be the task of South Africans also to consider and give their acquiesence through some such device as a referendum to whatever emerges from any such negotiations. Reform is, of necessity, a homegrown process if it is to achieve the goals that have been set for it. While South Africans insist on that as a matter of right, it also imposes the obligation that the process should then be seen to be maintaining its momentum.

Political, Business Reaction

MB131640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Reacting to the state president's speech the chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said that the question of city-states corresponded with his idea of a federal system of government in South Africa.

A Transvaal member of the executive committee, Mr John Mabuza, welcomed the government's commitment to reform and said that city-states could be a step in the right direction for the creation of structures which could bring leaders to the fore to take part in negotiations.

The director of the Association of Urban Councils, Mr Solly Ramala, welcomed President Botha's continued efforts to introduce a new constitutional dispensation.

Organized commerce and industry supported Mr Botha's standpoint that South Africa would survive punitive economic measures against the country. The president ofthe Afrikaans Handelsinstituut, [Afrikans Institute of Trade] Mr Christy Kuhn, said that this would require the creation of new markets and more job opportunities in the immediate future.

The chief executive of the Associaition of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Raymond Parsons, welcomed the standpoint that the private and public sectors should put their heads together to overcome the effects of santions against South Africa. Worldwide experience had shown that continued pressure encouraged countries to expand their economies and unconventional trade.

PFP's Eglin Disappointed

MB130834 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0831 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 13, SAPA — The leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, described the state president's speech in Durban last night as yet another disappointment and said he had failed to give a bold lead, SABC radio news reports. Mr Eglin said it was a party political speech by the leader of the National Party to consolidate and rally members, rather than an address to the whole of South Africa. The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader said Mr P.W. Botha's announcement that a decision by the white electorate was forthcoming was obvious, but that it was ridiculous that only white opinion would be tested.

Black Sash Demonstrators Arrested at NP Congress

MB130826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, August 13, SAPA — Shortly before more than 3000 people gave president P.W. Botha a standing ovation at the opening of the National Party [NP] federal congress in Durban last night, a small group of Black Sash demonstrators were arrested outside the congress hall. Thirteen women wearing black sashes stood in silence and with arms linked next to young NP supporters who were lining the pathway down which the presidential party was due to enter the hall. A line of policemen screened the women from the pathway but the women moved into the open. They were then pushed out of the area by police and placed in a police vehicle.

When the presidential party arrived the young NP supporters raised South African flags on long poles. Dozens of policemen and security guards patrolled the grounds of the hall and the nearby hotel where the delegates are staying. Two Black Sash members managed to get into the hall and stood near the entrance, but were noticed by officials and removed to the back of the hall where they were watched by policemen.

The hall, brightly lit for the foreign and SABC television cameras, was decorated with banners proclaiming, "work together, win together" and "freedom without domination." On both sides of the stage were large wooden boards with the letters NP leading to a huge South African flag overlaid with the NP's logo surrounded by the words "South Africa first."

President Botha punctuated his speech with several off-the-cuff remarks and referred to the tongue-lashing which the Zambian leader, President Kenneth Kaunda, gave the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. "My meeting (with Sir Geoffrey) was very pleasant — more pleasant than the meeting in Lusaka," Mr Botha said to applause and laughter. He later referred to the archbishop of Canterbury who in 1909 said it was justifiable to impose on black South Africans restrictions and limitations which corresponded with those imposed on children. 'I wonder how he would have lived together with Tutu," Mr Botha said to more laughter.

During the afternoon the 1600 delegates arrived from all over the country and for last night's opening ceremony were joined by more than 1400 guests. In the front row of the hall were cabinet ministers and their wives.

KwaNdebele Legislature Refuses Independence

MB121630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The legislative assembly of KwaNdebele has rejected a plan to become independent on 11 December this year. The speaker of the assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, announced this afternoon that in the light of evidence which had come to light in the course of a 4-hour debate on independence in the assembly, it had been decided not to make KwaNdebele an independent state within the borders of South Africa.

The South African Government is to be informed of the decision of the legislative assembly. Mr Mahlangu said that all evidence disclosed during the debate indicated that opposition to independence had caused violence, in which scores of people had been killed in the past 7 months.

The chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana, said that he would not force independence on the people of KwaNdebele if they did not desire it. He said that his government had been given a mandate in 1984 to negotiate the independence issue with the South African Government. He said that he had held talks with the full support and cooperation of his cabinet.

Mr Skosana said that what he had done had been done openly and on instructions from the legislative assembly.

Further on KwaNdebele Rejection

MB121958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1957 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, Aug 12, SAPA — The KwaNdebele legislative assembly decided today to refuse independence which it was to have received on December 11.

The assembly also declared the vigilante group known as the Mbokhoto illegal and are to introduce legislation making it an offence to describe anybody as a member of that organisation.

After a lengthy debate in the assembly, which was packed with residents and into which the press and film crews were allowed, the speaker of the house, Mr Solomon Mahlangu, ruled against independence.

His ruling was without a vote as the assembly was unanimous in its rejection of independnece.

The speaker said: "Independence is being uprooted, eradicated with all its roots and thrown into the deep ocean. It can be reported to Pretoria that the legislative assembly has indicated that KwaNdebele does not agree with independence and as such does not opt for it.

The decision overturns a previous decision by the assembly to accept independence already twice debated in 1982 and 1984.

The chief minister, Mr Simon Skosana, who spoke only at the end of the debate, did not dissent from the majority feeling but he said the day's proceedings made the earlier decision look like it had been done "in stealth."

He said members of the assembly had gone out after the 1884 decision and informed the whole nation of independence.

"Today I am damned to be a criminal," he said, but added: "I am not going to force people to do what they do not want to do."

The debate was led in the assembly by the opposition leader, Prince James Mahlangu, who signalled the debate on independence during a formal motion on unrest in KwaNdebele.

Prince James said he represented the Ngwenya tribal authority — the largest and most senior tribal group in KwaNdebele — and had been ordered by them to fight for the end of independence and the dissolution of the Mbokhoto.

His brother Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, who is in the KwaNdebele cabinet as minister of health, welfare and pensions, broke ranks with his cabinet colleagues and spoke against independence.

He said he had intially supported it but it was clear it was not wanted by the people.

"I am one of those people who supported independence. I supported the idea more than any other person because I cherished an idea of where to place the Ndebele nation. As minister of health, welfare and pensions, I have become convinced that the people do not want independence. I appeal to this house to do away with this thing; it is clear the people do not want it."

Speaker after speaker referred to the high death toll in KwaNdebele, said to number well over a hundred since the current outbreak of violence three months ago which started on May 12.

On that day violence broke out allegedly after an announcement that the date for independence was set for December 11 this year.

Members of the legislative assembly told of thousands who are homeless, many who have died, and many arrested in the violence. Some members said that they too were either homeless or in hiding until today.

The member of Kwaggafontein "K" told the assembly he had been forced to run away. He was found in hiding last week by the youth of his area who took him to a meeting in the area together with most of the community.

There, he told the assembly, "I was told we will be sending you to the meeting of the legislative assembly. You must not beat around the bush. Talk straight. Tell them we do not want the Mbokhoto and we do not want independence, and I agreed."

Government To 'Respect' Decision

MB130627 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has reacted to the decision by the legislative assembly of KwaNdebele not to become independent on 11 December this year. Mr Heunis told our parliamentary staff that the government would respect the decision of the KwaNdebele people on their future, as it was not government policy to force independence to people if they did not want it.

SADF Reacts to Angolan Attack Claims

MB121641 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The SADF has reacted to claims by the Angolan Defense Ministry that Angolan forces had beaten off two attacks by South African troops on a strategic town in the southeast of the country, killing 40 of the attackers and capturing 4.

Approached in Pretoria for comment on the latest allegations, a spokesman for the Defense Force said the Defense Force had nothing to add to the statement issued in this connection yesterday. He added that, in any case, it was anticipated that the Angolans would continue with their propaganda attempts.

In yesterday's statement, the Defense Force made it clear that it was not prepared to comment on allegations that it was planning a full-scale invasion into Angolan territory. A spokesman said there was no point in commenting any further, bearing in mind that UNITA had already issued a statement claiming an attack on Cuito Cuanavale in the southeastern province of Cuanda Cubango. He said the Defense Force had been the target of Angola claims for many months.

The Defense Force's position had been explained at length. It operated against terrorists wherever they may be hiding.

In its statement, UNITA said its forces had destroyed radar equipment and artillery in an attack on Cuito Cuanavale, where Angolan Government forces were preparing to launch a major anti-UNITA offensive.

Commentary Justifies Foreign Black Repatriation

MB130818 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "The Repatriation of Illegal Workers"]

[Text] It is hardly surprising in the light of stepped up economic santions against South Africa and the effect they will have on unemployment in the country that South Africa is to repatriate foreign black workers. What might well be surprising to many in the outside world is that there are, in fact, foreign blacks living and working in South Africa legally or illegally. After all, South Africa is supposed to be such a terrible place, filled with racial hatred.

What the international media and certain foreign politicians have never been able to explain, however, is why there is such a massive contingent of foreign black workers in South Africa. If what they say about South Africa is true, one would expect that not a single black person from anywhere else in Africa would want to set foot in South Africa. The fact is that there are nearly 3 million foreign black workers in South Africa. Only one and a half million from neighboring states are employed as contract workers on South Africa's mines, farms, and its industries. The remainder are in the country illegally. They have come across the borders to work domestically and also in industry and agriculture.

The reason for this is simply that there is not enough work in South Africa's neighboring states. With their relatively poor economies they are not able to support their workforce. In South Africa, however, there is work and food and a far higher standard of living. It is the only country on the African Continent that has a black middle class.

Foreign blacks working in South Africa earn sufficient money to make the lives of their families at home worth living. Now the Western nations have seen fit to put an end to this state of affairs with the intensification of economic sanctions against South Africa. It is only logical that in order to protect its own workers South Africa must repatriate the estimated 1.3. million foreign workers illegally in the country.

Government Does Not Accept Natal Court Ruling

MB121219 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1218 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 12, SAPA — The government did not accept the decision of the full bench of the Natal Supreme Court that the detention clauses in the emergency regulations were ultra vires, Mr Louis le Grange, minister of law and order said today.

Finding that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had acted beyond the powers contemplated by the Public Safety Act, the court yesterday ordered the release of UDF [United Democratic Front] member Mr Lechesa Tsenoli.

Mr le Grange would not comment on whether other detainees would be released in terms of the ruling, but said: "We are not accepting the decision of the court. We have entered an appeal which will be heard by the appellate court as soon as possible."

Meanwhile, lawyers are preparing court applications for the release of many detainees.

The head of the Progressive Federal Party's bureau for missiing persons, Mr Neil Ross, said 5900 people were known to have been detained since June 12 but estimated the real figure could be as high as 12000.

Government legal advisers are understood to be working to counter the decision of the Natal court while also being tied up with the challenge to the regulations being heard before another

Natal court by the Argus and SAAN [South African Associated Newspapers] newspaper groups.

They are understood to be drawing up new regulations that could be issued by President Botha soon.

Lawyer Says Court Decision Applies Only to Natal

MB121200 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 12, SAPA — The Natal Supreme Court full bench judgment invalidating two main clauses of the emergency regulations could be enforced only in Natal, a leading Cape Town civil rights advocate said today.

The clauses relate to detention.

He said the judgment would be enforceable in the rest of the country only if it was upheld by the appellate division.

He believed a number of lawyers in the western Cape were studying the judgment in anticipation of an application for a similar ruling in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

An Athlone attorney who represents more than 1000 emergency detainees said he had sent an urgent telex to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, requesting his clients be released "in view of the Natal decision."

He said he would appeal to the Cape Town Supreme Court for a similar ruling if Mr le Grange refused.

Suzman Says Government Should Release Detainees

MB121621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, August 12, SAPA — The government should release emergency detainees following yesterday's Natal Supreme Court Ruling, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokeswoman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, said in Johannesburg today.

She echoed academic opinions that the state should release Natal detainees as a result of the ruling that UDF [United Democratic Front] publicity Secretary Mr Solomon Tsenoli had been detained unlawfully.

Government sources in Pretoria were mum today about the likelihood of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, proclaiming retroactive emergency regulation amendments to circumvent the courts ruling, as he did on August 1. Although a full bench of the court ruled that Mr Botha had exceeded his powers in promulgating Clauses 3(1) and 3(3) of the regulations, Mrs Suzman said "the Department of Law and Order will probably take their usual steps by changing the regulations."

She said the ruling once again demonstrated the "incompetence" of the department.

Publishers Challenge Media Restrictions

MB111207 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1206 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Aug 11, SAPA — An urgent application challenging the validity of several emergency regulations which place severe restrictions on the press and allow the minister of law and order to seize any publication he considers subversive began before a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court here today.

The application has been brought by the Argus Printing and Publishing Company Limited, South African Associated Newspapers [SAAN] Ltd, Natal Newspapers (Pty) Ltd and Natal Witness (Pty) Ltd against the government.

The four companies are responsible for the printing and publishing of most of South Africa's English-language newspapers.

They are asking the court to declare Regulations 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 void and of no force and effect in law, on the grounds that the state president exceeded his powers in making them and that thy are vague, unjust or unreasonable.

These regulations allow the commissioner of police or another authorised person to issue orders and forbid anyone to record or photograph any act of public violence, strike or boycott without the permission of the commissioner or an officer.

They also forbid anyone to write or print a subversive statement and empower the minister of law and order to seize any publication which, in his opinion, does this or disseminates any other information which he deems may be detrimental to public safety and order.

The managing director of the newspaper division of the Argus company, Mr Peter McLean, said in an affidavit that the regulations being challenged in court directly or indirectly affected the free flow of news and comment. They therefore severely affected the daily business of the applicant companies.

Mr McLean said it was almost impossible for newspapers to carry on their daily business without the threat of committing a criminal offence or being summarily seized because of the difficulties caused by interpretations of the regulations and the breadth of their possible application.

The editor of the *Daily News*, Mr Michael Green, said in an affidavit he and his editorial staff were exposed daily to the threat of criminal prosecution for unwittingly contravening the regulations.

Mr Green said the regulations were not only confusing and unintelligible, but also invalid. He said he was apprehensive that the *Daily News* could be seized under Regulations 11 or 12 at any time.

Mr Green said a newspaper editor had trod a difficult path before, but the emergency regulations had made the burden almost intolerable.

The editor said that if one day's issue of the daily news were seized, it would cost the company R175,000.

"Although I exercise the utmost care and prudence in deciding what may and what may not be published, there is always the possibility that my newspaper could without my knowledge contain material or information which could result in the newspaper being summarily seized".

The acting editor-in-chief of the *The Star*, Mr Rex Gibson, said that to ensure that the news he published was reported truthfully, accurately and objectively, it was essential that he and his staff had access to news and were at liberty to transmit it freely.

"I am in duty bound to keep the public informed on all matters of public interest, on the basis that in any society which adheres to the principles of press freedom, the public has a right to know".

Mr Gibson said he had consulted *The Star's* attorneys on numerous occasions since the start of the state of emergency to try to determine what material might or might not be published.

Nevertheless, he added, each edition was published subject to the grave risk that it could be seized at any time because the paper could unwittingly contravene the regulations.

Mr Gibson said the conundrum created by Regulations 7, 9 and 11 was such that he had no idea what might be reported without exposing the newspaper to the drastic threat of seizure.

He said *The Star* could not rely on the Bureau of Information because it was neither prepared nor equipped to provide meaningful and reliable news to the media.

The editor of the *Sunday Times*, Mr Tertius Myburgh, said in papers that he could never be certain whether or not a item of news would be viewed by some or other member of the security forces as a "subversive statement."

Mr Myburgh said he had been forced to censor the newspaper on a completely arbitrary basis and still lived under the fear of seizure.

"The ordinary laws of the land are more than adequate to curb seditious journalism. The effect of the emergency regulations on the press is quite simply to stifle news and comment which, in these times, the public in South Africa ought to hear."

The editor of *Business Day*, Mr Ken Owen said that as an editor he had become accustomed to working under restrictions which were severe by Western standards. However, the emergency regulations were so wide, uncertain and arbitrary that it was often impossible to determine with any certainty whether or not a particular news item or comment would contravene them.

Mr Owen said the net result was that the opinion of a policeman had been substituted for the law of the land.

The editor of the *Natal Witness*, Mr Richard Steyn, said although his newspaper was by nature and tradition moderate in its outlook, he was afraid that he might innoncently publish an article that could result in criminal prosecution or the summary seizure of the paper.

The managing director of SAAN, Mr Stephen Mulholland, said in his affidavit that if only one edition of a major newspaper were seized, the financial consequences, both direct and indirect, would be severe.

Counsel for government asked for an adjournment to consider their position in light of a judgment handed down in Durban today invalidating key emergency sections allowing for the arrest and detention of people.

Mr J. Combrink, SC [Senior Counsel], for the minister of law and order, said the rationale behind the full bench judgment invalidating Sections 3 (1) and 3(3) of the emergency regulations rand right through to the heart of those being challenged in Pietermaritzburg.

All the regulations being attacked in the press application have placed severe restrictions on the media since the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr Combrink said if the Durban decision were accepted by the authorities, they would have to release many people who were in detention.

In opposing the application for an adjournemnt, Mr S. Kentridge, QC [Queen's Counsel], said newspaper publishers and editors had tried, but found unsuperable difficulties in working under present conditions.

Mr Kentridge said that in terms of the amended regulations every commissioned officer was authorised to seize a newspaper.

He said he did not dispute that the respondents would have to consider the Durban judgment, but instructions they would have to take would be a short matter.

Mr Justice Leon said that in order to be fair to both parties, he would allow Mr Kentridge to proceed with his argument and then adjourn the application until August 18 and 19.

The judge said there had been developments which the respondents would in all fairness have to have time to look at and consider their position.

AZAPO Chairman Released From Detention

MB090553 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] has been released from detention. Saths Cooper is reported to have been picked up on 11 June, the day before the state of emergency was imposed. He says two applications seeking his release were made in Durban and Johannesburg. Upon being let out of custody, Mr Cooper has slammed the emergency regulations, saying the country cannot afford them because of the current economic instability.

Information Bureau Issues 13 Aug Unrest Report

MB131008 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1004 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria Aug 13 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (12 August) to 06h00 (13 August)

"Mrs Flora Makwe, 54, of Tladi Soweto, was burnt to death with tyres in Zola 3 Soweto, at midnight. She was attacked by a group of about 50 blacks.

"In Vlakfontein, KwaNdebele, a group pf about 10 people poured petrol over a black man and set him alight. A private security guard fired five shots with a shotgun at the attackers, fatally wounding Jan Mahlangu, 18.

"The unidentified victime suffered serious injuries in the attack.

"The Bureau for Information wishes to express its regret at the undue distress caused to Mrs Maria Hlatswayo and her family by the situation report issued yesterday.

"It has now been ascertained that the person who died in hospital on 11 August as a result of injuries sustained on July 16, 1986, when an attempt was made to burn her alive, was Gladis Motoloung, 17, of 14071 Ndlove Street, Daveyton."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on National Party Congress

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 11 August refers to the National Party's federal congress, the second called since P.W. Botha took office as Prime Minister in 1978, and says "although change is not on the agenda, the inclusion of blacks in government may nevertheless be pinpointed as the reason for the congress." It points out that the inclusion of blacks in the government was already announced by the State President at the start of parliament this year. "So indeed was the sorry vehicle for this, the National Council, a seemingly stillborn body which is said to have black leaders queuing to join." "Indications are that this federal congress will be a tub-thumping rally for the volk [people], fired by kruithoring [powder-horn] and blunderbuss, used to rail against sanctions imposed by a hostile and unjust world." The editorial says Botha should "outline a path of continuing and accelerated reform. He should not give in to the tempting and easier path of finger-wagging defiance. If he does put the brakes on his brand of reform, it would be well for the West to take note of the first result of the imposition of sanctions: not more reform, but less."

SOWETAN on Newspaper Seizure

The page 4 editorial of Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 11 August comments on the seizure of the Friday edition of *Sowetan* and says "we do not know why the action was taken. We believe it is our duty to produce a newspaper that attempts to reflect the views of the people we serve. We try to do that as honestly as we can under the difficult circumstances in which the Press has to operate these days." The editorial also says that Justice Wilson of Natal at a banquet of the Lawyers for Human Rights in Johannesburg said "the governments which claimed they were representatives of their people could only be seen to be so if the people know what the government was doing." The paper says it has "no idea what may or may not precipitate its seizure." Executive director of Anglo American Corporation, Dr Zac de Beer, said in Johannesburg last week that "taking the *Sowetan* off the streets demonstrates the fundamentally totalitarian attitude of the Government." The paper agrees with him.

'Focus' on National Party Congress

John MacLennan writes in the "Focus" column on the same page: "The mighty Nat machine has broken down ... Voters are either disillusioned or have left the party. But the rightwing still only has a chance — assuming it can paper over its differences — of becoming the next official opposition. This is the view of Professor Willem Kelynhans, head of the Department of Politics at the University of South Africa and one of the few commentators who can base his opinions on personal research." Kleynhans says " 'Nat voters have reached a stage where they don't even attend public meetings, in spite of appeals, and are prepared to allow their leaders to be humiliated.' " Kleynhans also believes the right wing does not pose a problem while "it is splintered but will wipe the floor" with the Progressive Federal Party in the next elections. The right wing is also "hijacking the Afrikaner cultural heritage — once the sole preserve of the NP [National Party] — for political ends." "This lost support will not be made up by the English vote." Kleynhans says " 'English political support in South Africa means nothing. A party that depends on English support is a party doomed. English speakers are not politically minded. Very few become card-carrying members. They won't do the work to bring a party to power.' " " 'The Government is keeping a few non-negotiables such as the Group Areas, but conservatives say they have removed too many of the safeguards already.' " Kleynhans states that " 'the fact that the Nats have not had elections is eating at their credibility because many critics are saying they do not have a mandate.' "

CITIZEN on 'Economic War'

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 9 August says Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has "thrown down the gauntlet to South Africa" and South Africa should take it up. "For he is determined to fire the salvoes of sanctions approved by him and five other Commonwealth leaders in London, and we had better take the initiative from him with our own big guns of economic retaliation." The editorial says South Africans have learned "not to expect any human decency" from Mugabe, "a Marxist who is doing what his Communist associates in Moscow wish him to do, namely, to help destabilise Southern Africa." The sanctions that "Mugabe and co" envisage will "inevitably throw the whole region into dangerous turmoil. For one thing, South Africa's black neighbours, so dependent on South Africa for transport, trade and employment for many of their nationals, will find themselves economically on the verge of ruin." Mugabe's desire to "reactivate the railway line to Maputo" will put Mozambique at risk. The editorial points out that Mozambique will suffer should South Africa cut off its electricity supplies to Maputo or stop its exporting via Maputo.

"Since Mr Mugabe believes he is in an economic war with South Africa, and he is determined to implement sanctions against South Africa to the full, we suggest that we pre-empt his attack with counter-measures immediately." The editorial calls on the United States, the EC and the Commonwealth to "pull away from the brink of a tragedy of the most serious dimensions." "Tragically, the world neither knows what it is doing, nor does it care. But if anyone is listening, he should try and call off the economic war before it begins. Only that way can southern Africa be saved."

CITIZEN on Tutu's Sanctions Call

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 11 August comments on Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu's travels around the world and his calls for sanctions. The editorial says that even in the present emergency when calling for sanctions is an offense, "Bishop Tutu doesn't care one bit about possible consequences, believing, we have no doubt, that his status as Nobel Peace Prize-winner and Archbishop-elect of Cape Town protects him from prosecution." The editorial questions why "a man who lives so well and travels so far is so unconcerned about the lot of so many blacks who are going to suffer because of sanctions." "It would be different if all the money his overseas benefactors and supporters provided him were used to feed the starving, instead of being used either for the Johannesburg diocese, which is partly or mainly in financial trouble because of him, or for political or legal aid purposes." Concerning Tutu's belief that blacks will accept the suffering caused by sanctions, the editorial points out that "nobody who is out of work, who cannot feed his family, and who watches his children go hungry or die from malnutrition will willingly choose sanctions instead of work, shelter and food. By contrast, after the comfortably off Bishop Tutu is enthroned as archbishop, he will be living in the imposing surroundings and style that befit an archbishop. He, at least, will never go hungry."

BUSINESS DAY on Black Housing

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 11 August comments on the government's announcement of a new housing project for 250,000 people as a "mixed blessing." "While there is much to be welcomed in the provision of sorely needed land for housing, there is truth in criticism that government is creating yet another ghetto. In keeping with solid apartheid practice the new township is set to be a segregated black residential area." The project is "under fire even before it has begun, because of the grand racial dreams of the planners in Pretoria." Even though it is "precisely the location many people working in the area would choose to live," there is no freedom of choice, since "Government has removed that." The editorial says that since building the new township will take years, "a great deal could be done to ease the housing crisis by getting rid of the Group Areas Act. Large parts of suburbs like Hillbrow are already grey residential zones. Why not let this natural process of blurring continue unhindered?" "Government has rightly accepted that it will always have a role to provide sub-economic housing, but that it should not be in the business of building houses. The next logical step is for Pretoria to get its nose out of the free market by letting people live wherever they can afford to live."

Privatization Offers Some Solutions

The same page features an edited version of an address delivered by Dr Joop de Loor, auditor general, at last week's South African Property Owners Association (SAPOA) conference in Johannesburg. De Loor looks at the privatization issue and says South Africans should not see privatization as a remedy for their economic difficulties. However, de Loor believes it would provide some answers to three chronic problems South Africa is facing. "Firstly, we are facing a rapidly growing demand for socio-economic services. Secondly, government is heavily involved in providing basic services for private industry, such as transportation and tele- communications — the infra-structure of the private sector. If the economy is to recover and expand, we will have to provide more of these services. Thirdly, most black citizens clearly feel cynicism towards private enterprise as they believe they are excluded from it." De Loor highlights a few areas where privatization and deregulation actions are bound to exercise a more direct impact on property markets, among which he includes: selling off of government housing stock; abolition of influx control — which with the "new emphasis on inward industrialisation is bound to have a positive impact on property prices;" the use of the financial rand by overseas investors "who will now be able to buy local property at an effective 50 percent discount;" and the selling or leasing of air space by private property owners. "In the times we are living in, privatisation spells the answer to many of our problems and offers golden opportunities for property developers. It is attractive to government for socio-economic as well as for revenue reason; for the man in the street it offers the prospect of more effective service and a lower tax burden; for the employer and employee a sharing in a more productive enterprise can only bring benefits."

Negotiation Needed

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 8 August says "the leader of the Opposition has set an excellent example to the government in his sober and level-headed comment on the sanctions threat, suggesting that whatever politicians may be shouting about abroad, this country's problems would still have to be resolved in South Africa — by South Africans." The editorial says the government's "fist-shaking defiance and aggression will no doubt go down well among many whites in South Africa. But, when calmly considered, what is happening is a deplorable turn of events, promising impoverishment and falling standards of living not only for white South Africans, but for everyone else in the region as well." The one thing necessary to prevent a "bitter and unpalatable" harvest is "open-ended negotiations with the most significant and representative of the black nationalist organizations." This is a course which the government "is absolutely refusing to consider." "Unless South Africans get together to solve their problems, the outlook suggests further economic stagnation, increasing unemployment and social instability and continuing conflict and violence."

BEELD on Government Structure

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 11 August in an editorial on page 8 says there is an old saying that one should always work within one's resources. The editorial says South Africa is an economic giant in Africa, but asks whether it has the economic resources for "156 government departments, 1,190 parliamentarians, 11 presidents/prime ministers/chief ministers, 14 departments of finance, 18 departments of health and welfare, 13 departments of agriculture and forestry." "Although our unique population structure needs a unique system of government, our rulers will have to find ways out by urgent rationalization."

BEELD on Urbanization

In a second editorial on the same page, the newspaper says two members of the President's Council last week called for job opportunities to be created in remote areas, or for workers to be brought closer to the job opportunities. "Due to influx control, thousands of black workers were forced to take refuge on the fringes of urban areas or in nearby homelands, from where they often have to travel long hours to and from their places of work. In many cases their travel expenses are subsidized by the taxpayer." "It is clear that many black workers earn less per day than the cost of their bus tickets. So an urbanization policy will have to involve more than the lifting of black influx control."

VADERLAND on RSA Retaliation

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 8 August says in an editorial on page 10: "Steps taken by South Africa against its black neighbors have been regretted by the United States." The paper says it is good that America is concerned about the stability of the southern African region. South Africa has throughout put the interests of the region in the forefront. "However, South Africa cannot be expected to sit with arms folded while attempts are being made to bring it to its knees. Neighbors it is helping to keep afloat are among the leading forces in these attempts." "What is happening now is a foretaste of what the sanctions against South Africa, which are so eagerly being called for, will mean to the whole southern African region. Rather than chastise South Africa, the Reagan administration should try to get the sanctions hotheads to their senses. In that way it will promote the dialogue which it is hoping for."

TRANSVALER on Sanctions

A page 14 editorial in Johanensburg *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 8 August says: "It may not bring opponents to their senses, but now that this angry sanctions vehicle's wheels have been set in motion, it is already becoming clear that it is not only South Africans who are going to be hurt. Call it what you will — technical measures, monitoring, or whatever — what South Africa has been doing on its northern border is aimed at hurting. And the voices of complaint are not coming only from Zambia and Zimbabwe. The American State Department says it is a pity, because it will lead to economic disruption ... 'with the resultant harmful consequences which the President has predicted.' " The paper says Finance Minister Barend du Plessis has made clear the dilemma the country can find itself in regarding its foreign debt. "The success of sanctions will decide whether we can meet our commitments. If we cannot, the complaint should be laid at the feet of the Commonwealth. To put it bluntly: South Africa has spelled out its view of sanctions. It is not going to be a one-sided fight."

NAMIBIAN on Walvis Bay Status

A page 8 editorial in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 8 August says: "The bomb blast in the port of Walvis Bay last weekend, and the subsequent investigations, have once again raised the vital question of the status of this enclave." The editorial reiterates that "although the status quo is that Walvis Bay is governed directly by South Africa, that as far as Namibians are concerned, the port is indisputably and morally a part of Naimibian territory."

NAMIBIAN on SADF, DTA Links

"Taxpayers of this country would be curious to establish what links, whether official or otherwise, exist between the SADF and the DTA," says a second editorial on the same page. The editorial refers to DTA chairman Dirk Mudge, at a recent meeting in Gobabis, holding up an aerial photograph of a SWAPO rally in Kututura, to "indicate to his audience that less than 4,0000 people were present at the rally." The editorial questions how the DTA came into poesession of the aerial photograph. "If the army provided the DTA with the material, then the taxpayers are owed an explanation as to why their money is used for the army to hire a plane to overfly the meeting, and then provide material to a political party for propaganda purposes?"

'Consociationalism,' 'Inclusivity' Not Acceptable

On page 10 Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column that Administrator Genral Louis Pienaar, in a recent address to the white Legislative Assembly, said that " 'consociationalism' " had recently established itself as a " 'viable' constitutional model.' " Lister believes this model is "nothing other than ethnicity in disguise." "The South Africans were always great proponents of what they called 'democracy', as long as it applied to the whites only of course, but now, when the rights of other groups have to be taken into consideration, 'democracy' suddenly means 'the tyranny of the majority'. This latter phrase was used by Mr Pienaar in a reference to the fact that in terms of the Westminster model, a simple majority governed to the exclusion of all others. 'This has sometimes been called the tyranny of the majority' he said." Lister believes that the "inclusivity" concept outlined in an article by Sean Cleary "together with 'consociation', attempts to justify a system in which the government is not elected and in which the main preoccupation is with minority rights or ethnicity. Which realy all comes down to the system we have at present, in terms of AG 8 [proclamation], and which apparently pleases no one." Lister says " 'consociation' and 'inclusivity' have no place in Namibia. Not until the people have decided on the government they want to represent them, at any rate. And people such as Mr Cleary and Mr Pienaar should cease trying to plaster cracks in the facade of the interim government by vague generalisations such as these."

ZAMBIA

FRG Withdraws 'Threats' To End Economic Aid

MB121316 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] West Germany has withdrawn threats to withdraw economic assistance to Zambia following the recent detention of two of its nationals by Zambian security forces. Speaking at a working breakfast for a 6-man parliamentary delegation from West Germany at State House, President Kaunda said the rift that had arisen as a result of the threats have been patched following a West German Foreign Ministry statement to State

House saying its protests against the detentions had not been designed to cow Zambia into releasing the men.

The two men who were suspected to have been spying for South Africa, have since been released.

Dr Kaunda said the imposition of sanctions on the racist republic would force it to negotiate with the majority (?forces) in South Africa and thus pave way for the establisment of a popular rule within a nonracial society.

In reply, the delegation head, Dr (Klaus Koeber), said the delegation composed of members from the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party stood behind the Frontline States' efforts to end apartheid and save South Africa and the region from imminent catastrophe.

Iraqi Official Arrives in Lusaka for Talks

JN100602 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Lusaka — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim this evening arrived in Lusaka, leading a delegation on a visit to Zambia that will last several days.

'Izzat Ibrahim was given an official and popular welcome led by the secretary general of the United National Independence Party [UNIP]. Also taking part in the welcoming ceremony were Alex Shapi, member of the UNIP Central Committee and secretary of state for defense and security; and Mr (Kapolo), Central Committee member and acting foreign minister; and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Lusaka.

National troupes performed folklore dances and chanted songs while waving Iraqi flags.

The RCC vice chairman will hold talks on ways to strengthen cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Kaunda Receives

JN111336 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda received RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim in Lusaka last night. During the meeting, the RCC vice chairman briefed Kaunda on the contents of leader Presdient Saddam Husayn's letter addressed to the Iranian rulers. He delivered a speech hailing relations of friendship between the Iraqi and Zambian peoples for the sake of building a prosperous future and achieving common principles despite the geographic distance between the two countries. The RCC vice chairman added that the great, human principles in which the two countries believe have achieved this rapprochement and cohesion between them.

In a reply speech, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said President Saddam Husayn's service to his people and his wise leadership [words indistinct] for mankind all over the world. President Kaunda called on the Iranian rulers to return to their senses, stop the war, sit at the negotiating table, and resolve the conflict by peaceful means.

Attending the meeting were members of the Iraqi delegation: Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, light industries minister; Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Hilmi, deputy official in charge of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command; and the Iraqi ambassador in Lusaka.

After the meeting, a closed meeting was held between the RCC vice chairman and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Kaunda also hosted a dinner banquet last night in honor of RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and the accompanying delegation. The banquet was attended by (Krizo La), secretary general of the Zambian United National Independence Party [title as heard], a number of the party's Central Committee members, and Zambian officials.

Ends Visit

MB121317 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Vice Chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq Izzat Ibrahim left for home after a 4-day official visit to Zambia. Mr Ibrahim, who was leading a 23-man delegation, was seen off at Lusaka International Airport by party Secretary General Grey Zulu, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other senior party and government officials. The visiting Iraqi vice chairman inspected a guard of honor mounted by the 2d Battalion Infantry Regiment, as a 19-gun salute boomed and watched traditional dances performed by party militants before boarding his special 747 aircraft. While in the country, he said Iraq would always be on Zambia's side in fighting apartheid in South Africa.

Cultural Agreement Signed With USSR

MB071940 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Zambia and the Soviet Union have signed a cultural agreement under which a training program for Zambian students has been outlined. The minister of foreign affairs, Luke Mwananshiku, signed for Zambia while the visiting Soviet deputy foreign minister, Anatoliy Adamishin, signed for his country. Mr Mwananshiku said at the signing that the agreement will make it possible for the Zambian Government to send many students for further education to the Soviet Union. He told his Soviet counterpart that their talks were very vital considering the problems the southern African region was facing, adding that these were, of course, caused by racist South African regime.

Mr Adamishin said the Soviet Union supports the demand for the immediate independence of Namibia and stoppage of aggression against the Frontline States. He also called for further strengthening of the warm bilateral relations that exist between Zambia and his country.

Foreign Affairs Official Arrives in Lusaka

LD071404 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese
1105 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Azevedo Soares stated on arrival at Lusaka airport that Portugal's stand on the question of sanctions against South Africa is a dynamic one and will be updated and made public as events evolve. He was met at the airport by Minister of State Sianga who holds the domestic affairs portfolio. [passage omitted]

Azevdo Soares described the aim of this visit to Zambia as stating Portugal's policy on southern Africa and consulting the region's top leaders.

The secretary of state later stated that the Zambian *Daily Mail* had distorted his statement on the question of sanctions against South Africa. Today's issue attributes to Azevedo Soares the following quote: Portugal is committed to the implementation of selective sanctions to force South Africa to desist from the abominable apartheid status quo. Unquote. Azevedo Soares repeated, in connection with the report, that he regards sanctions as ineffective but that, as time goes by, they may become the only available political instrument if Pretoria fails to take decisive steps to end apartheid. He added that Portugal's stand will be adopted in the context of the EEC.

FBIS

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MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 AUGUST 1986

Israel

Approval of Arbitral Compromis — The Inner Cabinet decided to endorse the arbitral compromis on Tabah and the document will probably be signed within 2 weeks, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres announced at a news conference broadcast by Jerusalem television. The Israeli negotiators' report on Egyptian-Israeli relations was also approved during the Inner Cabinet meetings, which lasted over 7 hours, he disclosed. Peres said he expects to meet with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak after the arbitral compromis is signed, though Jerusalem radio subsequently reported that the two sides may agree to sign the document during their summit meeting. The radio revealed that arrangements for the summit will be coordinated between Mubarak's officials and Avraham Tamir, director general of Peres' office, who will leave for Cairo in a few days. Meanwhile, during a telephone conversation reported by Jerusalem television, Peres and Mubarak expressed hope that they will be able to meet soon.

The decision to approve the arbitral compromis was opposed by two members of the Inner Cabinet, Ari'el Sharon and Moshe Arens, Jerusalem radio noted. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the radio that the wording of the compromis is "not ideal" but "we could not have reached a better document under the present circumstances."

Comment on Lebanon Raid — The chief of the General Staff told journalists that the 11 August air strike near Ba'labakk proved the Air Force's ability to carry out missions in areas covered by Syrian missiles, *The Jerusalem Post* reported.

Lebanon

A car bomb exploded in the Al-Dawrah area of East Beirut 14 August, killing 15 people and wounding 100 others, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon radio reported. Some of the victims were burned to death inside their cars and the blast damaged over 60 apartments and shops, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

As for the political situation in the Christian sector 14 August, Radio Free Lebanon reported that a meeting of the Phalangist Party and Lebanese Forces leadership was temporarily suspended by Phalangist leader George Sa'adah because of the appearance of gunmen in the streets of Al-Ashrafiyah.

On the Muslim side, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio broadcast a 13 August speech by Walid Junblatt in which the Progressive Socialist Party leader promised to "personally begin purging" his party and to correct "abnormalities" in it caused by "silly, naive, profiteering individuals."

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian aircraft bombed an Iraqi oil installation at Kirkuk 13 August, damaging the facility's computerized control center, IRNA reported. However, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied that an attack against Kirkuk occurred, and announced that an attempted raid against Al-Sulaymaniyah was repulsed. In the Gulf, Iraqi aircraft hit a "large maritime target" early 14 August, according to a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

In an interview with Tehran radio after a Supreme Defense Council meeting, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani denied that the 12 August Iraqi raid against Sirri Island was a dangerous development, maintaining that Iran is capable of very easily moving its oil export facilities farther east along the Iranian coast as far as Chah Bahar, a bay east of the Strait of Hormuz. The Majlis speaker asserted that Iranian listening posts and radar facilities recorded conversations of Iraqi pilots and tracked the course of their planes, thus proving the involvement of "others" in the attack. Asked about the recent defection of a pilot to Iraq, the Majlis speaker said it was a "small incident" by an "unknown pilot," and proves that Iraq is in dire need of propaganda tricks.

In Cairo, an *Al-Akram* report cited by MENA said the main purpose of the Iraqi defense minister's visit to Egypt was to request Egyptian "military support" and weapons manufactured by the Egyptian arms industry.

Syria

The USSR has reassured Syria that Jewish emigration will not be discussed during the upcoming Soviet-Israeli talks in Helsinki, WAKH reported, citing an article in the UAE's *Al-Ittihad*. Quoting London-based Arab diplomatic sources, the newspaper said the Soviet Union reiterated its stand that there will not be a return to complete relations with Israel until after a full withdrawal from all occupied territories.

Elsewhere, Voice of Lebanon radio alleged that 340 Communists and Ba'thists in Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo were arrested in connection with "recent incidents" in the country, adding that six Ba'th Party officials are being held on suspicion of involvement in the events.

Western Sahara

Polisario attacks along the security walls in July killed 180 Moroccan troops, according to a Saharan communique cited by Algiers radio.

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KUWAIT

Petroleum Corporation To Cut Production

LD131729 Kuwait KUNA in English 1639 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 13 (KUNA) — The Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC), which executes the country's oil policy, has made the necessary arrangements to cut Kuwait's oil production in implementation of a recent OPEC agreement, a KPC official said Wednesday.

KPC has brought to a halt all spot and deferred oil sales intended for September and October, said Mansour al-Fraih, the executive assistant for the KPC managing director.

The KPC has also made arrangements to curtail the operation capacity of refineries so as to bring down the country's production to 900,000 barrels per day, the volume alloted to Kuwait under the OPEC accord, Al-Fraih added in a statement distributed by KPC.

The new measures mirror Kuwait's commitment to the letter and spirit of the agreement reached last month by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to cut the group's output to 16.8 million b/d in September and October, the KPC executive said.

Al-Fraih said KPC might have to forge an agreement with its customers to cut the shipments contracted for September and October.

He added that the corporation, meanwhile, has rebuffed requests for shipping in August the volumes contracted for the coming two months, or to increase the quantities of these shipments.

Al-Fraih stressed, however, that the corporation will give shipment priority to its traditional customers and seek to cushion them the impact of the new measures.

Shifting to prices, the KPC official said that despite the fact that pricing patterns might vary sharply, the Kuwaiti crude price would shoot up to the true value of the commodity so long as Kuwait's OPEC partners honored the quota agreement.

Commitment to the individual quotas is the barometer that gauges prices, he noted.

The netback pricing system, he added, is linked to the prices of by-products which have already climbed up by 30 dollars per ton in a week's time.

The executive assistant for the KPC managing director admitted that slashing the country's oil production and sales would fetter the corporation's flexibility and market share.

But he emphasized that the sacrificial production cut was intended to reflect Kuwait's resolve to support OPEC as well as the desire to boost a sluggish world market.

The 900,000 b/d chunk Kuwait got from the OPEC overall output "is not the fair share Kuwait is entitled to by all criteria," Al-Fraih said.

The KPC official echoed warnings made by Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali Khalifa that Kuwait's abidance by the OPEC accord hinges on similar commitment by other group members.

"In the event of a breach, KPC can and will recover its original share of the market almost instantly, capitalizing on its advanced marketing potential and high refining capacity at home and abroad," Al-Fraih further warned.

Foreign Ministry Official Meets USSR Charge

LD131732 Kuwait KUNA in English 1632 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 13 (KUNA) — Soviet's policy in Asia was discussed when the foreign ministry's acting director of the political department 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sharikh Wednesday met with the Soviet Charge d'affaires Vladimir Georgiy.

Georgiy briefed Al-Sharikh on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's recent speech which out lined the Moscow's policy in Asia. They also examined the topics to be discussed during the non-aligned summit due later this month in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Al-Sharikh, also received Thailand's ambassador to Kuwait (Wichian Watanakun) and discussed with him the cooperation with the organization of South East Asian nations and the agenda of the Harare summit.

Meanwhile, acting director of the economic department at the Foreign Ministry Ahmad al-Ibrahim received today the Syrian charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Mahmoud Almagdad, and talked about bilateral relations.

Councellor of the political department Ibrahim al-Mousa met today with first secretary of the United States Embassy here Joseph Staford.

PDRY

Council of Ministers Issues Statement on Amnesty

EA132006 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] During its session yesterday, the Council of Ministers studied the results of the General Amnesty Committee's work and achievements in the implementation of the general amnesty decree issued by the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council. The Council of Ministers issued the following statement:

As a result of the true and sincere efforts made by the political leadership to contain and overcome the negative effects of the 13 January bloody conspiracy, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council issued General Amnesty Decree No 17 of 1986 on 29 March 1986, which expressed, in conformity with its political stance, total self-confidence, a comprehensive patriotic vision, and a principled position emanating from an infinite desire to deal with those effects in a manner able to guarantee all those covered by the general amnesty decree a return to their relatives and families to lead their normal lives and exercise all their legal and constitutional rights. A number of misled sons of our people responded to the general amnesty decree and began to return to their families and relatives, a matter which prompted the Presidium to extend the general amnesty by way of Decree No 30 of 1986 to enable the remaining misled people to benefit from the amnesty.

In implementation of the general amnesty decree and inspired by its noble goals, the PDRY Government calls on all the remaining misled brother-countrymen to return to their homes and relatives and join their brothers who responded to the general amnesty decree and are today living happily with their families and relatives, thus to overcome the spuriousness and falsity of biased propaganda.

During the period preceding and following the general amnesty decree, the government took a number of practical steps to deal with some of the tragic effects resulting from this conspiracy. The government affirms that it will continue its efforts in this direction and charges the relevant ministries, organs, and executive offices in the governorates with the strict and speedy implementation of its decisions in this respect, the most important of which are:

1) In implementation of the general amnesty decree, to guarantee brother returnees job and employment opportunities in accordance with their qualifications, experience, and capabilities and in a manner assuring them of a stable and decent life;
2) To provide social and livelihood care without exception for all the families that lost their breadwinners.

Whereas the government emphasized its call to the misled brothers to respond to the general amnesty decree, it also stresses that it will take all the necessary steps in ensure implementation of this decree to ensure that the brother returnees will upon returning live in safety, stability, and dignity.

UAE

Editorial Views Husayn Visit as Adding 'Momentum'

JN131546 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] King Husayn's visit to the UAE and his meeting with his brother His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan are important because they take place under the decisive circumstances through which the Arab world is passing and at a time when our Arab nation is facing challenges.

As the UAE welcomes the Jordanian monarch in his second homeland, it also takes this opportunity to reiterate the basic principles defined by his highness the president in his speech to his sons the commanders, officers, and soldiers of the Armed Forces on the 20th anniversary of his assumption of power. First, we believe in national, Gulf, Arab, and Islamic unity. Second, we live in an age in which there is no room for weak states and in which great entities survive. Third, our Armed Forces are ready to make sacrifices in defense of the Arab nation's dignity and loftiness.

Since the Jordanian monarch's visit takes place at a delicate time and under serious cirucmstances, there is no doubt the talks between the two leaders, Zayid and Husayn, will give new momentum to common Arab action and reinforce efforts being exerted to acheive Arab soldiarity, unite stands and ranks, and achieve unity of objective and destiny.

Death of Tabah Military Delegate Reported

NC140823 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, reported today that Major Muhammad Kamil, member of the military delegation to these talks, has died of a heart attack at the Dani'el Hotel in Herzliyya. He added that the Egyptian delegation will return to Cairo today. Israeli radio reported that the hotel's medical team spent 2 hours working very hard to save Kamil's life, but did so in vain.

Iraqi Defense Minister Requests 'Military Support'

NC140941 Cairo MENA in English 0815 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, Aug 14 — (MENA) — Iraqi Defence Minister and Deputy General Commander of the Iraqi Armed Forces General 'Adnan Khayrallah left Cairo yesterday carrying a message from President Husni Mubarak to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

According to *"Al-Ahram"* the visit of the Iraqi military delegation to Cairo was sucessful and that its main purpose developments and prognostics of the war and put forward requests to Egypt for military support and weapons manufactured by Egypt's arms industry, says *"Al-Ahram"*. [sentence as received] [passage omitted]

Lutfi Discusses Palestinian, Sahara Problems

NC132021 Cairo MENA in English 1800 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Rabat, Aug 13 (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Ali Lutfi said in press remarks published here today that the current Arab situation is in a state of stagnation due to Arabs negative reaction, pointing out that he means by the negative reaction the Arabs stance on the Jordanian-Palestinian accord which is considered a practical framework for solving the Palestinian problem.

In an interview with *"Al-'Alam"* magazine, Premier Lutfi said the Arabs repeated their negative stance on the meeting between Moroccan King Hassan II and Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres.

He added that peace with Israel is a step towards comprehensive peace, citing Egypt's efforts on the international and regional levels, especially with Jordan and the PLO within the framework of the accord of February 1985.

On the Sahara problem, Premier Lutfi said Egypt does not rpt not recognize the Polisario front neither the Sahara Republic. [sentence as received]

He also noted that the participation of a Polisario delegation in the conference of African information ministers which was recently held in Cairo came upon an invitation by the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity.

Sudanese Government Joins Case Against Numayri

PM131812 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Numayri Extradition Case Adjourned"]

[Excerpt] The administrative justice court, chaired by counselor Tawfiq al-Maryawi with 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Amir acting as court secretary, decided today to adjourn until 16 September hearing the case brought by the Egyptian and the Sudanese Bar Associations regarding the request to annul the administrative order granting former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri political asylum.

Meanwhile the Sudanese Government yesterday joined the Sudanese and Egyptian bar associations as a principal party to the case. A Sudanese delegation arrived in Cairo yesterday headed by 'Abd al-Mahmud Salih, Sudanese minister of justice and attorney general and including as members Chairman of the Sudanese Bar Association 'Abdallah al-Hasan, Deputy Secretary of the Bar Association Jalal al-Sayyid, senior counselors at the Attorney General's Office Muhammad 'Ali Kalkum and Mahbub Ibrahim, and Mrs Ni'mat Ahmad Malik, representative of the Sudanese Grouping. They were accompanied by a delegation of the Egyptian Bar Association headed by doyen Ahmad al-Khawajah.

Chairman of the Sudanese Bar Association 'Abdallah al-Hasan told *Al-Ahram* that relations between the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples rise above individuals and governments. However the regimes may change. strong relations between the two peoples will remain as history has always proved and as the future will prove. We the Sudanese will not allow Ja'far Numayri to be the reason for destroying the everlasting relations between the two peoples of the Nile, he added.

The chairman of the Sudanese Bar Association said: We will struggle until the end to obtain a judgment annulling the administrative order. What is disturbing to all the Sudanese people is the reports received in Sudan to the effect that Numayri is not staying in his residence but rather is moving about and hatching plots against the Sudanese people. The Sudanese security organs have proved that contacts are taking place between Numayri and some of his supporters to organize sabotage operations in Sudan. Numayri has sent letters to one of his previous supporters, a Sudanese businessman residing in Yemen, asking for 100 million pounds [as published] to finance his plots. [passage omitted]

MENA Cites Magazine on Resuming Moroccan Relations

NC131243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Aug (MENA) — In its Friday edition, the Egyptian magazine *Al-Musawwar* says that 'Abd al-Hadi Bu Talib, envoy of Moroccan King Hassan II, has told President Muhammad Husni Mubarak that, as a message from the king states, Morocco is determined to resume its diplomatic relations with Egypt as soon as possible.

The magazine adds that according to the message there is no longer anything standing in the way of this, particularly now that King Hassan has stepped down from the chairmanship of the Arab summit. The magazine notes that Mubarak made it very clear to the Moroccan envoy, who paid a visit to Egypt last week, that Egypt attaches great importance to its relations with Morocco, regardless of whether or not diplomatic relations are resumed. Mubarak also stressed Egypt's firm view of this matter, which is that it does not wish to hasten the process unduly or embarass anyone.

The magazine notes that King Hassan sent another message to President Mubarak, in which he fully explained his reasons for meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last month.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,325

JN131624 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,325 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious Iraqi soldiers continue their efforts to uphold the voice of truth, protect the homeland, and safeguard the people's dignity.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. A force from one of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector raided enemy positions opposite it. It managed to storm them and clash with the enemy, killing or wounding some soldiers, forcing the rest to flee, and destroying some infantry positions. The force returned safely to its positions.

2. Six enemy soldiers were killed and one observation post and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. One infantry position was destroyed and four enemy soldiers were wounded in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

3. Six enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and one observation post was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Two infantry positions, one vehicle, one machine gun emplacement, and one observation post were destroyed in the VII Army Corps front.

4. Fleeing the despotic regime in Iran, some Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The despotic clique in Iran finds no alternative to the course of evil and crime. Its forces shelled residential areas in Basra with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling martyred 2 civilians, injured 11 others, and damaged 5 houses and 2 shops. At 1240 [0840 GMT] today, two enemy planes penetrated our international borders aiming at residential areas in the Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. Our brave air defense men intercepted them and forced them to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 August 1986

Bombing Denied

JN131936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that Iranian planes attacked Iraqi oil installations in Kirkuk in northern Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the military spokesman ridiculed these claims which he termed mere lies aimed at concealing the catastrophe afflicting Iran as a result of the strike against Sirri Island. He emphasized that all that happened is that two Iranian planes attempted to strike at the residential areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah, and not Kirkuk, this morning, but were forced to flee without achieving their aims. The spokesman said that Kirkuk and all its oil installations are there for all the citizens and the media to see.

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN140615 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Aug 86

[14 August military statement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To deprive the Iranian regime of its oil supplies, which it uses for the purpose of aggression, the brave eagles of the air carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at midnight last night, scoring an accurate and effective hit. Afterwrds, they safely returned with their planes to the homeland, praise be to God.

14 August 1986

Air Force Commander on Sirri Raid, Future Operations

JN140810 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Aug (INA) — Staff Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense, has called on Iran not to seek an alternative to Sirri Island because any alternative will be easy prey for Iraqi fighter planes. In a statement to the military paper *Al-Qadisiyah*, which is issued by the Iraqi Defense Ministry, the Air Force commander stressed that Iraq's long arm will reach areas far more remote than Sirri Island to strike at Iranian war and economic targets on land and at sea. The commander said that the Iraqi Air Force's future blows against Iran's war and economic targets will be terrifying and will have disastrous results.

The Iraqi commander said Iraq's retaliation for the Iranian shelling of Iraqi residential areas has not taken place yet, and it will have a great impact on the near future, making the Iranian rulers regret their evil deeds. He added that the Iranian rulers' aggressions against Iraqi residential areas will be countered with means they have never experienced before.

Staff Lt Gen Sha'ban stressed that the Iraqi Air Force will continue to attack Iranian war and economic facilities which contribute to the aggression. He said: Our present duty is to destroy military and economic targets, paralyze the enemy's potentialities wherever they exist, and avoid striking populated targets until further notice.

Referring to the Iraqi Air Force's destructive raid against Sirri Island, the Iraqi commander said it confirms Iraq's ability to pursue and crush all sources of Iranian aggression wherever they exist and emphasizes the experience the Iraqi Air Force has gained, as well as its efficiency and accuracy. He stressed that the current Iraqi Air Force's painful, surprise blows are only a small example of what it can accomplish.

Ramadan Receives Message From SFRY's Mikulic

JN131700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received a message from Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, dealing with bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

The message was delivered by SFRY Ambassador in Baghdad Djevad Mujezinovic when Ramadan received him here today.

Khayrallah Returns From 2-day Egyptian Visit

JN131040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0948 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and minister of defense, and his delegation returned to Baghdad today after a 2-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During his visit, Khayrallah held talks with Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, on ways to promote fraternal bilateral cooperation in the service of the Arab nation.

Kurdistan Legislative Elections Begin 13 Aug

JN131048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — Elections for the Legislative Council of the Kurdistan Autonomous Region will begin in the Irbil, Al-Sulaymaniyah, and Dahuk Governorates today. Approximately 890,707 men and women will cast their votes at 135 ballot booths to elect 50 our of 146 candidates for the council's membership.

Regarding this democratic process, the newspaper *Al-'Iraq* states in an editorial today that this large-scale democratic display affirms the Iraqi leadership's desire to establish the pillars of the democratic process and give the Kurdistan Autonomous Region the place it deserves. [passage omitted]

Car Bomb Explodes in East Beirut, 115 Casualties

NC141129 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A booby-trapped car rigged with about 100 kg of explosives went off shortly after 1000 today near the Najjar Coffee Shop, opposite the St Joseph Hospital, in Al-Dawrah. Rescue teams and firemen rushed to the scene in order to evacuate the casualties and extinguish the fires that broke out in vehicles parked nearby. In addition to damaging 9 buildings, the blast killed 15 people and wounded some 100 others. [passage omitted]

Additional Explosions Reported in East Beirut

NC140948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0941 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Dear listeners, the Voice of Lebanon correspondent has reported that some explosions can now be heard in Al-Ashrafiyah. We will give you the details and any information on the cause of these blasts as soon as we receive them.

Fighting Erupts in Beirut; Army Attacked

NC140955 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Those hurt by the stability of the eastern areas are stirring things up elsewhere in order to cause confusion and anxiety. Gunmen in the western sector [of Beirut] started shooting at Lebanese Army positions and neighborhoods in Primo, Al-Barjawi, and Sodeco a short while ago. Explosions have been heard since then in Al-Ashrafiyah and adjacent areas.

Ja'ja' Comments on 'Lies', 'Hypocrisy'

NC132014 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has noted the identical views which emerged from yesterday's meeting with President al-Jumayyil and Dr George Sa'adah [Phalangist Party leader]. He said: We agreed to unite our efforts in order to deal with certain pockets, as well as with the consequences of recent events.

Replying to a question on the connection between these events and decisions made by the Lebanese Forces, Dr Ja'ja' stated: These events have made us realize the fact that our society suffers from horrible lies and a great deal of hypocrisy. He added: There are thugs in our society who only seek to preserve their positions. We will never accept this. We want our society to be exemplary in its calmness, order, and progress. The reasons given for recent events are feeble. I cannot imagine that these weak excuses were the real causes behind the incidents. The real reason is that some people want to keep their political positions and others want to preserve their personal interests by maintaining a state of anarchy in certain areas. We will never allow this.

Responding to a question on the nature of the practical measures to be taken, Dr Ja'ja' affirmed: There will be several measures taken; however, I cannot disclose them now.

Phalangist Meeting Disturbed by Gunmen on Street

NC141142 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau resumed its meeting a short while ago. Party Leader Dr George Sa'adah suspended the session this morning after gunmen appeared on a number of streets in Al-Ashrafiyah. Dr Sa'adah had chaired a meeting earlier in the day that was attended by Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee; George Qassis; and Sami Khuwayri.

Junblatt Promises To 'Purge' PSP Ranks

NC131959 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Speech delivered by Walid Junblatt, the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader, at a ceremony in honor of the mountain martyrs in Bhamdun on 13 Aug — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades and honorable audience: I will open this sports festival by requesting you to observe a 1-minute silence to honor the souls of the martyrs. [passage omitted]

We have fought and will continue to fight for a better future, social justice, and for the fair redistribution of Lebanese resources to all areas. We have not fought for a rifle, which sometimes kills by mistake or for criminal purposes. Nor have we fought to isolate ourselves in the Jabal Lubnan. We have fought for the sons of 'Akkar, Tripoli, the south, and Beirut. [passage omitted]

We are fighting for a Lebanese national resistance and for a unified Palestinian resistance. [applause] We are fighting for a clear and distinguished relationship with Syria, a relationship from which both Syria and ourselves will benefit. All of us in the PSP, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, and the Amal Movement constitute a nationalist cause. [applause]

We are not and will never be a fascist or sectarian movement. Look at events in East Beirut. They are (?fighting) like wolves and they will fall. In fact, they fell historically when they dealt with the enemy and when they based their principles on sectarianism and bigotry. We have succeeded. We do not want to fall because certain mercenaries in our ranks or in the ranks of others seek to distort the battle and belittle thousands of our martyrs. [passage omitted]

As I said in 'Ayn Zhalta, if criticism is necessary then criticize and fear no one. Fear only the righteous. [applause] If Walid Junblatt's life, even his personal life, would distort the importance of the struggle, then criticize Walid Junblatt and fear no one but the righteous. [applause] I will persoanlly begin purging the PSP and correct certain abnormalities. Regrettably, these are the fault of certain silly, naive, profiteering individuals. The march of armed struggle is long. [applause] We must continue this march, remain steadfast and expel from our ranks those mercenaries who occasionally defame the reputation of the PSP and the nationalist forces. [passage omitted]

Amal Denies Report on Clashes With French Forces

NC131437 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Military Bureau has denied reports by certain security sources that Amal personnel and the French contingent clashed on the Wadi Jilu-Yanuh-'Aytit triangle at 1300. The Fifth Branch emphasized that the situation in the south, particularly in Tyre, is completely calm. 'Aql Hamiyah, the Amal Movement's military official, and a company of the movement's regular army are making strenuous efforts to control the situation and solve any problems that might emerge.

UNIFIL Spokesman Denies Cease-Fire Reached

NC131500 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] UNIFIL Spokesman Timor Goksell has told the Voice of Lebanon, that no cease-fire agreement has been reached between the French UNIFIL contingent and Amal militiamen in southern Lebanon. He explained that Amal and UNIFIL forces have not directly discussed these issues. He said that indirect talks have been initiated by the Lebanese Army. Goksell expressed readiness to contact any party to reach a cease-fire.

Goksell denied that he knows which group targeted the Irish UNIFIL positions. He noted that the French positions in Ma'rakah, Tayr Zibna, Wadi al-Julud, and Dirbaya were shelled this morning.

Birri Message to French Authorities on Incident

NC131535 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] AP cites an anonymous UNIFIL source as saying that extremist elements which oppose the UNIFIL presence are trying diligently to exploit the existing situation in the south.

In another development, the Amal Movement's bureau in Paris has stated that Minister Nabih Birri has expressed his willingness to participate in any committee that French military officials wish to form and to implement its decisions. Minister Birri has sent a message to that effect to the French authorities today in the wake of the clashes that occurred in southern Lebanon.

Muhammad Nasr al-Din, the Amal Movement representative in Paris, conveyed the message to a ranking official in the French Foreign Ministry. In his message, Minister Birri said that the clashes harm the movement and are regrettable. He assured the French government and people that Amal will spare no efforts in its support of the presence of the French contingent.

An aide to French Prime Minister Chirac will receive the Amal representative this afternoon. Minister Birri emphasized that all attempts to exploit such incidents will be prevented. Such attempts would harm relations between Amal and France and French-Lebanese relations as well.

Amal Strengthens Presence Near French Forces

NC131339 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Political and Diplomatic Department has emphasized that the attack on the French contingent in the south was an act of terrorism by religious extremists. These extremists are flouting democratic principles, legitimate regulations, and international law. The department expressed its full appreciation of the French Government's contribution to the consolidation of the peace process in Lebanon.

Meanwhile eight positions held by the French contingent in the south remain under siege, and Amal has brought additional gunmen into Ma'rakah. This is particularly true of the area around the headquarters of the French contingent.

Dawud Calls for Punishing French Soldier

NC131708 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Dawud Dawud, the Amal Movement's political official in the south, held a news conference in Tyre today. He explained that Israeli intelligence perpetrated the crime that resulted in the death of struggler Haydar Khalil on Monday.

Dawud added: We have never opposed the UN forces. This particularly applies to the French contingent. He went on to say: We demand that the soldier who opened fire at martyr Haydar be punished. This soldier, Dawud added, has committed an act of intrigue that aims to serve Israel's objectives. This is the first time that a UNIFIL soldier opened fire on a citizen's head.

Continuing, Dawud said: We, however, still emphasize the importance of UNIFIL's role in maintaining the south's security. He said that the Amal Movement, which is very pained by such regrettable and condemnable acts, had to adopt an effective stand to rob Israel and its agents of the chance to exploit the situation. We, however, gained control of the situation and foiled the attempts to mutilate the relationship between the Amal Movement and the UN forces by the architects of intrigue.

Concluding, Dawud Dawud said: We had to confront Israel's attempt to fish in troubled waters during the regrettable incident. We have simultaneously collected evidence and documents that confirm the existence of a plot to motivate pro-'Arafat men to fan the fires of sedition.

UNIFIL Position Fired On; Booby-Trapped Truck Found

NC141149 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The NNA correspondent in Tyre has reported that the situation there has been calm and that there has been no renewal of recent clashes. The positions manned by UNIFIL have been untroubled, but for a position held by the French forces in the area of Tyre, which was the target of gunfire at 0200 today. Neither casualties nor damage were sustained.

According to security sources, the Amal Movement has arrested and imprisoned those who fired at the French position — eight in all.

UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel, contacted by telephone, emphasized that the situation is calm and expressed the hope that it will remain.

At 1230 today, convoys accompanied by Amal military escorts set out from UNIFIL barracks in Tyre to distribute supplies to the French and other UNIFIL forces.

Meanwhile, a meeting was held at the Amal Movement's security force headquarters at 1100 today, attended by Colonel (Homer),a member of the truce observers team, who was aquainted with security measures taken to protect the French forces' positions in the area.

Security sources in the area have reported that two people riding in a Mercedes and carrying explosives have been arrested. They admitted that they had planned to plant explosive charges at UNIFIL positions, and were heading for the area of Al-Qulaylah.

Finally, our correspondent in the south has reported that a blue Nissan pickup truck rigged with 60 kg of TNT was found near a gasoline station in Kawkaba, within UNIFIL's area of operations in the eastern sector yesterday.

Al-Musawi Criticizes UNIFIL Role

NC140556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Husayn al-Musawi, an Amal Movement dissident in Al-Biqa' [and leader of the Islamic Amal Movement], has warned of the consequences if UN Security Council Resolution No 425 is implemented, maintaining that it provides security arrangements for Israel. Al-Musawi also strongly criticized the role of the UN emergency forces in the south, declaring that they are hindering the movements of the resistance fighters.

Soviet Aeroflot Plane Lands at Beirut 13 Aug

NC131716 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] A Soviet Aeroflot airliner arrived at Beirut International Airport at noon today with 45 passengers on board. This is the Soviet company's first official flight [to Lebanon] since flights were suspended following the kidnapping of four Soviet diplomats in West Beirut.

USSR 'Reassures' Damascus on Talks With Israel

JN140702 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0625 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Aug (WAKH) — Arab diplomatic sources in London have said that Moscow gave reassurances and pledges to Damascus regarding the talks that will be held between Soviet and Israeli officials in Helsinki on Monday.

In statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* today, these sources added that Moscow explained to Syria that the issue of Soviet Jews' emigration to Israel will not be discussed. Moscow pledged not to resume diplomatic relations between the socialist countries and Israel at the ambassadorial level and affirmed that the Soviet stand has not changed and that there will not be a return to complete relations with Israel except after a full withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

AL-BA'TH Links Bush Tour to Lebanese Events

JN140800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, *Al-Ba'th* comments on Bush's tour and its results, stressing that the timing of Bush's visit with what has taken place in the Lebanese arena is the result of U.S. diplomacy which is infuriated at seeing Lebanon regain its vigor. The U.S. is angered to read western press statements that Syrian efforts in Lebanon have zeroed in on the methods which herald security and stability for the Lebanese people, bringing them closer to achieving cohesion within the unified Lebanese framework. The paper says: What concerns U.S. diplomacy is keeping the Lebanese wound bleeding, even if the victims of this diplomacy are those who have loyally worked to render successful what the United States and Israel want to achieve in Lebanon. This is true because the joint U.S.-Israeli objective is to obstruct the Lebanese security march and harm Syria's efforts and sacrifices for the sake of peace in Lebanon.

Al-Ba'th adds: What concerns U.S. diplomacy in the region is Israel's interest. It is all right if all of the U.S. efforts are carried out to influence the Syrian Arab stand by obstructing Syrian efforts in Lebanon — whether through the fabrication of internecine fighting among the allies of the United States, or through entrusting the Lebanese CIA agents with the task of fanning the fire of sedition and the explosions which kill Lebanese citizens without any discrimination — because this serves Israel's interests and its designs in Lebanon.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* says: Though Bush's tour has failed in undermining what remained of the Arab stand and despite King Hassan II's treason, the most important element of this tour remains the military aspect of the Camp David alliance. When Bush announces that Israel's superiority in terms of quality and quantity is the guarantee for peace in the Middle East, he encourages the Zionists to commit aggression. Bush's tour, as with all previous tours by U.S. officials, has only resulted in bombs that the Zionist planes drop on the land of the Arabs and implicit threats of launching a comprehensive aggression under the pretext of combatting terrorism and terrorists.

U.S. 'Exclusive' Role in Peace Process Scorned

PM131331 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 7 Aug 86 pp 1,11

[Chief Editor Turki Saqr article: "No Peace Without Syria"]

[Excerpts] At the end of his tour of the region, George Bush wanted to impress upon the Arabs that the solution is still in the U.S. Administration's hands, that all the parties approve of the United States, exclusively, dealing with the Middle East crisis, and that it has become possible to move to the table for direct negotiations. He alleged that Syria does not wish to achieve peace and therefore it can be bypassed and an agreement can be reached without it.

It is not strange that Bush should distort the truth and try to give the false impression that his tour has succeeded, the tour which he basically devoted to currying favor with the Zionist forces, beginning with wearing a yarmulke and kissing the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem, and ending with making warm pledges about preserving Israel's security as an absolute priority taking precedence over everything else.

But what is strange is that Bush should disregard his country's long experience in the area which confirmed beyond doubt that it is impossible for the United States to deal, exclusively, with the Middle East crisis as long as there is an Arab wall barring any unilateral deal. It is impossible to work behind Syria's back or to bypass it despite Washington's recourse to all kinds of methods, including gunboat diplomacy, the manipulation of agents, the resort to economic pressures, and the brandishing of the sword of aggression.

We would like to ask Bush: Is it true that what he is doing in the area is for the sake of achieving peace? When did Syria oppose reaching a real peace? Which is the party that is adopting aggression as a policy and thus hindering every international peace effort in this part of the world?

Nobody denies that we in Syria are advocates of peace and that peace is one of our objectives. We are not warmongers; on the contrary we have always been advocates of peace and of cooperating for the success of peace efforts. The history of the United Nations bears witness to that. We have accepted convening an international conference on the basis of this premise. We continuously call for the attainment of a just and comprehensive peace on the basis of UN resolutions.

If peace has not been achieved so far it is not because of a fault in the Syrian stand or because of Syria's policy. The peace for which Reagan, Bush, Peres, and Rabin are calling is not peace; it is merely an invitation to the Arabs one by one to accept U.S. hegemony of the area and its destiny. The Camp David accords provide the clearest example of the kind of peace that the United States wants in the Middle East.

Of course Washington cannot, nor can anybody else, claim that the Camp David accord has brought peace to the area. Everybody has felt that the accord has only brought disasters and tragedies. The blood that has been spilled in Lebanon is only one of its results; the barbaric Israeli invasion of Lebanon is one of its fruits. The Israeli oppression in the West Bank and the rest of the occupied territories and the building of Zionist settlements escalated greatly under Camp David. So where is the peace that the Camp David accord has brought and where is the stability that it gave to the peoples of the area?

When the United States sees the path to peace in the Middle East only through the Camp David accord and when it acts only to implement Israeli policy in the area how can it be an honest mediator or a fair umpire between the parties in the area? If we go back to Bush's statements and to statements by U.S. officials we find no reference whatsoever to the Palestinian Arab people's rights or to the right to recover the occupied Arab lands. At the same time there is public support for the Israeli wrong and unlimited material support for Israel to remain stronger than all the Arab countries put together. Secretary of State George Shultz is personally leading a campaign for supporting Israel beginning with implementing the idea of strategic cooperation in 1983 and including granting it more U.S. aid than any country in the world obtains. Recently this aid totalled more than $3.5 billion and 2 years ago it was decided that aid to Israel should receive anoutright grant so as not to exhaust the Israeli economy.

How can Washington, in the light of this total and open partiality with Israel, be even-handed in its relations with the Arab and Israeli sides, or achieve a just peace in the area? Therefore, the U.S. insistence on dealing, exclusively, with the Middle East crisis can only be seen as strengthening Israel against the Arabs in order to impose the U.S.-Israeli hegemony and influence on all the Arab homeland.

Therefore, Syria rejects partial and unilateral solutions; it rejects the United States dealing, exclusively, with the crisis in the area; it rejects surrendering any part of the occupied Arab lands; and it rejects abandoning the Arab rights in any way and under any circumstances.

We in Syria want a just and coprehensive peace; we support the UN resolutions and the convening of an international conference; we cooperate fully with all sincere efforts to resolve the crisis in the area; and we accept negotiations within the UN framework on the basis of withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the unconditional recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's rights, including the right to establish a state of their own on their land.

When Bush claims that it is possible to bypass Syria and to reach an agreement without it, we would say that this is a presumption that will not hold together in the face of the facts. Everybody knows about the failure of unilateral deals in the area, particularly the blows dealt to the Camp David agreements, as well as the experience of the past years that has proved the impossibility of establishing a just and comprehensive peace exclusively by the United States.

We say with total confidence that there can be no peace in the area without Syria. They may be able to do something without Syria but they cannot call it peace, for the decision of war and peace in the area will remain Syria's and the Arab masses' decision and never anybody else's.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Addis Ababa 13 Aug

JN131150 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Damascus today for Addis Ababa with a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. The message deals with the developments of the situation in the region and bilateral relations.

Head of Delegation to Helsinki Talks Departs

TA140916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The issue of Soviet Jewry will have a prominent place in the talks with the Soviets in Helsinki. Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir gave guidelines to this effect to Yehuda Horn, the head of the Israeli delegation to the talks. Mr Horn left for Scandinavia today to attend the talks which are scheduled to open in Finland on Monday. The consular experts, who make up most of the Israeli delegation, will leave on Sunday. The Soviets have not yet announced the identity of the members of their delegation.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Egypt

Teams Reach Agreement

TA131635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Israeli and Egyptian Tabah delegations this evening reached an agreement on one of the issues that has been subject to controversy: the method of photographing the area. Our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that following this agreement the actual work of marking the border in the area will begin, and the preparation of photographs for the appendix of the bill will start within a week. Regarding the issue of the international arbitrators there is still no real progress because the Israeli legal advisers participated in the Inner Cabinet session in Jerusalem today. The Egyptian delegation has postponed its departure from Israel until tomorrow.

Inner Cabinet Approves Compromis

TA131706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Inner Cabinet has approved the Tabah arbitral compromis and the recommendations of the directors general delegation regarding normalization with Egypt. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that eight of the Inner Cabinet members supported the bill, and only two, Sharon and Arens, opposed. The prime minister will send a message to the Egyptian president in which he reiterates Israel's demands regarding normalization.

Peres Comments

TA131845 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1805 GMT 13 Aug 86

[News conference held by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres after the Inner Cabinet session in which the Tabah arbitral compromis was endorsed; at the Prime Minister's Office — videorecorded]

[Text] [Peres] Today the Inner Cabinet held two sessions on the Tabah arbitral compromis and the fabric of our relations with Egypt. Altogether, the two sessions lasted approximately 7 and 1/2 hours, and ultimately the Inner Cabinet passed the following resolutions: We endorsed the report we received from the committee of directors general in regard to Egyptian-Israeli relations. Detailed discussions were held on the matter with the Egyptian president and members of his Cabinet, which revealed a great deal of goodwill. Naturally, we noted down all the announcements the directors general heard from the Egyptian Government.

The Inner Cabinet also decided to endorse the arbitral compromis as formulated by the two delegations. The signing of the document will probably be held within 2 weeks or thereabouts, after two pending issues are resolved: The first is an agreement on the composition of the arbitration team. Three more arbitrators are needed; the second is the photographs that will be taken of the area.

I will personally write a letter to the president, in which I will note everything that he and the members of his Cabinet have stated. I would only like to say that naturally the main thing in the negotiations was the great show of goodwill made by both countries. Obviously each country insisted on what it thought important. This is a highly valuable feat, reached after extensive, detailed, and prolonged negotiations. I also realize that the complexity of the issue far exceeds the actual size of the area, and yet we reached the compromis. We were also greatly assisted by U.S. officials, for which I am grateful. This stage of the affair can be regarded as having reached a positive conclusion.

[Political correspondent Yig'al Goren] Mr Prime Minister, Egypt has previously made numerous promises to improve normalization, but these promises were to a large degree not honored. What kind of guarantee do we have that now, after the arbitral compromis is signed, Egypt will indeed honor its past pledges and improve its relations with Israel?

[Peres] First, certain things have already been done and need not be put off to the future, such as ministerial visits. The Egyptian petroleum and tourism ministers visited Israel, and our tourism minister visited Egypt. Certain things were also published in the realm of tourism. They have also started looking for soldiers missing in action, and indeed the body of one such soldier has been found. The remains of the *Daqar* submarine are also being sought. We have an active relationship in the sphere of agriculture, and I hope that in the other areas things will also fall into place.

[Goren] When do you think the Egyptian ambassador will return to Tel Aviv?

[Peres] I believe he will return immediately after we sign the arbitral compromis.

[Goren] If that is so, when do you think the summit meeting between you and President Mubarak will be held?

[Peres] I imagine that this, too, will occur soon after the signing of the arbitral compromis. No exact date has been set, and there is no point in guessing at a specific date.

Peres Briefs Mubarak

TA131851 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1812 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] A short time ago the prime minister held a telephone conversation with Egyptian President Mubarak and briefed him about the Inner Cabinet's decision this evening. The Egyptian president congratulated him on the decision. Mr Peres said he hopes the meeting between him and the Egyptian president will be held soon, and Mubarak said he hopes for the same thing.

Egyptian Delegation Member Dies

TA140443 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The secretary of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks died last night of a heart attack in his hotel room in Herzliyya. Muhammad Kamil was 34. Doctors at the hotel and a mobile emergency unit team tried for 2 hours to revive him to no avail.

Tamir To Return to Egypt

TA140433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, will depart for Cairo in a few days to coordinate the summit meeting between the Israeli prime minister and the Egyptian president. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Mr Tamir will confer with officials in President Mubarak's office and it may be decided that Israel and Egypt will sign the arbitral compromis during the summit.

Shamir Explains Vote

TA140546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Sahmir by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami in Shamir's residence in Jerusalem — live]

[Text][Ben-'Ami] In a noctural session about 10 days ago at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem with Richard Murphy, who came especially from Cairo to put forth the request the Inner Cabinet or a small ministerial team initial the arbitral compromis on Tabah, you actually prevented such an agreement. Yesterday, at the end of 7 and 1/2 hours of deliberations by the Inner Cabinet, you joined those who approved the compromis. What happened between last Sunday and yesterday?
[Shamir] You are asking me the right question. Indeed, at that time I objected to signing to compromis, and I have no regrets about it. In the short period between the time I was asked to give my agreement to initialing the compromis and last night, several developments which promoted Israel's interests took place, including things in these areas which had posed an obstacle to our signing. In the interim, talks were held in Cairo between our delegation and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian foreign minister. In these talks, progress was made on several issues which we sought to advance with regard to the normalization process; as is known, normalization was one of the main issues in the negotiations. For example: The Egyptians changed their position about indemnifying the victims of the Ra's al-Burqa' killings; the Egyptian president ordered that the norms regarding hostile anti-Israeli propaganda in the Egyptian media and regarding tourism and trade be changed. I hope he makes good on these promises.

[Ben-'Ami] Sir, this refers to the question of normalization discussed by the Inner Cabinet yesterday. However, you were quoted as saying in the debate that the compromis is not ideal as far as the Tabah arbitration is concerned. Could you please tell us what this compromis lacks?
[Shamir] I think all members of the Inner Cabinet are unanimous in the view that we would have been more satisfied had the arbitral compromis been worded differently. The wording approved yesterday is the result of a compromise coming in the wake of tough and complex negotiations between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations and of what I would term intense involvement by the U.S. delegation which tried to bring the positions of the sides closer. Our position is not fully reflected in the compromis, but the Egyptians also gave in on several points. In the end, the result is not ideal but I think we could not have reached a better document under the present circumstances. The wording of the compromis still allows us to present our case before the arbiters and even to present necessary evidence to corroborate our case.

[Ben-'Ami] During the meeting yesterday a proposal was raised — which I know you also supported before the session began — not to approve the comrpomis now, but rather wait for signs in the field that the Egyptians are willing to normalize relations. Why did you not pursue this proposal?
[Shamir] My initial proposal had been to hear the report of our delegation but to hold on an announcement that we are signing the compromis since, in any event, the comrpomis cannot be signed for another 2 to 3 weeks during which the outstanding points would be elucidated. I think such a move would have been effective. However, when the prime minister and the Alignment members objected to such a notion and it came down to either voting against the entire issue or sticking to my proposal, I decided to reconsider my position and I agreed to approve the compromis.

[Ben-'Ami] Sir, it has been argued that the fact that the rotation of the premiership lies 8 weeks ahead of us also prevented too serious differences. Is that so?
[Shamir] There is no relation whatsoever between the two. I proceeded as I thought best and I think my previous position suited the circumstances at the time and also bore positive results. The time has now come to come to grips with reality and approve the arbitral compromis. Seven months ago, when we decided to follow the path of arbitration, it was clear to us that the day would come when we would have to accept an arbitral compromis — and that time has definitely come and this step had to be taken.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Shamir, last night's Inner Cabinet decision may pave the way to a new era in our relations with Egypt which you will have to steer when you become prime minister in 2 months. What do you expect of these relations?

[Shamir] I definitely hope that the commitments undertaken and the promises made by the Egyptians will definitely materialize. If this is the case, there is no doubt that our relations with Egypt will improve. We have always emphasized that this is our wish because this is why we signed a treaty of peace, a peace which must be preserved. If everything develops in a positive direction, this may lead to new openings on the road to expanding the peace process.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, I thank you very much.

Basyuni Comments on Summit, Return of Ambassador

TA131909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, says that the summit meeting between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak is unrelated to any other issue, including the Tabah arbitration. Contrary to this, the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel will take place immediately after the signing of the arbitral compromis. Basyuni said this to the Voice of Israel in Arabic correspondent Eldad Pardo.

Sharir Calls on Egypt To Lift Tourism Restrictions

TA131146 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1135 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir sent a letter to the Egyptian tourism minister, after the latter concluded his visit to Israel, in which he asks Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to lift the restrictions on tourism from Egypt. Minister Sharir, who was a guest of the Journalists Association in Haifa today, said that although the Egyptian tourism minister's visit to Israel was a success, the tourism agreements between Israel and Egypt which had been signed in the past have so far not been fruitful. This was reported by our correspondent in the north Qobi Mandel.

Defense Budget Cut by 100 Million Shekels

TA131256 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1242 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The defense and finance ministers have reached an understanding concerning the sum to be cut from the defense budget: 100 million shekels. Our correspondent Yaron Kulas reports that in the meeting held this morning in the Prime Minister's Office, the prime minister decided this will be the size of the cut. Our correspondent recalls that the original cut demanded by the Treasury was 156 million shekels. Meanwhile the Defense Ministry submitted a request to receive an additional 92 million shekels for its budget, and this request is being examined by the Treasury without regard to the cut decided on today.

Shomron 'Apparently' Next IDF Chief of Staff

TA131412 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] New appointments in the IDF General Staff: Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Major General Yitzhaq Mordekhay will be appointed commander of the Southern Command in the near future, replacing Major General Uri Sagi, who will receive command of the Ground Forces Command in place of Major General Amir Drori. Drori will in turn replace Deputy Chief of Staff Dan Shomron, who will apparently be the next chief of staff.

Chief of Staff on IAF Operation in Lebanon 11 Aug

TA140550 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by the defense correspondent]

[Text] Monday's air strike at terrorist bases in eastern Lebanon proved that the Israel Air Force can perform in Syrian missile-protected areas there, Chief of General Staff [CGS]-Rav-Aluf [Lieutenant General] Moshe Levi told reporters.

The strike was part of the continuous IDF effort to hit terrorists so as to upset their plans to strike at Israel, said the CGS.

The targets on Monday belonged to the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] Fatah "rebels." This organization was named on Tuesday by Tel Aviv University expert on terrorism, Ari'el Merari, as building up a "worrisome" potential for carrying out spectacular acts of terror against Israel.

The IAF found out on Monday, on its first attempt, that it could carry out its mission within the range of the Syrian missiles, said Levi. The missiles were deployed near the Lebanese border last November.

Booby-Trapped Car Discovered in Security Zone

TA140547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A unit of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] last night uncovered a bobby-trapped car containing some 400 kg of explosives in the village of Shab'a in the security zone, in the area controled by UNIFIL's Netherlands contingent. [passage omitted]

Explosives Thrown at Bus in Nabulus; No Casualties

TA140753 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew 0745 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Three Molotov cocktails were thrown at an Egged Company bus in downtown Nabulus a short time ago. There were no casualties and no damage was caused. The bus had been on its way from Nabulus to Upper Nazareth. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that the security forces are now searching downtown Nabulus.

Katyushas Fired at Galilee; No Injuries

TA131357 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1350 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Katyusha rockets have been fired from Lebanon toward the security zone and northern Galilee. There were no injuries and no damage was caused. This is reported by our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz. This is the third time in the last week that terrorists have fired katyushas at the Galilee. Meanwhile there have been exchanges of fire between soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and terrorists near the village of Yatar, which is north of the security zone. The terrorists attacked ASL posts in this area, and the ASL soldiers retaliated by firing at the terrorists' positions.

E. Jerusalem Papers Allowed To Appear 10 More Days

TA140720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The two East Jerusalem newspapers whose distribution had been banned by the Interior Ministry 2 days ago will be allowed to appear for another 10 days. The representative of the Interior Ministry agreed to this move in a hearing of the High Court of Justice held this morning on the petition filed by the owners of the newspapers. The Interior Ministry official thus agreed to the request of the justices.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that, consequently, the court did not issue an interim injunction but rather an order nisi ordering the state to show cause within 5 days why the two newspapers should be closed down. The debate on the petition will be held in 10 days. Our correspondent points out that this arrangement was made with the agreement of the Interior Ministry and the State Attorney's Office.

MA'ARIV: Hassan's Talk Should Be Taken Seriously

TA131143 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Aug 86 p 10

[Commentary by Yehoshu'a Bitzur: "We Had Better Believe What King Hassan Is Saying"]

[Text] King Hassan II put all his cards on the table this week. He made it abundantly clear to us that if Israel resists giving him back all "the occupied Arab territories" and if the talks and contacts to this end fail, Morocco will head the Arab armies setting out to wage a war against Israel.

Our stomachs churned at hearing this blunt declaration, particularly in view of the fact that it came in the wake of the endless praise lavished on Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' mission to the Atlas Mountains. Hassan's remarks were merely a natural extension of the statements his aides took pains to leak to the media immediately after the talks. In all his speeches and interviews, Hassan made every possible effort to play down the importance of his talks with Peres. Hassan did not call them historic talks, only people in Jerusalem said that. Therefore, when Hassan declared at the beginning of the week that Morocco would take part in a war against Israel if a solution acceptable to the Arabs is not found, sources in the Prime Minister's Office went to great lengths to explain that there is no reason to overreact to the Moroccan king's speech since "it was intended for an Arab audience."

However, many of us did get worked up. We remember very well that during Golda Meir's tenure as prime minister we were told we should not overreact to the speeches of Al-Sadat who time and again declared that the Egyptian Army would cross the Suez Canal and liberate the Sinai. We were told that these remarks were intended "for Egyptian domestic consumption." We reacted by dismissing what we considered the rhetoric of the Arab leaders.

We went on to suffer the consequences, but there and then we swore that a second Yom Kippur War would not recur. Our top leaders, headed by Golda Meir and Moshe Dayan, were then forced to go home. We learned the hard and bitter way that the threats of Arab leaders should be taken seriously because they mean what they say. And we stopped deluding ourselves or, at least, that was our impression until now.

It now turns out that quite a few of us, even in the highest echelons, have learned nothing or have found that it suits them very well to forget the slogan of "Arab domestic needs" used in the pre-Yom Kippur War period of Al-Sadat. However, we do not feel suicidal and that is why we take a very serious view of Hassan's threats about taking part in a war against us.

His royal status and pride forced Hassan to declare that he was acting of his own free will and understanding and not under U.S. dictates. We very much appreciate the fact that he was prepared to take a risk — a quality we have not yet found in Husayn — despite the fact that he was also trying to meddle in Israel's domestic politics. Hassan wants to appoint himself the khalif of Islam who will liberate Judaea and Samaria for the Palestinians and the Arab world at large, just as Al-Sadat did in the Sinai. Hassan knows that this can only be achieved by following Al-Sadat's example.

As for us, we should realize that the most moderate Arab leader is only prepared to give us the "Fes plan" which entails a total Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 Green Line, including East Jerusalem and all its holy shrines. There is hardly any doubt that deep in their hearts these "moderate" Arab leaders hope this will only be the first stage and that in the following stage a demoralized and frustrated Israel will be pushed to the partition boundaries of 1947 because the young Palestinian state will not be able to survive within the boundaries of Judaea and Samaria. The goal of these Arab leaders is, first and foremost, to "rid themselves" as soon as possible of the Palestinian problem which has been making their lives miserable.

The Labor Party supports the "Allon Plan" as the minimum necessary to safeguard our existence and security. How does this square with Hassan's "moderate" plans? Plain folks say one does not become pregnant just by talking. By the same token, talking about peace does not bring peace.

AL-QUDS Rejects Reagan Optimism on Mideast Peace

TA131500 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Reagan and His Optimism"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has expressed his optimism at reviving the stalemated peace process in the region. This optimism was expressed in the congratulatory message sent by the U.S. President to the Jordanian monarch on occasion of the 34th anniversary of the king's accession to the throne.

We do not understand the basis of the U.S. President's optimism, particularly since the United States and Israel have worked during the past 3 years to thwart all peace efforts the Arabs have tried to undertake. They rejected the Fes summit resolutions, the Amman agreement, and the principle of a U.S.-PLO dialogue. All Arab approaches toward seeking a just and comprehensive solution were faced with U.S.-Israeli rejection, leading to the hindering and dashing of all hopes pinned on establishing the foundations for a comprehensive, just, and durable solution.

Therefore, with regard to the optimism of the U.S. President, he has either decided to change his country's positions or he has decided to talk about the possibility to establish peace to deceive world public opinion. In our opinion the second possibility is closer to the truth, especially since possibilities for peace in the region have completely collapsed.

Apparently the U.S. President's optimism is based, to a large extent, on an agreement over the Tabah problem, but we tell President Reagan that the harsh and bitter experiences of the nations of the Middle East have taught them to differentiate between myth and reality, and Reagan's optimism is no more than a myth that deceives no one.

AL-FAJR Urges Jordanian-PLO Cooperation

TA131445 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 12 Aug 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "The Executive Committee Statement and Palestinian-Jordanian Relations"]

[Text] The statement issued the day before yesterday by the PLO Executive Committee following the conclusion of its intensive meeting in Baghdad for 3 days represents the strategic approach of the PLO, by all its factions and organizations, at the current crucial stage. This statement concentrated on clarity on the one hand, and on including all the problems related to the Palestinian issue on the other.

Perhaps one of the most prominent points dealt with in the statement is the problems of relations with Jordan, particularly as this has a direct effect on our situation in the occupied territories and on the situation in Jordan itself.

The statement regretted the deterioration of relations between the PLO and Jordan, and in return affirmed the continuation of the special relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

The perpetuation of this special relationship and its protection from current political tensions signify, in fact, the importance of maintaining Palestinian-Jordanian relations at their natural state, not only to the benefit of the Palestinian cause but also to the benefit of the Jordanian people, government, and territory. Damaging this relationship will be directly reflected in harming Jordan, above all, and in generally strengthening the foes of a political solution in the region.

In total contrast to this, the restoration of Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and positive exploitation of past experience will provide the opportunity for a likely political solution.

We hope that Jordan will study this significant problem dealt with in the statement by the highest official Palestinian political organization, and through its pan-Arab viewpoint realize that participation — not hegemony or domination — is the road to reaching a just and comprehensive solution of the problem.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Interview on Upcoming Harare Summit

LD140110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0023 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Algiers, August 14 (TANJUG) — In the existing international situation, the movement of non-aligned countries faces as a priority task the affirmation of its identity and its status of an interested party in the conducting of international affairs, as Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has set out in an interview given to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG and daily *Oslobodjenje*.

Speaking about the topics which will be in the focus of the non-aligned summit opening in Harare early next month, President Bendjedid dwelt especially on the situation in southern Africa. Meeting in a "Front-Line" country, Zimbabwe, the non-aligned will "give a new dimension to their solidarity with the peoples of the region and take their place in the latters struggle", President Bendjedid said.

President Chadli Bendjedid spoke also about other major topics to be discussed in Harare, including the disarmament problem, foci of crises, and international economic relations.

The Algerian president described the current international situation as characterized by instability and insecurity, due to the absence of a democratic spirit in international relations, the continued policy of spheres of influence, difficulties in reviving the East-West dialogue, the outbreak of new foci of crises, and (?resort) to the policy of force. The unfavourable international situation, as President Bendjedid pointed out, is also due to the fact that some peoples continue to be subjected to colonial domination and racial discrimination, that the arms race continues and the developing countries suffer the gravest consequences of the world economic crisis.

"The movement of non-aligned countries has always spoken out on all issues, including detente, disarmament and collective security, the world economic crisis, the completion of the decolonization process, and the elimination of [word indistinct] of crises, and it must continue to speak out, for each new day confirms the movements validity and equity", President Bendjedid underscored.

Turning to the economic position of developing countries, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid drew attention to the fact that the deepening gap between "haves" and "have nots" was not only quantitative but also qualitative in nature. "At a time when the north thinks about development in terms of robots and space stations, laser technology and genetics, the south thinks about it in terms of subsistence and survival", President Bendjedid said.

The Algerian president urged the establishment of a new international economic order, an order which would bring prosperity to all members of the international community and eliminate the existence of two orders — a highly industrialized order on one side, and a subsistence order on the other.

Asked about the repercussions of the drop in oil prices on the Algerian economy, President Bendjedid said that Algeria was for the most part prepared for the situation. "The oil crisis does not impose any limitations on Algeria's development, but poses only a new challenge which the Algerian people will overcome", he set out.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Welcomed in Southern Region

LD131931 Tripoli JANA in English 1801 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 8, Shahr Hannibal 13, *Jamahirayah News Agency* — The leader of the Revolution greeted the masses of 'Uwaylah, Umm el Aranib, Al Bdir, [as received] Humayrah and Misaqween [as received] which took out to the streets in a massive rapturous festival to welcome the leader of victory and defiance, and to express joy and allegiance to their leader. The masses of the southern areas which were like human waves, gathered around the leader hosting green banners, portraits of the leader, and expressive placards showing determination, defiance,and confrontation with whoever even thinks of harming the great Al Fatih Revolution's gains. In the chantings, the masses confirmed their absolute belief in the green thought and their eternal adherence to people's authority, and advocating it both internally and abroad until the green colour prevails all over the globe.

'Coup' Attempt in Iraq Reported

NC140552 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Press reports from Iraq indicate that two Iraqi Army brigades in the Jabal 'Umran region recently attempted to carry out a coup against Saddam's fascist Ba'thist regime. The reports add that a pilot leaked the plans for this coup before the zero hour, thus causing its failure.

MOROCCO

Hassan Meets Zairian President 12 Aug

LD121251 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in Morocco at midday today on a private visit. [passage omitted] Following his arrival in Rabat, the president of Zaire went to the royal palace in Sukhayrat where he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II.

President Mobutu Departs

LD131312 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Rabat, Aug 13 (MAP) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire left Morocco this Wednesday noon at the end of a one day private visit during which he held a one-hour tete-a-tete meeting with King Hassan II.

President Mobutu who had arrived in Rabat Tuesday attended in the evening a dinner banquet hosted in his honor by the sovereign.

SUDAN

SUNA Cites AL-SIYASAH on Al-Mahdi's Moscow Talks

JN131443 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Aug (SUNA) — The independent newspaper *Al-Siyasah* published in Khartoum has quoted senior government sources as saying that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, currently visiting Moscow, will discuss with Soviet officials plans for increasing the efficiency and capability of the Army, as well as supplying it with arms and ammunition. The newspaper says Al-Mahdi will sign a protocol during the visit for trade and economic cooperation and an agreement on supporting medical services.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Criticizes Moroccan Opposition Parties

LD131656 Algiers APS in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Liberated Territories, 13 Aug (APS) — The Polisario has urged the Moroccan opposition parties to fully shoulder theirresponsibilities toward the Moroccan people and toward therealization of their aspirations for peace and a comfortable life.

The Polisario criticized, in an open letter addressed to those parties, their evasion of their responsibility toward a people that has found itself in a war in spite of the fact that it repudiates and hates it.

The Polisario reproached the Moroccan opposition parties for their blessing of the policy and steps of the Moroccan king, Hassan II, especially the ones taken recently when he played host to the prime minister of the Israeli entity, Shim'on Peres, in Morocco. The Polisario sees in this step "a crime against the fraternal Moroccan people first of all, and a crime against the peoples of the Arab and the Islamic nation, and against the sacred cause of Palestine."

The message addressed to the Moroccan opposition parties also said that "The king has one thing before his eyes: the continuation of the aggression against the Saharan people, and the attempt to annihilate them, irrespective of the cost, in order to guarantee the life of the throne and the royal family at the expense of any other interest."

The letter said the Saharan war is not for the defense of Morocco, because the Saharan republic does not threaten Morocco; nor is it for the defense of the Moroccan people against the Saharan people, because the latter harbors for the former only what a brother harbors for his brother and a neighbor for his neighbor. Rather, the Saharan republic, people, and government do not harbor any hatred for the Moroccan state but consider it as a sister and neighboring state, and history has dictated that they should live — sooner or later — in peace and good-neighborliness, even if this is not possible at present because of the aggression waged by the royalist regime against the Saharan state.

BENIN

Central Committee Ends Session, Issues Communique

AB092155 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 8 Aug 86

["Final Communique" issued in Cotonou at the end of the fourth ordinary session of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB] on 8 August — read by Pierre Osho, member of the PRPB Central Committee]

[Excerpts] Final communique of the fourth ordinary session of the PRPB Central Committee:

The PRPB Central Committee held its fourth ordinary session at the Presidential Palace in Cotonou from Tuesday, 5 August, to Friday, 8 August 1986 under the chairmanship of its chairman, our great comrade in arms, Mathieu Kerekou. Deliberations were devoted to the examination of the following issues:

1) report of the Central Committee's Political Bureau on the deliberations of the special committee set to draw up a structural adjustment program with the IMF;
2) report of the Central Committee's Political Bureau on the Seme petroleum project;
3) report on the interministerial technical committee charged with investigating the cause of the accident that occurred on 30 June 1986 at the Cotonou plant of the National Brewery;
4) report of the permanent committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly on the amendment to Law No 85-009 of 10 October 1981 relating to the creation, powers, and operation of the local organs of state authority and their executive organs.

In response to pertinent suggestions made by our great comrade in arms during the opening ceremony of the present session, the PRPB Central Committee made an in-depth analysis of the important documents related to cardinal issues. The quick and appropriate resolution of these issues constitutes a major goal for our people, our party, and our revolutionary state. They must be resolved with the framework of the complex and high-level work of organizing a prosperous and independent national economy.

At the end of the deliberations, the Central Committee of the PRPB came to the following main important conclusions:

1.) A plan is to be drawn up for creating and implementing a program of structural adjustment with the IMF.

After analyzing the national economic situation, the second ordinary session of the PRPB, held from 18 to 24 November 1985, noted that despite laudable efforts made by our people which resulted in concrete improvement in the agricultural sector, the Beninese economy was still facing persistent difficulties, aggravated by harmful effects of the persistent and protracted international economic crisis. Therefore, as far as public finance is concerned, this situation is characterized by a noticeable reduction in the regular revenues of the state whereas the current fixed expenditures are increasing.

In industrial and commercial sectors of production, difficulties stem from lack of performance of the public and semipublic enterprises because most of them did not fulfill their mission well.

On currency and banks, the situation was characterized by a decline in external receipts and loans for the economy.

On our country's public debt we can say it was contracted essentially for the implementation of industrial development projects, notably, the Onigbolo cement factory, the Save sugar complex, and the Seme petroleum project. It grew faster than the gross domestic product, which should ensure its reimbursement. From the foregoing, one can deduce the great need to conceive, elaborate, and adopt a structural adjustment program in order to radically control and closely supervise the administration of the national economy and create new conditions capable of stepping up production.

This objective demand is entirely in keeping with the fundamental directives given by the second PRPB ordinary national congress which recommended measures aimed at rationalizing and bringing about the recovery of the Beninese economy. That is why, while approving the report of the Political Bureau, the PRPB Central Committee decided, with full responsibility and understanding, on the elaboration of a structural adjustment program with the IMF.

2.) Concerning the Seme petroleum project, the objective report submitted by the Political Bureau gave details of activities concerning the exploitation of the Seme petroleum deposit. The meeting called for the vigilance of the central directorate of our party and revolutionary state — vigilance which helped in putting an end to the contract signed with the first operator, the Norweigian petroleum firm, the (?Saga Petroleum Company), and to enter into a more fruitful cooperation with a new operator, the Pan-Asian Oil Corporation, PANOCO, on 1 October 1985. [passage omitted]

After deliberations, the Central Committee of the PRPB approved the report by the Political Bureau and decided, fully aware of all the problems that could arise, to set up and implement a structural adjustment program with the aid of the IMF. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, the Central Committee of the PRPB appeals to all the Beninese people to be mobilized for the courageous struggle to reorganize, stabilize, and bring under control the various sectors of our economy in order to safeguard and strengthen independence, democracy, and social progress. They should therefore be all the more vigilent in order to defeat the reactionary and conterrevolutionary forces which will try to cause chaos and confusion in the peoples' minds in order to jeopardize their resolute and enthusiastic efforts to implement the fair measures taken during the present session held by the Central Committee of the PRPB. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Holds News Conference 4 Aug

AB091730 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0906 GMT 9 Aug 86

[News conference with the international press given by President Captain Thomas Sankara on 4 August in Ouagadougou — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified moderator] We are going to receive the comrade president who will answer questions put to him by the correspondents of the international press. But for practical reasons, we must do this in about 60 minutes. So, I will ask you to be both succinct and precise in your questions. I anticipate three areas of questioning: domestic issues, relations with African countries, and lastly, foreign policy as we call it in our journalistic jargon. So, let us begin with domestic affairs, for those who have questions.

[Diop] Mocktar Diop, editor in chief of the *Politicien* of Dakar. I have noticed that a new paper, *L'Intru*, has just been launched in Burkina Faso. That is a good thing, which we approve of. But I would like to know if this is an overture in the field of press freedom in Burkina? That is my only question.

[Sankara] Well, I thank you. I also know that there is such a paper called *L'Intru* in Burkina Faso. I have read it incidentally. I do not think this is a symbol of an overture to press freedom in Burkina Faso because such freedom has always existed here. You know the obstinate nature of the Burkinabe people. You know how fond they are of writing pamphlets. You know how difficult it is to ban press freedom in such a country. [passage omitted]

I think that our press was somewhat stiff and it is certainly a good thing that this paper has been created even though it irritates us from time to time with somewhat disrespectful remarks. [passage omitted]

[(Bourjahn)] (Rachid Bourjahn) of *El Moudjahid* daily newspaper of Algiers. A brief question, Mr President: Do you envisage the setting up of new political structures soon or in the long run?

[Sankara] I cannot give you a precise answer. I can simply tell you that the normal evolution of the leading organs of the revolution may lead to possible modifications, changes for the better, or improvement. But the creation of new structures depends essentially on political maturity. Deciding upon this is not just like going to a supermarket. Furthermore, it is not a matter of a timetable either. It is a matter of maturity of the masses, of the people concerned. In certain countries, the party-system — since that is what you have meant — was decreed. But what is the life of such a party? What does it represent? The nomenclatura? Or perhaps something informal, diffuse, intangible, unknown, and cut off from the masses but which is convenient? Perhaps it is something convenient on the basis of which dignitaries are sent to functions, or abroad in response to invitations, and so on, in order to give the impression that one's country is a model state which is well organized with well-known regulations.

I will say that the Burkinabe people are what they are. Today they have attained a certain level. Tomorrow they will attain another level. What structures can we create to match this level in the future? We cannot prophetically determine today. But if our revolution leads to changes and an improvement in our present structures, the better it is for us. This will also mean that we did not put forth a mediocre performance. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified Ghanaian reporter] Mr President, I am from Ghana. I noticed there is no English translation but I can trust that you will be my interpreter, because I know you speak English very well. My question is: In which areas will you say your revolution is succeeding most? Is it the political or the economic area?

[Sankara] I thank the Ghanaian comrade who said he trusts that I can interpret what he said. But it is too great an honor. It is true the Cabinet members have been forced to take English lessons and every week, all the ministers have to take English lessons in order not to do dollar conversion incorrectly. [laughter] Learning English can be useful and practical.

Anyway, we have achieved many successes on the social level. These achievements can certainly be seen. These are successes which people also talk about a lot and which serve as examples when we want to prove what the revolution can do. But in reality, these material and social victories have been made possible through political successes. These political successes in turn have been possible through arousing the awareness and organizing the popular masses, so that they trust themselves. Sometimes, people forget these political victories. Many people write to us from various countries to express their satisfaction and even their admiration for certain achievements here in Burkina Faso. Many students and young men come to study here in Burkina Faso because shcool fees are cheaper than in other places. But it is curious to note that, at the same time, these people say, well, your country is good in the field of education; you have won many victories, that is good, but what we dislike is the revolution, the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] and so on .... These victories were achieved because there were some frameworks, an organization of the structures and the political means to promote them.

In any case, we believe that all that has been achieved here can be copied by other nonrevolutionary countries. All they require is determination, self-confidence, and perhaps boldness. But there are some other victories which we have achieved that cannot be imitated unless one is revolutionary and had laid down the conditions for a real revolution. If not, anyone who tries to imitate our experiences without being revolutionary, is bound to fail woefully. Therefore, we are very satisfied with our social achievements. Of course, there is still much to do and we must not rest on our laurels. We have achieved these succeses because political conditions were laid for it.

[Adrien Mbeye, PANA] Comrade President, relations between Burkina and Mali came up again in your important address to the Burkinabe people this morning. This message was of course listened to by the comrades within and beyond the borders. My question, Comrade President, is to know whether your relations with Mali, your neighbor, are good, and in particular whether these relations do not constitute any handicap in the political and economic areas and do they jeopardize your relations with your other neighbors? Another question which I had better ask now: Burkina has adopted a categoric stand on the situation in South Africa. Your gesture has been a great symbol for Africa. This demonstrates clearly that you are strongly committed. However, in this conflict, there is something that is not very certain and it is that Africa is practically divided into two groups: one supports direct sanctions against South Africa and the other does not support them. Can we just give up and be pessimistic?

[Sankara] We had some difficult relations with Mali. Today, as far as we Burkinabe are concerned, we are not concerned about enumerating the grievances we could have against the Malians, because they have not done this or that. We are concerned about enumerating the positive steps we took and which were not acknowledged by the Malian side. What is important for we Burkinabes is to ask ourselves whether it is good for us to go to war and what do we gain from doing so. If a war is useful for our people, we will fight it. If it not useful, we will not fight it. We have discovered that war is not useful for us. It constitutes a clog in our development program. We have dispensaries to build — we have already built 7,500 health posts. We must upgrade these dispensaries to the level of health centers. With programs that require that all workers be mobilized and all hands be on deck, that all civilians, soldiers, and other resources should be mobilized, to build schools, to rehabilitate roads, to build dams, when we decide to attain food self-sufficiency in order not to import some products any longer, when we lauch agricultural projects like the production of 2 million tons of cereals, when we decide in the area of sport that in 2 years Burkina should attain a certain level, we are telling ourselves that we are not going to have any rest at all and that we cannot devote our time to other things. All these programs require the whole of our time to such an extent that our attention must not be diverted for a minute. Therefore, we can see that war, as far as we are concerned, is something very dangerous and even fatal.

We are a regime here in Burkina and as you know — we cannot hide it — when we came to power we were not accepted in the subregion. The international press wrote a lot about this revolution and hostile tongues are not yet prepared to shut up. This means that we have a duty to convince these critics of our seriousness. We can only convince them through our achievements, the lucidity, and the foresight with which we are leading our people toward success. If we were to remain at the level of speech-making, I do not think we would have achieved anything today. So, we must negotiate with whoever the case may be, the necessary peace that will enable us to continue in our achievements, to convince our people and compare ourselves to others here and elsewhere. This was why each time I am asked to comment on any Malian statement, I have always said that I have nothing to say. On the contrary, we need to take further efforts to reassure the Malian people and demonstrate to them that the Burkinabe people want to live in peace with them. It would be shameful and suicidal on our part to learn that Malians have a problem and we Burkinabes have not been able to assist them, because of some misunderstanding, and that Malians have gone elsewhere and very far away to seek assistance to solve their problem. Therefore, I can tell you that I am going to send many missions to the Malian president. I am going to propose to the Malian president that our various organizations meet alternatively in Mali and in Burkina.

On the professional level, workers of similar areas of activities should also meet as often as possible. I also want to suggest to him that even our soldiers should meet regularly, and without their weapons. I want to make all these proposals to him and I hope President Moussa Traore of Mali will accept them. This will be a means of creating understanding because world problems are mainly communication problems which in most cases have generated misunderstanding.

Concerning South Africa, you talked about the existence of two sides at the level of the Africans. We are not surprised. Even when the colonial masters came here with guns, they found Africans to collaborate with them, to the detriment of other Africans. It was of course the whites that bought these African slaves we talk about so much that bought them and took them to Louisiana and elsewhere. But the people who captured these slaves were Africans themselves, not the whites. This simply means that the Africans collaborating with South Africa are simply being guided by their own interests and they can be a serious danger to their own countries. Therefore it is not surprising. The South African problem should arouse the indignation of all men, not Africans only. The apartheid problem is not a problem of the blacks of Africa being against the whites. The problem concerns the entire world. Here in this hall, we can find blacks and whites. All right. I suppose that the blacks and the whites present here are happy to be together, even if they are not conscious of how lucky they are being together. Then suddenly, there is segregation and the blacks and the whites are separated. They will find this situation very brutal and unacceptable. They will have a feeling of deprivation and frustration. Therefore, each one here should wish that there is no racism and that we should choose our leaders because of what they represent for us and for our principles. There are whites and blacks that fight against racism. There are also whites and blacks that support it. But our stand is that violence must be used against South Africa. There is not other solution. All other lamentations and delay tactics are diversions to waste our time. There is no other solution. The racist South African whites settled there by force and they do not intend to leave. Do not expect Pieter Botha to decide one day that the end of apartheid has come because he has dreamed that it was a bad thing. Never expect it from him because his entire existence depends on apartheid, which enables him to live and continue to be what he is. He cannot change. He has to be disloged by the use of force. The day Africans or blacks would create racism against whites, we should understand that they, too can only be flushed out by the use of force. In any case, Burkina Faso is prepared to fight against any racist black man also. [passage omitted]

[(Shad Hadded) of *Le Soleil* of Dakar] This morning in your address, you talked about some clemency measures. I would like to know who is going to benefit from these measures and the offenses they committed.

[Sankara] [passage omitted] The list of people granted clemency may be issued tonight or perhaps tomorrow. It is a matter of administrative procedure. These clemency measures concern people whose actions have been detrimental to the country generally, in the economic as well as the security sectors. But as I said this morning, we have the duty of extending a hand of friendship to those who have committed such offenses. Maybe, these people will understand that it not possible to oppose the march of an entire nation. So I will ask our friend from *Le Soleil* to wait maybe until tomorrow and you will know the list of the people granted clemency.

[Moderator] We are going to have three more questions on domestic policy and afterward, we will begin taking foreign policy questions.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, I would first like to associate myself with what my friend said and even go further to ask that if my question can be interpreted or answered in English for me. Are you satisfied with the level of cooperation between Burkina Faso and Ghana, and in which areas would you like to see improvement?

[Moderator] Well, we better have the three domestic policy questions all at once. [passage omitted]

[Fratte] Steven Fratte of Radio French Internationale. I think I am not the only one to have been somewhat disappointed with regard to the address in which you did not mention what I think is the concern of the people in Ouagadougou. I am referring in particular to the special levies for popular investment, that is the 6 to 12-percent cuts in salaries. Everyone was expecting ... [Fratte changes thought] I was expecting these measures to be mentioned. Furthermore, there is the question of major reforms of the civil service — a very important issue. I wonder whether this will follow later or never. Finally, as we are mixing domestic with other issues, I would like to ask for some clarifications concerning Mali. You have said that if Mali ensures the happiness of the disputed area between both countries, all the better:— Burkina Faso will applaud. Should this be taken to mean that Burkina Faso will respect The Hague decision whatever it may be, even if it fell in line with Mali's claims?

[Sankara] Relations between Burkina Faso and Ghana are revolutionary relations aimed at ensuring the happiness of the Ghanaian and Burkinabe peoples. The areas in which we are satisfied and those on which we are not ...[Sankara changes thought] Such an enterprise is so vast and the demands so high. The aspirations are so high that I find it impossible to tell you the areas in which we are satisfied and those in which we are not. Let us simply say that it is the wish of both Ghanaians and Burkinabes that we move faster because we are still far behind the level of aspirations for integration, especially as we hear some people say that the operation is a utopian venture. At the same time, we want to be the first witnesses of what we have achieved. But we are not moving fast enough. We also have to take into consideration that this cannot be achieved by the wave of a magic wand, and that consequently we have to accept that with time this can be done. We have to remember that the great nations and the great organizations were built over time. Unfortunately, it is this fact that we do not take into consideration in our programs. We want to move fast, very fast. [passage omitted]

Concerning the special levies for popular investment, we have already said that the program has yielded the expected fruit and we believe that we are no longer going to impose such levies. Perhaps some people are wondering: Why has he not repeated this to confirm that cuts will no longer be made in the salaries. But the decision has already been made.

The reform of the civil service and the designing of new wage scales are questions that continue to preoccupy everyone, but rest assured, the question would have been solved just before 4 August had it not been for some delay in finalizing the drafts. The problem will be solved without delay. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, we have always said concerning the decisions of the International Court of Justice at The Hague that we are prepared to respect the decision that will be made by the ICJ. We have always proclaimed this even though in turning to The Hague court — in fact we took steps to this end — we are a little bit embarrassed to hit the headlines of all papers every day. When one speaks of the situation in Africa, we shrink back in fear that the Malian-Burkinabe question may be brought up again. But there is invariably someone who will bring it up. We are so much ashamed. In order not to be in the spolight as we are now, we could have solved this problem between us, Mali and Burkina, by holding a meeting in a peaceful village to examine it. We did not do this. We missed an opportunity. Too bad! We could also have solved the problem by accepting the solution proposed by the OAU in Lome in 1975 when a commission comprising lawyers made suggestions in conformity with the OAU Charter. At that time, Mali and the then Upper Volta were unable to avail themselves of this invaluable assistance. Now we regret this. There we are, all on the way to The Hague. We respect and appreciate the ICJ. But I simply want to say that going to The Hague requires air tickets, hotel bills, legal fees. This all could have been used to build so many houses here in Burkina; we could have bought so many note books, textbooks and so much chalk for our schools. We could have used the money to buy drugs for our hospitals. In a nutshell, this all causes a corresponding shortfall in the development of Burkina Faso and the happiness of the people. [passage omitted]

[Fratte] It seems to me that many of your neigbors, not all of them, but most of them closer or farther away — even beyond Africa — do not share the revolutionary inclination of the Burkinabe Government. What do you think about this?

[Sankara] Well, for the many neighbors who do not share our revolutionary commitments, we think that what we are doing can disturb others. In any case, we have disrupted the existing order in this country once and for all. Judging from the principle that the new order in this country can be applied to other countries, we can conclude that today, we have brought about a situation from which they do not benefit and in which they see no interest. So they oppose the situation. This is normal.

But the revolution does not depend on a choice, or on the goodwill of people who allow or reject the revolution. The revolution comes bred by the conditions and contradictions developing in a country. [passage omitted] We have chosen the revolution because we knew it could not be prevented.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you believe in African unity? In fact, it seems that the closer we get to the year 2000, the more divided Africa becomes.

[Sankara] African unity is not a question of belief. It is not a matter of believing or not believing. I will tell you that we are progressing toward unity. [passage omitted]

The Senegalese who has been residing in Burkina Faso for many years did not wait for the OAU Charter to come here. He does not give a damn for what is decided in Addis Ababa as to whether we have progressed toward African unity. The many Africans who were expelled from Nigeria have since returned there; they will return there again if they are expelled again.

With regard to the authorities, the opinion leaders who know how to make use of the press to give the normal orientation of the things, they believe that African unity is hampered and that the issue can be shelved. But at the level of the masses, African unity is being built every day. There are so many Africans who cross the border every day to visit relatives or evade tax collectors, and so on. The African peoples are pulling down the border every day while their leaders are striving to establish them.

[Reporter] Comrade President, this morning you said you no longer need weapons and that if the need arises, you will get rid of some of the available weapons. Is this not a certain departure from your policy? Because one believes that for you, national revolution implies the armed struggle. [passage omitted]

[Sankara] Well, we said we do not need weapons. This is true. If Burkina Faso should get rid of the small quantity of arms it has in order to convince others to unarm themselves, we would do so. This is because weapons are costly. They cause diversion and they are not recommended toys.

Furthermore, for a long time people had been saying that Burkina Faso was overarmed, overequipipped by Libya which reportedly brought in weapons at night. Some papers — *Jeune Afrique*, to name one — has even written that there is a 25-billion CFA francs bill that we must pay to Al-Qadhdhafi. We tried in all sorts of ways to deny this allegation, but the message did not get through. We even challenge all those who proclaimed this to produce evidence that we owed 25 billion CFA francs to Libya, to Al-Qadhdhafi. You cannot buy arms outside the franc zone without being noticed by those who lead the zone. [passage omitted]

In fact, the Burkinabe-Malian conflict clearly revealed the poverty of the Burkinabe Army in weapons. What we did was done with mere rudimentary means and was due to our strong belief that we were in the right. [passage omitted]

CAPE VERDE

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Praia 13 Aug

AB131950 Paris AFP in French 1857 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Praia, 13 Aug (AFP) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived Wednesday in Praia where he was welcomed by Cape Verdian Prime Minister Pedro Pires.

Mr 'Arafat, who is making a short visit to Cape Verde, will be received in audience on the island of Sal (northeast of the archipelago) by head of state Aristides Pereira.

No details were given from official sources on the purpose of the PLO leader's visit to Cape Verde. Before going to the Cape Verde, Mr 'Arafat was on a working visit to Senegal where he held talks with Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf.

LIBERIA

Opposition Leaders' Prison Transfer Challenged

AB131825 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The sending of the three opposition leaders to Camp Belle Yelleah Prison without the directive of the Supreme Court has provided a judicial recourse with three lawyers seeking a contempt charge against prison authorities.

According to today's edition of the *Sun Times* newspaper, a six-count complaint for the contempt proceedings was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday on behalf of the detainees by Counsellors (Emmanuel S. Krumah), (Aikos Sabadie), and (Sykos Maniday). The paper further said in a complaint filed against Justice Minister Jenkins Scott and several prison authorities, the lawyer submitted that the transfer of the political leaders from the Monrovia central prison to Belle Yeallah maximum prison in Lofa County without the command of the court was in violation of the fundamental rights of the detainees. [passage omitted]

NIGER

President Kountche Receives Malian Foreign Minister

AB131402 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpt] General Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council, head of state, granted two audiences this morning. The first one was to Mr Modibo Keita, the Malian foreign minister and the second to the managing director of the multinational company Air Afrique. At the end of the audience, the Malian minister defined to *La Voix du Sahel* the purpose of his talks with the head of state.

[Begin Keita recording] We are in this friendly country within the framework the joint Mali-Niger commission for cooperation.

As the deliberations of this commission are drawing to an end, we paid a courtesy call on the president of the Republic of Niger and during the talks with him we expressed our gratitude to him, to the government and people of Niger for the warm welcome accorded us and the excellent conditions that led to the success of the deliberations of the joint commission. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

IRNA Reports Velayati Talks in Lagos

LD130900 Tehran IRAN in English 0747 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug, 13, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati ended his visit to Burkina Faso and arrived in Lagos, Nigeria, Tuesday afternoon.

In a meeting with Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, Velayati referred to mutual relations and said that there were numerous fields for joint cooperation between Iran and Nigeria as two important Asian and African countries. He hoped that the forthcoming Harare non-aligned meeting would provide an opportunity for officials of the two countries to exchange views on major issues.

Velayati submitted President 'Ali Khamane'i's to his Nigerian counterpart. [sentence as heard]

The Nigerian president also said that his country was willing to expand mutual relations in political and economic grounds and hoped that he would discuss bilateral relations and international affairs with President Khamane'i in the Harare meeting.

In another meeting, Velayati visited his Nigerian counterpart Bolaji Akinyemi and discussed bilateral relations and possibilities for mutual cooperation at OPEC and non-aligned meetings.

The Nigerian minister said that oil price stability was to the advantage of all OPEC members, adding that Iran-Nigeria friendly relations could help this issue.

Foreign Minister Velayati replied that measures took during recent months indicated Iran's efforts to find a stable and fair oil price. He hoped that OPEC's solidarity would be furthermore strengthened.

Referring to the Harare meeting, Velayati said that since the venue is an African country, its agenda should give priority to issues pertianing to Africa, especially problems created by the racist South African regime. He emphasized that these problems should be solved with the support of more than hundred non-aligned member countries.

On mutual relations, Velayati said that expansion of bilateral ties in the light of potentials of the two countries for cooperation in scientific, cultural, industrial, economic and commercial fields, could be beneficial to both the countries.

The Nigerian foreign minister said that the Islamic Republic of Iran is an important country and its views could have determining effects.

Velayati, heading a delegation left Tehran for an 8-nation African tour on Aug. 2. Nigeria is the last leg of his tour.

SENEGAL

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Continues Visit to Dakar

Meets National Assembly Speaker

AB130904 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpt] In continuation of his visit to Senegal, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee met this afternoon with the National Assembly Speaker Daouda Sow. This meeting, which follows the audience granted by President Abdou Diouf late this morning, was followed this afternoon by a press conference given by the Palestinian leader at the (?Petit) Palais. Speaking on his audience with President Abdou Diouf, Mr 'Arafat particularly underscored the privileged relations existing between Senegal and the PLO.

[Begin 'Arafat recording in Arabic followed by translation into French] The relations existing between Senegal and the PLO, between the people, the government, and the presidents, are relations that we greatly cherish, and greatly value. We are anxious [words indistinct] my brother and friend, President Abdou Diouf. I felt that before going to Harare, it is indispensable that I exchange views with President Abdou Diouf, and during our meeting this morning, we examined regional and world issues, and the situation of our people in the occupied territories. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

Holds Press Conference

AB130909 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Senegal and the PLO maintain excellent cooperation relations, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is visiting Dakar, stressed yesterday afternoon. Mr 'Arafat, who was giving a press conference, had earlier been received by President Abdou Diouf and the speaker of the National Assembly. He explained to the press that his visit falls within the framework of his regular contacts with President Abdou Diouf, to examine with him certain African, Arab, and world issues. Therefore, during his audience with the head of state, they exchanged views on the Palestinian situation in the occupied territories and in Lebanon, and tried to find ways to bring a just end to the Palestinian issue. They also discussed the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, the struggle against apartheid, the development of the Iran-Iraq war, means to intensify Afro-Arab relations, the upcoming Afro-Arab meetings, and cooperation between the PLO and Senegal.

Concerning the recent meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Mr 'Arafat expressed the view that meetings between Arab leaders and Israeli authorities are of no use. According to him the existing deadlock on the Palestinian issue is a result of the break-up of the Arab world. Now the pillar has fallen back on us, he added. The leader of the Palestinian revolution feels that the crucial problem of his people can only be resolved through an Arab consensus, which is difficult to obtain. To him, the only solution that could bring about a lasting peace would be the holding of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, since the principle for the convening of such a meeting has been agreed upon by 3 members of the UN Security Council — China, France, and the Soviet Union — [words indistinct], he stated. We are not asking for the impossible, he insisted. We are only demanding self-determination for our people, he added.

'Arafat, Diouf Hold Talks

JN131629 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The first round of talks was held in Dakar yesterday between Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. WAFA said the two sides condemned the continuous Zionist aggressions against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. They also urged an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war, expressing resentment over the continuation of the war.

WAFA noted that the Palestinian-Senegalese talks dealt with the situation in the Middle East and the latest developments in Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

Holds Press Conference

LD132132 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Palestinian delegation, which is headed by the brother leader [Yasir 'Arafat] and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, continues its visit to Senegal, which began yesterday at an official invitation from President Abdou Diouf. [passage omitted]

At his residence in Dakar, with Mostafa Sisi, president Abdou Diouf's adviser for Arab affairs, and the members of the Palestinian delegation present, Brother Abu 'Ammar held a press conference. It was attended by the correspondents of the local press and media and the correspondents of international news agencies.

Brother Abu 'Ammar began his press conference by welcoming the attendents and then asked the journalists to ask their questions. Brothers, here are the most important parts of the press conference:

He was asked what the PLO's position is toward the Ifrane meeting between King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

We declared our position, he responded, after the meeting of the PLO Executive Committee that was held recently in Baghdad. We think there is no benefit from any separate or bilateral Arab meeting with any Israeli official because, first of all, this would violate the agreements at the Arab summits. Undoubtedly we insist on reiterating our original call for holding an Arab summit to discuss this issue at the highest level, so that the Arab leaders can shoulder, at the highest level, their responsibilities toward the results of this event. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question about Palestinian-Jordanian relations, brother Abu 'Ammar replied: As for Jordanian-Palestinian relations, it should be known that we are committed to Palestinian-Jordanian relations. This commitment stems from the PNC resolutions, which specify that the relations between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples are strategic, distinguished, and special. The resolution reached by the Palestinian leadership during its meeting in Baghdad is to consolidate this relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples in spite of the recent actions of the Jordanian Government in closing some of our offices.

This is because the relations between us and the Jordanian people are deeper than these passing incidents. We believe that, to solve the Palestinian problem, all the Arab parties should participate, including the Syrians, Jordanians, Lebanese and the Palestinians. Therefore, we are committed to Palestinian-Jordanian relations, even if the Jordanian side tries to escalate the disagreements, because we work from the premise that we should preserve the relations between us and the Jordanian people. As far as we are concerned, this is a matter of strategy.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also commented on the reasons for the deterioration in Jordanian-Palestinian relations. He said: We presented three formulas to King Husayn. He asked for these formulas to present them to the Americans. We were surprised, however, that these formulas were rejected. We wonder: How could the second formula in particular be rejected, as it is a reiteration of what King Husayn to [words indistinct] on 9 (?January) 1985? We are surprised that the U.S. Administration rejected this second formula, which it accepted from the king last year. This means that there is no wish to find a solution. Our Palestinian stance is the same as the Arab stance ratified in Fes and Casablanca for the establishment of a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace. There should definitely be an international conference, attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council, under the auspices of the United Nations with all the sides of the Middle East conflict, including the PLO, on equal footing.

This is our position, and it is approved by the Arabs and the African countries and the ICO foreign ministers, as it was approved in the meetings of the nonaligned countries. On this basis we have accepted and welcomed the French-Soviet initiative, which was announced after the visit by President Mitterrand to Moscow and his meeting with Comrade Gorbachev, concerning the international conference. [passage omitted]

Comments, Ends Visit

AB132205 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Dakar this afternoon after 2 days of a working visit during which he was received in audience by President Abdou Diouf. Before leaving our country today, our colleague at the national television, Abdoulaye Ndiaye, asked him to clarify Senegal's commitment in the PLO's struggle, and here is his reply:

[Begin 'Arafat recording in Arabic followed by sentence by sentence translation into French] It with much pride that I had the honor to be received in audience by and held positive and constructive discussions with my brother, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal. During the discussions, we touched on a certain number of regional and international issues, as well as bilateral issues between Senegal and the (?PLO). I thank His Excellency President Abdou Diouf and extend the best regards from the Palestinian people, and the gratitude of the Palestinian mujahiddins for the brotherly, constructive, and positive position adopted by Senegal toward the Palestinian people. [Word indistinct] we sincerely thank Senegal and its president for their support for the Palestinian people and their just cause. The Palestinian rights are of a priority to President Abdou Diouf and the Senegalese Government. [end recording]

ROK's Yi Cited on Unification, Olympic Games

AB131725 Paris AFP in French 1428 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Dakar, 13 Aug (AFP) — Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf on Wednesday received South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, who delivered to him a message from President Chon Tu-hwan.

Mr Yi did not disclose the contents of the message but indicated on his arrival in Dakar on Tuesday that his visit would help strengthen relations between Senegal and the ROK. He added that Dakar was the first leg of an African tour.

Questioned on the unification of the two Koreas, Mr Yi pointed out that military tension persists between the two countries despite all the efforts made to bring them together, adding that Seoul is determined to abide by a policy of peaceful coexistence and is open to dialogue.

Speaking about the Olympic Games scheduled to open in 1988 in South Korea, Mr Yi Won-kyong said everything was ready to receive athletes to this "festival of mankind," stressing that the sharing of some events of the games with North Korea would depend on the outcome of the negotiations with the International Olympic Committee.

Diouf Receives

AB131715 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Visiting ROK Foreign Minister Yi Wong-kyong was received this morning by President Abdou Diouf to whom he delivered a message from ROK head of state Chon Tu-hwan. Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall was present at the audience. After the audience, the ROK foreign minister made a statement to the press.

[Begin recording] [Yi in Korean fading into French translation] As you know, relations between the ROK and Senegal were consolidated over the past few years, first of all, by the exchange of visits by the heads of state of the two countries. In 1979, President Leopold Sedar Senghor paid an official visit to the ROK. This visit was followed by a return visit by ROK President His Excellency Chon Tu-hwan to the Republic of Senegal and again by another visit by His Excellency President Abdou Diouf to the ROK in 1984.

Well, today, I had a lengthy discussion with the Senegalese head of state concerning the ways and means of further consolidating this friendship and cooperation existing between us. I expressed the great admiration we have for your president, Mr Diouf, for his dynamic initiatives toward rural, agricultural, and industrial development aimed at attaining a hivh level of economic prosperity. I also told him about our government's desire to actively participate in cooperation projects in all the areas I have just mentioned.

Outside bilateral cooperation, we spoke about current international issues and I can say that the outcome of my present visit to Senegal is very positive.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, your present African tour is taking place just a few days before the holding of the Harare [Nonaligned Movement] summit meeting. Is there any relationship between this tour and the upcoming summit?

[Yi] Concerning the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, I can say that our position is very clear. It is this: The issue of the Korean Peninsula must not be raised within the Nonaligned Movement. If, for example, the Korean issue must be discussed by the nonaligned conference, then it must lead to the attainment of a just and lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula. On this point, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the majority of the moderate countries of the Nonaligned Movement [words indistinct] have already demonstrated their understanding and support. [end recording]

This interview was covered by Moustapha Diop.

TOGO

Sankara Message Expresses Surprise at Arms Transport

AB140751 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT
13 Aug 86

[Text] The president of the republic granted three audiences today; two at the presidential palace in Lome this morning, and the third took place this evening at his private residence in Lome II. In effect, the man of 13 January [President Gnassingbe Eyadema] late this afternoon received an envoy of President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso. He is Basile Guissou, minister of external relations and cooperation. Mr Guissou is bearer of a special message from Captain Thomas Sankara to his brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Atsou KTsou Koffi Amega, Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was present at the audience. At the end of the meeting, the Burkinabe envoy spoke to the press.

[Begin Guissou recording] Permit me to express my joy and satisfaction to be in Togo, which is a neighbor, a sister country, and a friend to Burkina Faso. I thank the Togolese people and authorities for the receiption accorded us upon our arrival here.

I am bearer of a special message from President Thomas Sankara to his brother and friend, Gen Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo. As you must be aware, in the past few days, we, just like many others, were surprised to learn from the news media that a Togolese national transported arms from Burkinabe territory with the aim of carrying out terrorist acts. And this has caused much concern in Burkina Faso. This is one of the reasons why I was dispatched by President Sankara to his brother and friend, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. [end recoruing]

Gabon's Bongo Arrives for Talks With Eyadema

AB130935 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 12 Aug

[Excerpts] Since noon today, Gabonese President Omar Bongo has been in our country as the official guest of the Togolese people. The Gabonese head of state flew in from Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, where he participated in a mini-summit on current African problems along with his Zairian, Ivorian, and Togolese peers and a representative of the Senegalese head of state. The Gabonese head of state was welcomed at the Lome Tokoin International Airport at midday by President Eyadema. [passage omitted]

Later on, the two heads of state held a quarter of an hour's private talk during which they reviewed the cooperation between Gabon and Togo. Another round of talks between the two presidents was held this afternoon at Lome III. After more than an hour of private talks at the head of state's private residence at Lome II, Presidents Bongo and Eyadema went to the RPT House where the head of state hosted a gala dinner in honor of his brother and friend, Mr Bongo, president of Gabon. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Defense Ministry Says 95 RSA Troops Killed

MB132000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] South Africa continues to carry out aggression against Cuito-Cuanavale. ANGOP learned from the Ministry of Defense today that the number of invading South African forces killed by FAPLA has risen to 95. The South African forces have been attacking Cuito-Cuanavale village, in Cuando Cubango Province, since 10 August.

According to the same source, FAPLA destroyed a total of six enemy combat vehicles and one AML-90 armored car. They captured one vehicle, nine light infantry weapons, four submachine guns, one 60-mm mortar, six mortar rockets, as well as various types of radio receivers. [passage indistinct]

FAPLA Reports 187 UNITA Dead in Recent Operations

MB130814 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] During operations carried out recently, FAPLA forces stationed in the 3d military region killed 187 UNITA bandits and captured 2 others. According to a military source cited by ANGOP, FAPLA soldiers seized more than 100 light and heavy weapons and also large quantities of war materiel of South African origin from the puppets operating in Moxico Province.

UNITA Denies RSA Troops Attacked Town

MB131624 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1545 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] UNITA rebels in Angola claim that they, and not South African troops, attacked a strategic town in southeastern Angola to head off a planned government offensive.

In a communique distributed in Angola, UNITA said the Angolan Government is lying about the attack on Cuito Cuanavale. Angola yesterday claimed that South African troops, backed by heavy artillery and armored vehicles, attacked the town on Sunday but were driven back. It said 40 South Africans were killed and 4 captured in the attack.

MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau Communique

MB121118 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee in Luanda; date not given]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee held its ordinary sessions on 21 July and 5 August, and its extraordinary session on 25 July to assess the fulfillment of the central plan of action for the party leadership organs and the level of implementation of thier decisions and of the decisions of the Central Committee Secretariat for the first 6 months of 1986. The sessions also dealt with issues related to youth,the religious phenomenon, the misinformation campaigns by the international press, and the organizational situation of the party's provincial committee and provincial commissariat in Luanda. The Political Bureau noted that party leadership organs have satsifactorily fulfilled the tasks outlined in the central plan of action. The Political Bureau also (?assessed) the outcome of the meetings of the provincial assemblies and conferences aimed at discussing their performance and reelecting members of the party at intermediary level. It ratified the composition of the executive commissions of the elected provincial party commissions, a province-by-province breakdown of which will in due course be released through the *Boletim de Celula* [*Bulletin of the Cell*] and the mass media. Those meetings were used as a basis for evaluating party leaders and officials, and they represented an important auxiliary mechanism to fulfill the principle of leadership continuity and renewal.

Concerned with the progress of the country's economic and financial situation, the Political Bureau also assessed the level of fulfillment of the austerity measures approved at its extraordinary session of 20 February 1986 and noted that the outcome of their implementation only began being felt as of May 1986 as a result of a greater control of trips and reduction in the size of all party and state leadership delegations traveling abroad.

However, regarding maritime and air transportation, and despite all efforts, there is still a huge expenditure resulting from bad financial mangement of the sectors, particularly the exploration costs. Further complementary measures must be implemented. Expenditure with maritime transportation has remained unchanged in the payment of vessels' extended dockage. Moreover, the present freight policy needs to be urgently corrected through the better use and protection of the national fleet.

On the guidelines on the temporary suspension of foreign exchange transfers for residents, including monthly remittances, the Political Bureau noted that they have been fully implemented. Meanwhile, the huge expenditure on telephone and telex communications with the outside world remained unchanged because a noticeable reduction in cost will only be reflected at the end of the last 6 months of 1986. Furthermore, there has been no significant reduction in costs of Angolan diplomatic missions, delegations, and enterprises abroad.

In view of the present economic and financial crisis, which has been caused by the sudden drop in the price of oil products and in some instances aggravated by relatively lower prices in trade exchanges carried out by the National Angolan Fuel Company, the Political Bureau instructed the relevant party and state organs to assess the situation and proposed concrete measures aimed at a rigorous controlling of the selling price of those important export goods. Moreover, in view of their importance in production, a number of sectors of the state apparatus, namely the agricultural, industrial, fisheries, petroleum and construction, have been urged to create conditions to manufacture on a short-term basis export goods and substitutes for imports.

On revising contracts for technical assistance in force or being negotiated, little progress has been made and thus the need for the relevant party and state organs to create the mechanisms aimed at immediately fulfilling that guideline, bearing in mind their importance in Angola's overall foreign exchange expenditure.

In the general context of the measures outlined by the Political Bureau, a number of shortcomings were noted. The Political Bureau thus recommended that relevant organs oversee the situation with a view to fulfilling the measures. The Political Bureau approved a program for party and state leadership organs to fulfill the decisions and guidelines adopted by the 17th Central Committee session.

The Political Bureau was informed about the ongoing campaign to elect new deputies to the organs of people's power and approved a set of documents outlining ways to fulfill the program of the National Election Commission. The Political Bureau has also ratified the findings of the first national meeting on agricultural development and recommended the relevant organs pay special attention to rigorous fulfillment of the agricultural sector plan.

Finally, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee decided to recommend to party and state leadership organs the rigorous need to implement fully the guidelines with a view to reducing the effects caused by the sudden drop in the price of oil as well as to find supplementary measures in the economic, social, and financial fields to permit, on a medium-terms basis, the reorganization of the Angolan economy. All the Angolan workers, particularly the militant masses, are therefore urged to intransigently defend the goals outlined by the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress with a view to creating better living conditions for the Angolan people, from Cabinda to Cunene.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

NAMIBIA

Grenade Identified as Blast Cause; 1 Dead

MB131044 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0915 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The black man who was injured in an explosion at Tsumeb in the north of South-West Africa yesterday afternoon has died in the Lombard Hospital at the town. A police spokesman, Chief Inspector (Tebbie Kayiek), said that the dead man had not yet been identified. The man was seriously injured when a hand grenade allegedly exploded in his hand. The accident occurred in a toilet in the Tsumeb magistrate's court.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Speaks on Group Areas Act at Congress

MB131831 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1830 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 13 SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight that for as long as he was leader of the country he would not allow the principle of property rights and landownership for the various population groups to be tampered with.

In his closing address to the National Party's federal congress he said he was prepared to look objectively at any recommendations the President's Council made in respect of the Group Areas Act and that he was prepared to increase its flexibility.

"I am saying now — because I want no one to be left in any doubt — while I am the leader of the country I will not let the principle of ownership rights and landownership for groups be tampered with."

"Separate residential areas and the Group Areas Act were presently being debated and he wanted to point out as one of the speakers from the floor had done, that the principle contained in the act was a guarantee of property rights and land ownership to the populaton groups of South Africa.

"I do not apologise for the fact that I regard it as a pillar of community life.

"The ownership of land and property rights is a cornerstone in the fight against communism.

"When we plead for this principle for the various communities then we are pleading that they may own a part of South Africa."

Before it was enacted, the coloured community, for instance, occupied the slums where they were exploited by landlords. The Group Areas Act itself had been repeatedly amended and he himself had done so three or four times as minister of community development.

It was flexible and he agreed that it should be made more flexible.

He granted blacks, coloureds and Indians the property they had obtained over the years and said they had a right to have those property interests protected.

He asked only for the same protection of property rights for his own people.

President Says West Must Talk on Equal Terms

MB140749 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0745 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 14, SAPA — The Western leaders would eventually have to speak to South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said here today. Making a short speech at the opening of the Natal National Party congress, Mr Botha said that when they eventually spoke to South Africa, Western leaders would have to do so not as to a slave, but as an equal. He wished to tell the world that South Africa would not sell out nor would it move to the moon. "We have been in this country for 300 years and we have built it to where it is and we will continue to build it for the next 300 years," he said. The aid which the West had offered was chicken feed compared to what South Africa itself had to offer its peoples.

Further Report

MB140945 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the Western powers will have to hold talks with South Africa if they want to help with the upliftment of southern Africa and keep the area out of Communist hands. In a brief message to the Natal Congress of theNational Party in Durban, President Botha reaffirmed his offer to the West to discuss the problems of southern Africa. He said that whatever the West's reaction to his offer was, the vital role which South Africa played in southern Africa could not be denied. President Botha said that the millions of rands which the Euromart countries, the United States, and Canada reportedly wanted to pour into southern Africa were chicken feed in comparison to South Africa's contribution to the development of the region. He said that the Western countries should acquaint themselves with what South Africa was doing for its neighbors in all spheres as well as for the underdeveloped communities within South Africa.

Further Reaction to Botha Speeches at Congress

Radio Commentary

MB140545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Discussion, negotiation, and consensus: That is the style of government that provides the most effective means for South Africans to resolve issues of the day. This fact was demonstrated once again in the deliberations at the federal congress of the National Party and in the state president's speech to the congress.

On the internal level, President Botha has reaffirmed that the structures for participation by urban blacks in the political process will be designed and molded through negotiation with black leaders. On the external level, Mr Botha said: I am willing to enter into dicussions with heads of governments of countries such as the United States, Britain, France, and West Germany and with all the leaders within southern Africa.

The need for such discussions is clear. The South African economy is dominant in southern Africa and the state of that economy has a vital influence on the economies of half a dozen surrounding states. These surrounding states are characterized by economic impoverishment and, in some cases, by acute political instability. Stability, economic advancement, and much needed improvement in such areas as human and animal health are dependent on cooperation between the various countries of the subcontinent. And that means discussion and negotiation — a process in which South Africa will not only be a willing participant but will also need to be a full partner if real progress is to be made.

The Western world also has an interest in taking part in such discussions and negotiations — not only because of its colonial association and the role it plays in providing development and other aid, but also because of southern Africa's strategic and resources importance and the intervention of military powers in the subcontinent.

In the current climate of confrontation, President Botha's renewed commitment to hold negotiations with the leaders of southern Africa comes at an appropriate time, for such negotiations would go a long way towards defusing present tensions and neutralizing the potential for further conflict in southern Africa.

In renewing his commitment, Mr Botha has also acknowledged the beneficial role that the major Western countries can play in southern Africa. At the same time, it is clear that a beneficial partnership between South Africa and the Western world in respect of southern African issues can only be built on mutual respect and confidence: And that is being thwarted by the misconceptions about the domestic situation within South Africa. As in the past, South Africa can only benefit from creating greater understanding of local problems and ensuring that there is greater clarity on reform plans and policies. If this can be achieved at the highest level — that of heads of government — the benefits are likely to be even greater.

Clearing the air in world capitals on South Africa's problems and generating clearer perspectives on local issues does not imply opening the door to Western countries to dictate to South Africa. This has been acknowledged by, among others, President Reagan, who has said that the answer to South Africa's problems must be found by South Africa.

As South Africa takes another decisive step on the road to reform following developments this week, it will, and must, remain a fundamental principle that, while inputs from interested parties abroad can be considered in the negotiation process, any decisions arrived at on future political structures must be the result of discussion and negotiation within South Africa by South Africans.

Buthelezi Attacks Speech

MB131453 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1451 GMT 13 Aug 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by: the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Wednesday — Negotiations between black and white could not begin until blacks were unfettered by political bannings and jailings, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today.

In a strong attack on the state president's National Party policy speech in Durban last night, he said Mr Botha had fooled nobody by saying he was "sickened" by people asking when negotiaions were going to begin.

And he warned that the National Council would prove as much of a non-event as the special cabinet committee unless his call to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners was heeded.

In a special statememt, Chief Buthelezi said that Mr Botha's speech had demonstrated tragically that he was aiming at white solidarity in a situation in which black solidarity was becoming ever-increasingly destroyed.

He described it as a more than usually disappointing re-statement of a position already well known to the world.

Not only has Mr Botha never moved from the impractical suggestion that South Africa was a country of minorities, he had now re-stated his position in the context of calling on the world now to recognize Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

And he had called for the constitutional development of blacks in urban areas as though they could be separated from the metropolitan areas — none of this was new, and the concept of city states had been firmly introduced in the last referendum campaign.

He had once again addressed his white constituency and given evidence that he was continuing with the politics of prescription although the vast majority of South Africans and the entire international community knew that such politics had been outdated in South Africa by reality.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said that a new constitution was being foisted on blacks without consultation, just as the introduction of regional services councils and the dismantling of provincial structures had been.

He believed that Mr Botha's holding of federal congresses on the eve of provincial congresses was a ploy to avoid discordance between the various provinces and an attempt to gain the solidarity needed if he was going to the white electorate.

There was nothing wrong with cunsulting his white constituency, but it was very wrong when that consultation gave rise to what Mr Botha regarded as a mandate to prescribe to blacks.

Chief Buthelezi cautioned against reviewing the state president's address out of context in the National Party's structure. He could do no more than enunciate guidelines and it was the provincial congresses which were the party's autonomous decision-making organs.

From past performances he believed the congresses would be preoccupied with their rightwing problems. And he doubted very much whether the NP was democratic enough for the foment (among whites who had supported the government in the past) to come to the fore and really question the presidential guidelines laid down. However, there could be a real surprise and the deep concern which thinking Afrikaners and Nationalist supporters felt about the failure to start black-white negotiations might yet surface.

Chief Buthelezi said, "I call on all black leaders and organisations to accept the fundamental importance of black unity in the South African struggle for liberation.

"I remain committed to one South Africa with one people who must necessarily share one destiny. I will not be party to creating in this country an absurd conglomerate of politically independent bits and pieces.

"We need a binding structure to make South Africa the great democracy it is destined to be."

Suzman Regrets Lack of Hope

MB130902 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] There were no surprises in President P.W. Botha's National Party congress speech for the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] Helen Suzman. The PFP member of parliament says she wasn't expecting anything but she and other South Africans would have liked to have been given some hope for the future.

[Begin Suzman recording] I think it was a very disappointing speech indeed, although not entirely unexpected, if one understands the psychology of the NP government and its leader. I think at this particularly critical time some hope should have been given to the people who are fighting sanctions overseas that there was further meaningful reform on the way, and I also think it would have been very important to have given a note of hope to the black population who must also have been listening with some expectation to that speech. [end recording]

Government Offers Nationwide Elections to Blacks

MB131832 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1828 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — Mr Chris Heunis, on behalf of the government, today offered black people nationwide elections to try to find leaders who were willing to negotiate through an advisory council.

The government was prepared to help blacks choose their "real" leaders, Mr Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, told the National Party's federal congress in Durban today.

If the need existed in black communities outside the national states to elect their representatives to a national council, "we will assist with the division of the country on a regional basis for the election of such leaders", he said.

The government would do this by compiling lists of black citizens to participate in the election of leaders. He was making the offer on behalf of the government, he said.

Referring to what he called accusations that the government was not negotiating with the "real" black leaders, the minister asked who the real leaders were.

Were they the traditional leaders or were they only leaders when "they sing in the international choir of condemnation?"

If they were symbolic leaders, who determined their status, authority and support? he asked.

Mr Heunis said the choice for negotiated reform was a choice for responsibility and not for short-lived popularity.

Heunis Lists 4 Principles for Future Development

MB131315 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1311 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told the National Party's federal congress in Durban today he did not share the view that South Africa was in a state of crisis.

"I do, however, agree that the country and its people are experiencing stormy times and that in many cases this has brought uncertainty," he said.

He added the government and the National Party were often accused of merely acting under pressure. "That the government does act as a result of pressure is completely true, but not as a result of foreign or internal pressure.

"The pressure which compels members of the South African Government to action is the clarion call of their values, the voice of their creator," he said.

Emphasising that the government's reform steps taken over the past five to six years had been more comprehensive than in any other period in South Africa's history, Mr Heunis said the government should be judged on what it was busy with now.

"We refuse to be judged continuously according to the beacons of the past," he said. He listed four basic principles for a framework for future development. These were:

— Everybody must participate in political processes at all levels on an equal footing.
— "Because the factual situation in our country is such that we compete for power as groups, it necessarily follows that the political institutions we develop must eliminate domination by any one group over the others."
— There must be power-sharing in relation to affairs of common interest amongst all groups up to the highest levels of government.
— Groups must have the opportunity to choose their own legislative and executive institutions for self-determination at all levels of government.

"This is necessary, not to perpetuate or create privileges for particular groups, but in order to make it possible for each group to maintain its own cultural interests," Mr Heunis said.

Pik Botha Speaks on Sanctions Effects

MB130951 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban Aug 13 SAPA — Blacks who allegedly welcomed the suffering sanctions would bring should set a personal example by giving up their jobs and income voluntarily, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. He addressed the National Party's [NP] federal congress on South Africa in the southern African context and discussed in detail multilateral cooperation and inter-dependency of the region before turning to sanctions and its effects.

South Africa was faced with a fallacy that economic sanctions were peaceful and precise instruments of persuasion which would supposedly affect only the South African Government. "If by some mischance, blacks should also be hurt, it has been blithely said that they are prepared to suffer," Mr Botha said. "Who says so? On what basis is this said? Does this reflect the sentiments of blacks? Will those persons who say that blacks are prepared to suffer, suffer themselves? Or must others suffer for them?"

There were straightforward answers to these questions, he said. "Let those blacks who allegedly want suffering, set a personal example. They don't even need sanctions imposed from abroad. They can achieve the same results by resigning their jobs here — by giving up their incomes right here and set an example to those who are called on to sacrifice their jobs and income."

Other fallacies regarding sanctions included the unfounded belief that South Africa would change because of foreign pressure and the belief that sanctions could be imposed on South Africa alone. The government had demonstrated that South Africa was changing of its own accord because the government was responsive to domestic needs and because it was conscious of what was right and wrong. Sanctions were indiscriminate in their effect because the economies of the region were so closely-linked to that of South Africa and the common denominator between all the regional economic relationships was the health of South Africa's economy.

South Africa was more than the mainstay, it was the main spring, the dynamo and its first responsibility was to itself and its own people. "If we must choose between the employment, the welfare, the opportunities and the future of our own people — as opposed to that of others — the choice is obvious. For those who have imposed sanctions, and for those who want more, the time for fallacies is at an end and the time for reality will soon begin," the minister said. The realities were the senseless indiscriminate suffering sanctions would bring to all South Africans as well as the senseless suffering and the promise of even greater suffering to come — of all the people of southern Africa.

Foreign Minister Urges West To Rethink Negotiations

MB131136 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban Aug 13 SAPA — A dramatic breakthrough could be made in the South African impasse if the European and Commonwealth countries and the United States would drop the concept of "suspension of violence" as a pre-condition to negotiations, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Responding to motions on foreign relations he said the South African Government would negotiatie only with parties who had abandoned violence and was supported in this by certain prominent leaders in the West.

Mr Botha said the terms "abandon" and "suspension" were not arbitrarily chosen to split hairs. "These words are the key to the unravelling of the cul-de-sac immpasse," the minister said.

There were blind calls for the release of political prisoners and for the suspension of violence while sanctions was being used as a threat against South Africa to realise certain goals. "If the world sees that it can force a government to take certain steps, then one knows that the next round will be the use of the same methods to force the regime to abandon freedom and install a dispensation that left it no options. If that is what is being demanded of us then we rather stand in total opposition to it," Mr Botha said.

The concept "to abandon violence and conduct negotiations" was not devised by the state president but by important Western leaders who informed him that it was their view that if any progress was to be made, violence "must be abandoned." No progress could be made but through peaceful negotiation. "If the European twelve, the US and the Commonwealth countries can just get away from the concept that a suspension of violence is enough and if they can also join in the viewpoint of abandoning violence, a new and dramatic turn (wending) can result."

The reason why the Commonwealth and other initiatives had failed was because they had supported the concept of a suspension of violence whereby the negotiating parties could re-start their bombings if their demands were not met at the negotiating table. "No government can sit at such a negotiating table and we will only talk on the basis of an abandonment of violence," Mr Botha said.

Finance Minister on Effect of Sanctions

MB130913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — Sanctions would no doubt limit South Africa's ability to export and this would seriously impair its ability to repay its foreign debt, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis said today. He was speaking to a motion on economic guidelines for the future at the federal congress of the National Party being held here. Mr du Plessis said South Africa's total foreign debt was not very large, but an appreciable portion of it was short-term loans by the South African banking sector and other private sector bodies. The net foreign debt position would, in the next few years, have to be consolidated in one way or another.

In the nature of things, sanctions would impair South Africa's ability to repay its debt. The minister said general sanctions would surely create problems for the South African economy. "But we cannot permit this misplaced threat to undermine our total economy and to create growing unemployment and poverty for the people of South Africa without taking suitable countermeasures.

"We must protect and manage our economy in a way best fitted to so unnatural a set of circumstances. In grappling with what is planned against us, South Africa and the interests of her people will be the government's highest priority."

The government would therefore continue with its policy, as far as it lay within its power, of creating the needed climate and conditions for economic recovery, even should South Africa be forced, temporarily, to deviate, both domestically and in her international relations, from the accepted principles of a market-orientated economic policy approach. "We now have no other option than to create the soundest and strongest basis possible for a future that, within the framework of the socio-political changes in the country, will unlock the great and exciting economic potential of South Africa to the benefit of all her people."

Mr du Plessis said South Africa could not expect to attract any important new foreign investment in the near future. "The disinvestment campaign and the pressure on overseas bankers to refuse any new loans to South Africa is steadily increasing; and in these circumstances we must continue to seek, through negotiation, the cooperation of overseas bankers to roll over as much as possible of their existing loans to South African banks and other institutions in the private and public sector instead of immediate repayment."

In seconding the motion, the minister of trade and industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said the South African businessman was frequently his own greatest enemy. "His doubts and pessimism contribute substantially to a climate which negatively influences the economy. A spirit of determination and purpose on the other hand will assist greatly in stimulating economic activity and growth." He said it was the intention of the government to table a white paper on privatisation and deregulation stating the government's policy in this respect later this year.

To enable the private and informal sectors to contribute maximally to economic development and growth, it was necessary to eliminate onerous limitations impinging on economic activities. A programme for deregularisation was being implemented by the government as a matter of urgency. The draft bill of the temporary removal of restrictions on economic activities which would empower the state president in certain circumstances to deregulate through proclamations had already been presented to parliament and would be finalised during the session starting next week, Dr de Villiers said.

Exports of Metals, Minerals Will Not Be Cut

MB140744 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Senior government officials have dismissed fears that South Africa would retaliate against Western sanctions by cutting off supplies of gold and metals crucial to foreign industry. The director general of mineral and energy affairs, Dr Louw Alberts, has said cutting metal supplies would jeopardize South Africa's record of being a reliable and responsible supplier. Metals and minerals would not be used as a lever. The official in charge of bullion sales at the Reserve Bank, Mr Jan Lombard, confirmed that South Africa had no intention of playing politics with gold.

Defense Minister Warns of Power Against Sanctions

MB131143 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1138 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban Aug 13, SAPA — Black Africa, clamouring for sanctions, should take note that South Africans had not even started to use their muscle and capabilities to hit back, the minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, told the National Party's federal congress in Durban today. And he also sounded a word of warning to the Western world for demanding talks with and unbanning of the ANC and its leader Nelson Mandela.

"We will not be manipulated by words which clothe the devil in the cloak of an angel," he said, seconding an earlier speech by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange. Gen Malan said South Africa was "far too powerful" to be seen as a pawn in a chess game. "We're not cheap, and we have no intention of surrendering," he said.

The minister said the "game of words" by Moscow and the ANC did not make them apostles of peace — and South Africa would not be destroyed by an ideology of deceit, subjection and imperialism. "These countries, organisations and people who so piously wish to prescribe to us to talk to the ANC, should note the following: Why don't the British talk to the Irish Republican Army [IRA], why don't the Germans talk to Bader Meinhof, and why don't the Italians talk to their Red Brigade. According to the West the ANC is a liberation movement. Yet, when their interests are brought into play the IRA, Bader Meinhof and the Red Brigade are terrorist organisations. Do I have to define double standards to you? After all, we have become accustomed to those word games." Gen Malan said as long as violence was the lifeblood of the ANC, there could be no talks. "In any case, if one removes violence from the ANC, very little is left of this organisation," he said.

Le Grange Sees 'No Hurry' To Lift Emergency

MB131905 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1904 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — The government was in no hurry to lift the state of emergency, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said tonight.

He was addressing the federal congress of the National Party on security issues and said the state of emergency would not be lifted before the state president, Mr P.W. Botha and the government were satisifed that the situation had normalised and people could live normal lives again.

"The state president and the government has no intention of lifting the state of emergency before the revolutionary climate justifies it. Even if the physical characteristics (of unrest) vanish, the emergency will not be lifted before the climate justifies it," he said.

Says No Talks With 'Terrorists'

MB131346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today warned the African National Congress the government was determined to fight its "communist-inspired terrorists" uncompromisingly and with all the resources at its disposal.

Addressing the National Party's federal congress in Durban, Mr le Grange said the government was not prepared to negotiate with terrorists "or with any other person who supports the use of violence as a method of solving any problem."

He said terrorists must expect no mercy and, if necessary, steps would be taken even over the borders of South Africa to wipe out "terrorist gangs."

"We don't negotiate with terrorists, we fight them."

Mr le Grange said South Africa had been threatened during the past few years by a "sophisticated revolutionary onslaught" on the political, economic and social terrains, such as it had never before experienced in its history.

The forces waging the onslaught were not interested in the sharing of power, but only in the seizure of power. In this process they made use of all legal and illegal methods to achieve their goal, including violence and terrorism.

Terrorism was one of the evils wich had filled the Western world with horror in the past few years and was universally condemned. Wherever he went, the terrorist usually attacked innocent civilians, including women and children — and in South Africa terrorism had, in recent times, claimed innocent and defenceless victims.

Terrorism was one of the strongest weapons of the communist, because it could be used to undermine the morale of the population and to advance goals through violence and intimidation. The revolutionary onslaught was of a multi-dimensional character.

In this onslaught, terrorism played an important role, and was used by the ANC and the South African Communist Party alliance to stimulate violence, he said.

Mr le Grange said the background of the fight against terrorism in South Africa had to be seen in the light of communist involvement in black politics, in particular the infiltration of the ANC by the South African Communist Party.

Since September 1984, ANC cadres had increasingly made use of weapons such as landmines, limpet mines and handgrenades.

But the "heightened activities" of the South African police had resulted in authorities taking possession of, amongst other items, 428 limpet mines, 14 "explosives devices," 317 AK-47 rifles, 1341 handgrendades, 37 landmines and 85 personnel mines between 1976 and July this year, he said.

Mr le Grange said there were currently only a few incidents of sabotage where the people responsible had not already been identified beyond any doubt by the police.

"This is an accomplishment of high quality," he said.

Education Minister on Solidarity, Reconciliation

MB131025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0901 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 13 SAPA — Although free association had become part of South Africa's pattern of life, binding measures were needed to order the cornerstones of groups security, the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, told the National Party federal congress today. The leader of the NP in the Transvaal identified these cornerstones as being an "own" community life, "own" residential areas and "own" schools. "The National Party believes that some or other provision, embodied in binding measures, is imperative in order to ensure proper order and meaningful association between the individual and the group," Mr de Klerk said. "Without the latter, the friction potential would be extended to all the corners of our country."

If existing methods and measures were not acceptable there was an open agenda on which "better proposals to ensure the necessary structuring of these areas can be placed." The National Party did not want to be drastic or rigid and had proved this by the repeal, amongst others, of the Mixed Marriages Act and major sections of the Political Interference Act. It wanted to make an appeal to responsible leaders in South Africa in the same positive spirit: "Wrench yourself, together with the National Party, away from the unyielding confrontation debate, for confrontation is of no use to anybody. There is room enough around the conference table and in the spirit of give and take we can find a way to allow every group to come into its own right and, in doing so, to build a basis for cooperation in respect of common interests."

In this spirit he asked the congress for a positive mandate for the government to develop a dispensation which could fulfill the two major demands entrenched in South Africa's situation:

— On the one hand the demand to find a formula for cooperation, joint decision-making and power-sharing, and:
— On the other, the demand that each nationality and group should be assured that it could be itself, raise its children as it wished and be safeguarded against domination by others.

"The great challenge that we confront — in the National Party as well as all South Africa — is to compose a symphony of seemingly discordant sounds," Mr de Klerk said. A way would have to be found to reconcile:

— An own community life for each group, and a common loyalty to a common fatherland:
— self-determination:
— self-determination within an own power base, and power-sharing within common structures, and:
— group rights supportive of group security, and individual rights directed at individual freedom.

If this could not be achieved South Africa would have to live with uncertainty, tension and escalating conflict.

NP Approves Setting Up Joint State Council

MB131922 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The establishment of a joint council of state for all race groups was approved today at the National Party's federal congress in Durban. The council will be made up of leaders of all the country's political groups. It will develop out of the national council.

[Begin correspondent Andre le Roux video recording] Two themes dominated the federal congress of the NP here in Durban today. The first was the government's commitment to advance the constitutional accommodation of blacks at the central government level. The second was the congress' determination to take the sanctions campaign against this country by the neck and shake it. As regards reform, a motion was approved today which, inter alia, makes provision for the proposed national council to serve as a forerunner to the establishment of a joint council of state, in which the leaders and representatives of political groups could decide on policy formulation for matters of common concern by means of consensus. [passage omitted] [end video recording]

Viljoen Says 'Unrealistic' Demands May Harm Reform

MB131513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1508 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — Over-heated, inflated and unrealistic expectations and demands could seriously retard reform negotiations, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid, told the National Party's federal congress in Durban today.

He said that as the state president had often emphasised, a process of negotiation implied give and take — and no party to negotiations could reasonably expect to have its way in everything.

On the other hand, in the negotiation process there should not arise, as a result of specific factors, a perception amongst other groups casting doubts on the will and the ability of whites to effectively assert their self-determination and their claim to group security — "in our own interest, but also in the interest of other minorities."

"The whites are not on the point of capitulating to pressure from abroad," he said.

The minister said whites in South Africa had the will and the power to maintain internal security and law and order while proceeding with essential, acceptable reform through negotiation.

Misconceptions about the will and ability of the whites could obstruct genuine participation in the negotiating process, which was the only available road to constitutional reform and change in South Africa, he said.

Referring to power-sharing, the minister said this was essential, not because of pressure from abroad or domestically but because of intrinsically valid reasons.

These were fairness, justice and because practical, effective government required that each group should be involved in the decisions affecting its interests.

Protection of minority group rights and entrenchment of group security were essential against the background of the "bitter consequences resulting, in many lands and at many times, from majority domination in multi-cultural societies," he said.

The minister said for effective protection of minority rights the National Party considered it essential that, within the realities of South Africa, participation in the political processes should be on a group basis.

General Talks on Southern Africa Acceptable

MB131133 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, says South Africa is not prepared to negotiate with Western leaders on the situation in South Africa but is prepared to talk on the situation in southern Africa generally. Mr Nel said in an interview with the BBC that President Botha in his speech last night at the National Party congress in Durban had referred only to negotiations on southern Africa. Mr Nel was responding to remarks by President Ronald Reagan of the United States at a news conference in Chicago that the United States together with Britain, West Germany, and France was prepared to negotiate with South Africa to encourage talks in South Africa between the government and black leaders.

SADF Denounces 'Crude' Angolan Propaganda

MB141056 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Aug 14, SAPA — Rebel UNITA successes in the Angolan civil war were behind the "crude and confusing" propaganda poured out by the Angolan Government, the SA Defence Force said today. In a statement, in effect rebutting Angolan claims of South African attacks, SADF hq in Pretoria said the MPLA government had been "forced into a soft-shoe shuffle postion because of their inability to resolve the civil war and their attempts to cover UNITA's successes recently. UNITA has been so successful to date that the MPLA government does not know what to do about the situation and therefore is resorting to unadulterated propaganda to convince the world that all is well."

Defense Headquarters said in Pretoria today that its own analysis of recent Angolan propaganda and its own intelligence assessment of the current situation confirms the massive buildup of FAPLA, Cuban and Soviet forces and sophisticated hardware for what appears to be a last-ditch attempt to unseat UNITA in southern Angola. [passage omitted]

"It is interesting that they even went so far as to accuse the (SA) Defence Force of attacking Cuito Caunavale with three battalions of troops backed up by armoured cars. Then they even went further to claim that they had killed 40 South African soldiers and had captured four others. Late yesterday they back-tracked, claiming that in recent days in the Moxico Province they had killed 187 UNITA members. No further mention has been made of the so-called four captured South African soldiers.

"Compared with the MPLA's crude and confusing propaganda attempt, UNITA's claims over the past few days seem far more credible and realistic.

"The Defence Force can only logically conclude that UNITA has been so successful to date that the MPLA government does not know what to do about the situation and therefore is resorting to unadulterated propaganda to convince the world that all is well."

Natal Court Overrules Durban Court on Emergency

MB141202 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] A major Natal Supreme Court ruling has disputed the findings of the Durban Supreme Court earlier in the week. The Durban court invalidated clauses concerning detention under emergency regulations. This report from Carmel Rickard.

Three judges of the Natal Supreme Court have overruled the judgment earlier this week which threw out key emergency provisions. In Pietermaritzburg Judges (Kriek), (Thirion) and (Law) gave a joint judgment this morning on an application for the release of a detained Pietermaritzburg church worker,(Peter Kerchoff), in which they refused to order his release. They said they disagreed with the argument of Judge Friedman in the Tsenoli case and that the ruling of the three judges in that case was wrong. There is some confusion about the implications of the new ruling which sees the Natal judges in open conflict on the issue. On the one hand, some lawyers have told me the newer judgment takes precedence, while others said it is now as though there is no judgment and the judge hearing an application could now choose which ruling to follow.

Tutu Remarks Said To Border on 'High Treason'

MB140834 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0829 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 14, SAPA — The government gave Bishop Desmond Tutu a "friendly warning" yesterday that his utterances on sanctions "bordered on high treason." Speaking at the federal congress of the ruling National Party, the minister of manpower, Mr P.T.C. Du Plessis, also warned the archbishop-elect of Cape Town and Dr Allan Boesak that he would give their addresses to 3,400,000 hungry Africans. "Calls for economic sanctions are not just economic sabotage but border on high treason in South Africa," he said.

'Thousands' Reported Absent From Soweto Schools

MB140806 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0756 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 14, SAPA — Thousands of pupils stayed away from several Soweto secondary schools today as a protest against the presence of security forces at the schools spreads. The boycott started sporadically yesterday with pupils leaving their classes in the morning. Today all the secondary schools in deep Soweto which includes Zola, Naledi, Moletsane, Senaoane, Jabulane, Tladi, Emdeni and Mapetla were affected. Schools in Orlando West and Meadowlands were deserted as well. Only primary pupils went to school. Teachers and troops were the only people on the schools' premises. This is the second time in two weeks that pupils have boycotted classes for the same reason. There are problems at several Soweto secondary schools and schooling has virtually ground to a halt since incidents were reported there two weeks ago. Some of the affected schools are in the Jabulani, Moletsane, Tladi and Naledi areas, where pupils claim problems were sparked off by the presence and action of security forces. Poor attendances and the disruption of classes, it is believed, have been caused by incidents that have taken place.

Compaints and reports about incidents at those schools and others in Soweto have been sent to the Department of Education and Training (DET) for urgent attention.

Some problems spilled into the streets yesterday as restless youths congregated at street corners and stopped commercial vehicles.

School inspectors have been seen visiting a number of schools, apparently to investigate. In some of the schools police dogs are on the premises.

Several meetings have been called by concerned parents in a bid to address the situation. One of those schools is Orlando West high school. On Monday night parents from townships in deep Soweto met to voice their concern about the education crisis. A spokesman for the parents, who did not wish to be named, said parents were worried about soldiers being on school premises. This was not conducive to learning. "The parents said the troops must not only leave the schools premises but must also move out of the townships." He said parents had also urged the government to release the detained leaders of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and negotiate with them to end the impasse in education.

Meanwhile, the Johanensburg black newspaper, the *Sowetan*, reports today that pupils at Soweto schools had burnt their school identity cards as a protest against the presence of security forces at the schools. The paper said the Bureau for Information had confirmed that classes were abandoned yesterday morning and that pupils had burnt their ID cards at schools in Emdeni.

The bureau also confirmed that vehicles were stoned and damaged in Jabulani and Moroka soon after the pupils left schools.

AZAPO Leader Refused Permission to Travel

MB130906 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0855 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 13, SAPA — The leader of the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] and of the National Forum, Mr Saths Cooper, has again been refused a passport to travel to the United States where he has been offered a scholarship to further his studies in clinical psychology.

On his release last week from detention under the state of emergency, he found a letter dated June 30 from the Department of Home Affairs rejecting his application. No reasons were given. Mr Cooper, a former Robben Island prisoner, has been offered the Fulbright scholarship in the U.S. as well as a scholarship by the British Council. He said today he had planned to study for a doctorate in clinincal community psychology at Boston University.

Mr Cooper was also refused a passport in May this year, and he reapplied shortly before his detention on June 12. At the time, he said the British ambassador to South Africa, Sir Patrick Moberley, had been informed by the South African Government that the passport refusal had been a policy decision.

NRP Leader Urges Black Parliamentary Chamber

MB131206 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1111 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 13, SAPA — A fourth chamber of Parliament for blacks would be the best answer to sanctions, the leader of the New Republic Party [NRP], Mr Bill Sutton, said tonight. Addressing a public meeting at the Claremont civic centre, he said his party favoured a rotating presidency between the leaders of the parties in the four houses.

"This would ensure that the world outside would see that a black man would be president of South Africa one year out of four, thus proving the determination of the political establishment to include blacks in all levels of political decision-taking."

Mr Sutton said South Africa needed a management government and not a majority government. Management skills were presently concentrated in the minority groups.

"What we need is a balnced power structure that will take care of the needs of all groups."

A black Parliamentary chamber would ensure that all groups had a say in the allocation of tax money, ensuring fair sharing as far as possible.

Information Bureau Issues 14 Aug Unrest Report

MB140937 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0931 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 14, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (13 August) to 06h00 (14 August)

"In KwaGafontein, KwaNdebele, a group of nine blacks attacked Mrs Selina Thabete, 65, in front of her house at 10h00 and burnt her to death with tyres. The security forces arrived at the scene and fired three shots at the attackers, fatally wounding an unidentified black man. Eight black men were arrested.

"There was a sharp increase in the number of unrest-related incidents yesterday, with more than half of the incidents occurring in Soweto. Stonethrowing and arson accounted for the majority of these incidents. Eleven vehicles and two private homes were set alight.

"The most damage was caused in Katlehong, on the East Rand, where groups of blacks set a delivery vehicle and four trucks alight in separate incidents yesterday morning, resulting in up to R100,000 damage in each case.

"These incidents also considerably pushed up the total of damages caused countrywide.

"In the rest of the country, incidents were of an isolated nature and in line with the general trend of the past few weeks."

WEEKLY MAIL 9-14 Aug 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB091051 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 8-14 Aug 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **State of Emergency Detentions**

The government refused to release the number of names of people detained under the Emergency regulations. However, three monitoring groups, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), the Wits University-based Community Reseach Group (CRG) and the Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau, estimate the total number of people detained so far to be over 10,000.

The DPSC lists the names of some 4,004 detainees, a decrease of about 600 since last week. The groups hardest hit are community and political activists, followed by students, scholars and teachers. The DPSC bases its estimates of the total number of detentions on this list of 4,000 names, two known incidents of mass detentions which netted some 1,500 people (whose names are not known) and estimates of the number of unknown detentions. There are indications, however, that these figures may be overly modest. For example, the DPSC lists about 20 detentions in Worcester. There have been unconfirmed reports that over 150 people were held there in the first day of the Emergency. Similar reports have been received from other small towns, notably Parys and Klerksdorp (where the DPSC lists only 20 detentions).

The PFP said it had the names of about 5,700 detainees by July 30.

According to a report released by the CRG last week, an average of 1,535 people have been detained per week during the Emergency, or 219 per day. This means an average of nine detentions every seven minutes. According to the CRG's analysis, 74 percent of the detainees are from political, community and educationally-based organisations, 18 percent are trade unionists and eight percent are from other organisations. The United Democratic Front has accounted for 69 percent of the affiliated detainees, with the National Forum having five percent of the total and 26 percent belonging to unaffiliated groups.

If the figure of 10,000 people having been detained udner the Emergency is correct, it means that a total of nearly 13,000 people have been detained so far this year — more than the total for the whole of last year and 13 times the 1984 total.

Detentions by Organisation

[Pwv - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging; Tvl - Transvaal; EC - East Cape; NC - North Cape; WC - West Cape; Ntl - Natal: Ofs - Orange Free State; Unk - Unknown]

	Pwv	Tvl	EC	NC	WC	Ntl	Ofs	Unk	Total
Students/ Scholars/ Teachers	190	48	49	25	23	87	58	4	484
Unionists/ Workers	108	43	36	15	22	44	45	45	358
Public/ Political	216	107	251	30	34	78	42	5	763
Clergy/ Laymen	25	19	20	5	11	13	1	3	97
Media	2	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	14
Other/ Unknown	402	221	895	66	446	84	133	41	2 288
Total	943	438	1 258	141	541	306	279	98	4 004

Figures supplied by the Detainee's Parents Support Committee

State of Emergency Deaths

According to figures released by the government's Bureau for Information, by 6am on Monday morning there had been a total of 208 deaths since the Emergency was declared. This figure excludes deaths in the "independent homelands."

Brain Drain

South Africa showed a net immigration/emigration loss of 2,983 in the first five months of this year compared to a net gain of 5,530 in the same period last year, according to figures released in the latest Central Statistical Service bulletin. Between January and May a total of 6,114 people emigrated from South Africa while 3,131 people immigrated. In May 1,354 people emigrated — the highest number this year. 507 of those who emigrated in May gave Britain as their destination (37.4 percent), 438 went to Australia (32.3 percent), 58 to Israel, 49 to the United States, 39 to Zimbabwe, 37 to the Netherlands, 25 to Canada, 20 to New Zealand, 19 to West Germany and 13 to each of Ireland and Switzerland. Other destinations included Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Taiwan, Denmark and Portugal, and 79 people left for "unspecified countries." 1,032 of the 6,114 emigrants this year (the majority of them economically active men) are described as "professional, technical and related workers." These include 215 engineers, 214 administrative and managerial workers, 46 doctors and dentists, 120 accountants and 128 educationists. In the same period South Africa gained 496 "professional, technical and related workers" — a net loss of 536.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Working Class Politics in South Africa (A Callinicos); [passage omitted] *Socialist Worker*, June 21, 1986 (UK Socialist Workers' Party)

Unbanned:

Stride Towards Freedom: The Montgomery Story (Martin Luther King); *Source Book on South African Geography* (John Renner, Colin Gunn and John Macaulay); *The African Reader: Independent Africa* (Wilfred Cartey and Martin Kilson — unbanned for possession but not distribution).

Prisoner of Conscience: Dominique Souchon

Souchon, 27, End Conscription Campaign [ECC] Eastern Cape leader, has been in detention under the Emergency regulations for the past eight weeks and is now awaiting the implementation of a deportation order. He was born in Vietnam and holds a Mauritian passport but has lived in South Africa for over 25 years. Souchon's entire family lives in South Africa. He is one of 17 ECC Eastern Cape activists detained under the Emergency regulations and is the third ECC member to be issued with a deportation order.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY on Emergency Regulations

"Government's handling of the emergency has been thrown into complete confusion by a succession of judgments declaring parts of its emergency powers invalid," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 12 August. "In the latest of these judgments, the Natal division of the Supreme Court has ordered the release of a detainee, Solomon Tsenoli, on the grounds that key sections of the emergency regulations are ultra vires — in other words, the State President has exceeded his lawful powers." The editorial points out that, in reaching its decision, the Natal bench overturned sections of the emergency regulations under which people are still being held. "Estimates of the number of people held under these clauses range from 3,000 upwards to about 12,000," and "their immediate future is unclear." "The presumption is that the Natal judgment defines, for the moment, the terms of the law and they should all be released, but government lawyers have given notice of appeal and in the meantime it would not be uncharacteristic of this government to find ways to bend the law to fit its own intentions." The editorial says the government is determined to "override popular opposition to its will" and "comes repeatedly into conflict with the rule of law." The editorial also says that there should not be too much surprise that the government has "blundered into such clumsy breaches of the rule of law. It is not logical, after all, to expect efficiency in legal matters from a government whose central policy assumptions have collapsed, whose attempts to change that policy have ended in civil disorder, whose economic management has resulted in depression and default on national debt, whose foreign policy makes more enemies than friends, and whose legal draftmen become sloppier with the passage of the years." The government is willing to "cut its links with the civilization that created the rule of law. Clumsiness, or lust for power? We shall know the answer from government's response to the restraining hand of the courts."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"Sanctions are already starting to make their presence felt in South Africa," says a second editorial on the same page. "However, the effects will not always be quite what the sanctioneers had in mind." The editorial refers to the news that "U.S. food giant Marriott International is withdrawing from SA" which resulted in a South African company picking up a R90 million catering contract from South African Airways. "It's hardly conceivable that Messrs Hawke, Mugabe and Kaunda had in mind a series of shots in the arm for blue-blood Afrikaner business empires when they voted for sanctions. Boycotts are at best an unpredictable weapon, and strange things yet will happen in the great sanctions saga."

Law Over Authority

The same page features excerpts from an address given recently in Cape Town by Gerald Gordon, author of several legal textbooks. "On August 3, 1914 — the eve to the Great War — Lord Grey of Fallodon looked out across the Thames from his Foreign Office and said: 'The lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our lifetime.' " Gordon says "on June 12, 1986, the lamps of SA went out with the proclamation of the present emergency." However, speeches in Parliament and the courts are two lamps which are still burning. "Speeches in Parliament are privileged and may be reported in the Press, and there we have learnt from our Parliamentarians something of what is going on. But at present Parliament is not in session." Court proceedings are also privileged and may be carried in full in the newspapers. It is in courts that "the battle for the 'rule of law' is being waged with an intensity as never before. Courts and judges, however, have no executive potential and cannot act of their own accord. They function only when matters are brought by persons petitioning their aid." Gordon says the rule of law means "the reign of law over authority. It means not government by law but government under law." "The rule of law is a constitutional doctrine governing the relations between state and subject."

SOWETAN on Homeland

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 12 August says it is astonishing that Venda's Chief Patrick Mphephu is "given free rein to contemplate a one-party state." His election victories also do " not impress." Furthermore "Venda's Security Police have been linked to a number of unpleasant events." The editorial wonders "what South African Government's reaction is to such obvious undemocratic behaviour" since South Africa is "always pointing accusing fingers at African States which have assumed this type of arrangement." The homeland governments are "mismanaging their affairs and causing enormous social, economic and political problems in their states," and South African taxpayers have to "bail them out." The editorial doubts that the government will "be prepared to fund these states indefinitely." The people of Venda are "stuck with this unacceptable situation. They are not particularly happy now, and must have grave fears about their future."

'Focus' on Tutu

On the same page Nat Diseko writes in the "Focus" column: : "Although Bishop Desmond Tutu looks forward to occupying the Anglican throne in Cape Town next month, a little bit of him will remain in Johannesburg." However, Bishop Tutu says that the reception he got in Johannesburg, "especially from white people, was ambivalent. Not too many white people were delighted when I was made bishop. Maybe now some have come to know me a little better and possibly feel slightly different." Bishop Tutu says he is looking forward to his new job of Archbishop of Cape Town because, unlike in Johannesburg, he was "elected decisively, clearly and quickly." " 'It makes you go there with a little more confidence than when you are going into a divided situation. How I was elected is remarkable because I had already made my call for sanctions two weeks before that. So, they knew they were electing someone who held that stand.' " Tutu also says that the black people are going through "very tough times" and it is amazing that people can "still afford to smile." Bishop Tutu is concerned about the " 'necklace' " deaths that have taken place. He says " 'I do believe they undermine our cause. Instead of destroying a system that is destroying us, we are destroying our country and one another in the process.' "

Teachers Lose Authority

On page 6 in the "Nat On Tuesday" column Nat Diseko writes that he canvassed the opinions of teachers in the townships. The scenario they painted "took the breath away." "Chance, discontent, revolt, inopportunity of circumstances and at times the ham-fistedness and ineptitude of officialdom are some of the elements that have conspired to knock the teacher off his pedestal of authority and respect."

STAR on Emergency

"The moment has come for the Government to lift the emergency. Recent court decisions — and yesterday's judgment in particular — prove the emergency regulations were legally as leaky as a sieve, to the detriment of democratic freedoms," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 12 August. The editorial says that possibly more than 10,000 people have "suffered at the hands of a Government acting beyond the law." It also points out that the government's "rejection of the thrust of court decisions is not the route to take." "The country has been in a state of turmoil for months, and while the emergency may have brought superficial calm to some areas it has heightened some tensions, internally and externally. What is still conspicuously missing from the Government is a sense of urgency dealing with underlying grievances." The government should "respond constructively to the need for dramatic reform" which "would do far more good than buttressing invalid regulations to make them legal."

STAR on Gold Price Rise

A second editorial on the same page comments on the increase in gold prices and says: "Gold and platinum prices are rising not only because of a lack of political development here. Platinum goes up because of sanctions scares about future supplies" and "gold attracts overseas buyers as an investment opportunity in a time of instability." The euphoria is premature since "there is no guarantee that it's more than the proverbial flash in the pan." The country still needs "political development that points towards a brighter future."

CAPE TIMES on NP Congress

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 11 August says it is hoped that the National Party's (NP) federal congress in Durban "will be used to give the country hope, not to take it further into the laager." Leadership is needed and "a clear commitment to specified reforms, to actions which will really consign apartheid to the scrapheap, the negotiations on a new constitution with genuine and recognized black leaders." The editorial says "more than the predictable breast-beating bravado and challenges to the sanctioneers" is needed. "President Botha might try setting a few deadlines, as he did in January with influx control. Such as the end of September for the abolition of the Group Areas Act. And the end of October for negotiations with black leaders, including a free and unbanned Nelson Mandela."

CAPE TIMES on Sanctions

Another editorial on the same page comments on "the hard line" taken by President Kaunda of Zambia, at a recent Commonwealth sanctions summit, exposing Zambia "to the threat of economic reprisals by South Africa." The editorial points out that nearly half of all Zambian exports depend on South African transport services and South Africa is Zambia's main source of imports. "An important consequence of sanctions will be the need to improve rail, road and harbour services through Tanzania, but this will require heavy capital aid from abroad for some years." Therefore, the South African Broadcasting Corporation may "be correct in predicting that Zambia will continue trade in secret with South African suppliers of goods and services while hypocritically urging other countries to stiffen their sanctions." Yet, the best defense against sanctions "is for us to repair the faults in our society, not grudgingly at the behest of others, but willingly on our own initiative, because only this way can we ultimately ensure our welfare and security."

CAPE TIMES on Domestic 'Tyranny'

Another editorial on the same page says: "The Domestic Workers' Association of South Africa (SADWA) has recently been inundated with complaints from employees about sexual harassment, verbal abuse, assault, summary dismissal, primitive conditions and the payment of starvation wages." The editorial points out that in more normal economic conditions, domestic workers "subjected to such tyranny" would naturally resign. However, "now they are far more vulnerable, for work is hard to come by." "Is it not time for domestic servants to be given statutory protection, with a minimum hourly wage?" asks the editorial.

British 'Ignorant' About RSA

On the same page Robin Hallett writes from Britain on British opinion about South Africa at this moment of crisis. Hallett says "it is easy to say that most British people are ignorant of the complexities of the South African situation. That is certainly true — and it is true of almost all of our politicians from the Prime Minister downward. And as always with issues of foreign policy, it can be said that the great mass of people do not really care." However, "there still exists an immensely powerful constituency that feels what can only be described as 'outrage' over what has been happening in South Africa — the removals, the sjambokking, [whipping] the detentions, the restrictions on the press, the razor-wire entanglements around some townships." "It can be said that a great many people in Britain feel that something profoundly wrong is happening in South Africa, so wrong that the rest of the world must do something about it. Sanctions is a far from satisfactory instrument, but it is the only non-violent instrument the international community possesses. If sanctions have provoked an agonized debate, there will be even deeper soul-searching over what is to be done when sanctions prove ineffective."

BEELD on National Party Congress

"The eyes of South Africa will be focused on Durban today, where the National Party's federal congress is to be opened by President Botha tonight," says Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 12 August in an editorial on page 10. "The party and its officials have a unique opportunity — in reality, a duty — to use the opportunity to give decisive direction to the country at a time when formidable issues are affecting the lives of every South African drastically." The editorial says the country is at an economic crossroads due to the threat of sanctions. Referring to the state of emergency and power sharing as other issues under the spotlight, it says federal congresses have in the past come up with major decisions. "It will depend on the NP and its officials whether Durban will produce another Rubicon."

Rhodesia Versus RSA

A second editorial on the same page says comparisons are commonplace now between the then Rhodesia and present-day South Africa and asks how reliable such comparisons really are. "Certainly the best reply to the alarmists on both sides of the political spectrum is to be found in the enormous differences between these two countries." The paper says South Africa's geographical position is different, as are the population numbers involved, and the fact that South Africa, unlike Rhodesia, is not dependent on a strong neighbor for economic survival. But the most important difference is that South Africa "has no desire to maintain the status quo. The final break from the Westminster system is but one indication that this country has no intention of keeping to its colonial heritage. And that is the very way in which the then Rhodesia is different."

ZAMBIA

Swiss Tourist Released After Detention

AB131148 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Lusaka, Aug 13 (AFP) — Zambian authorities have released a Swiss woman, the last of six tourists to be freed after being held in detention for nearly three weeks on suspicion of spying for South Africa, the Austrian Embassy said.

A spokesman for the embassy, which handles Swiss interests here, said the woman was released on Tuesday. The other five — all Austrian nationals, including one woman — were freed on Monday.

The group, detained July 24 in Kasama, about 800 kilometers (500 miles) northeast of Lusaka, is to return to Europe "as soon as possible," the spokesman said.

The Swiss Government charged that members of the group were tortured in detention to make them confess that they were spying for South Africa. President Kenneth Kaunda denied the accusation.

The embassy spokesman said the six had been "mistreated," but gave no further details.

Since South Africa's May 19 raids on alleged targets of the outlawed African National Congress in Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, Zambian security forces have been put on the alert and detained about 20 foreigners for periods ranging from a few days to more than two weeks.

When two West Germans were held, the Bonn government protested and President Kaunda charged it had threatened to cut off development assistance. The pair was later released and relations between the two countries restored to normal.

ZIMBABWE

Oil Companies To Support Government on Routes

MB131638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 13, SAPA — The four major oil companies in Zimbabwe indicated today they would back the government in its efforts to secure alternative routes and sources for the country's oil needs in the event of sanctions being applied to South Africa.

A spokesman for the British multi-national oil company, Shell and BP said in a telephone interview with ZIANA that the company would comply with whatever the government required it to do to ensure that regular oil supplies were maintained.

"As far as we are concerned we are in tune with the government," said Mr Pointer Chinyerere, Shell And BP's government and public affairs manager.

Mr David Seaman, the chairman and managing director of the multi-national oil company, Mobil, said although the imposition of sanctions would inconvenience Zimbabwe's oil industry, it was possible to secure alternative routes and sources for oil products.

"It may be inconvenient but it will not be impossible to seek products from other sources," he said.

Zimbabwe's oil industry has been relying on South Africa for aviation fuel and lubricants.

Caltex's managing director, Mr Paul Soine, said the American-based company would act in unison with the government in meeting the oil needs of Zimbabwe.

"We have contigency plans but we will do this with the government," said Mr Seaman when asked what position Mobil would take once sanctions are applied on South Africa.

A spokesman for Total, the French oil company, said a regular supply of oil and oil products had to be maintained.

"We have studied how to bring goods to Zimbabwe through the Beira corridor," said Mr Jean Vieuille, managing director for Total Zimbabwe.

He said if there were alternative routes other than through South Africa, his company would use those routes.

"We will use alternative routes to avoid interruption of supplies," he said.

On his return from the Commonwealth mini-summit in London last week, the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a press conference that Zimbabwe would have to work quickly to ensure that its goods are re-routed to Beira, Nacala or Dar es Salaam before the imposition of sanctions against South Africa by the international community.

USSR Official Delivers Message to Mugabe

MB131214 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Comrade Anatoliy Adamishin, today delivered a special message to the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, from Soviet leader Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Comrade Adamishin arrived in Harare on Sunday and leaves today. He has also been to Tanzania and Zambia.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 AUGUST 1986

Lebanon

The 14 August meeting of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, suspended after the appearance of gunmen on the streets of the Al-Ashrafiyah area of East Beirut, resumed later that night at the behest of the Phalangist Party Political Bureau, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Samir Ja'ja' chaired the meeting, which according to the radio agreed on three immediate steps necessary to restore stability in the area: the removal of any armed presence and the prohibition of its return; the opening of all roads; and the order for all armed forces to remain in their barracks. The same radio added that the Executive Committee approved the Phalangist request to take immediate measures to restore stability.

Meanwhile, fighting flared again in Al-Ashrafiyah and Karm al-Zaytun, also in East Beirut, between supporters of Ja'ja' and those of former Lebanese Forces leader Fu'ad Abu Nadir, Beirut radio reported, adding later that Ja'ja's men also clashed with supporters of Marun Mash'alani. On the cause of the renewed fighting, a Lebanese Forces source cited by Voice of Lebanon said that gunmen approaching from the east of Al-Ashrafiyah fired on a barracks held by Mash'alani's men, hoping to draw personnel there back to the streets. A Lebanese Forces official went to the barracks to try to calm the tension, the radio continued, which led to the resumption of the suspended meeting.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi antiaircraft fire downed two Iranian F-5's while they were attempting to bomb residential areas in the Al-Sulaymaniyah area, INA reported.

In Geneva, the Iranian foreign minister told the UN disarmament conference that U.S. satellites provided Iraq with military information on Iran, Tehran radio reported. Iraqi sources rejected the charge, denying that Iraq received any U.S. military or logistical support, KUNA disclosed.

Elsewhere, a Jerusalem *Al-Nahar* report from Baghdad claimed that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has been stripped of all military powers in the wake of the "deterioration" in the war, according to Jerusalem radio, whose correspondent added that no other source has confirmed the report. The first decision by the military leadership without the Iraqi president, whose powers were said to have been curtailed during an emergency session held "last week," was to bomb Sirri Island, the newspaper continued. Regarding that attack, Gulf oil-production sources said 25 to 30 percent of the Sirri Island facility was "completely destroyed" during the Iraqi raid, according to an *Al-Ittihad* article cited by WAKH.

Turkey-Iraq

A Turkish Government statement carried by Ankara radio announced that following a 12 August attack in which "bandits" ambushed Turkish soldiers, killing 12 and wounding 10, "a few" Turkish Air Force planes carried out an attack along the border and inside Iraq, bombing the places where the "bandits" were hiding. The attack was conducted in accordance with the agreements existing between the two countries, the statement continued.

Gulf Affairs

Saudi Arabian troops will be sent to Kuwait under a bilateral agreement in order to protect Kuwaiti oilfields against sabotage, according to an upcoming *Jane's Defence Weekly* report cited by Cairo *Al-Ahram*. According to *Jane's*, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told Saudi Arabia that Iraq will be compelled to send troops to Kuwait to counter Iranian attempts to destabilize that country. Not in favor of such a step, the Kingdom asked the GCC countries participating in the Gulf defense force to approve the use of Saudi troops in Kuwait, *Jane's* continued.

Israel

In an interview carried on Jerusalem television's Arabic service, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the signing of the Tabah arbitral compromis marks a significant change in Israeli-Egyptian relations. In their "very cordial" telephone conversation 13 August, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told Peres that the signing marks the "start of a new era" in bilateral relations, the prime minister continued.

PLO-Spain-Israel

Spain has recognized the Madrid PLO office as a "semi-diplomatic" mission, entitling the organization to the same status as the Arab League, KUNA reported. The Spanish decision was "less than we had hoped for," according to a PLO spokesman in Spain, the agency continued. The Israeli Government expressed its "disappointment and sorrow" over the move, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio.

Tunisia

The prime minister announced President Habib Bourguiba's decision to hold national elections 2 November, Tunis radio reported.

FBIS

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Spain Grants Official Status to PLO Office

LD141951 Kuwait KUNA in English 1623 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Madrid, 14 Aug (KUNA) — The Spanish Foreign Ministry Thursday extended formal status to the Palestine Liberation Organization office here, recognizing it as a semi-diplomatic mission.

A statement distributed this morning by the Foreign Ministry's Information Office said: "As of today, the Spanish Government decided to grant official status to the PLO office in Madrid in confirmation of the traditional ties of friendship and solidarity between Spain and the Palestinian people and in conviction of the instrumental role which the PLO is called to play in the quest for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Explaining the elusive statement, a Foreign Ministry spokesman later told KUNA that the Spanish Government's decision approves the present status of the PLO office and extends written and official recognition to the organisation after the recognition had been verbal and tacit.

The spokesman added that starting today, the PLO office will enjoy the same diplomatic status as that of the Arab League and the International Tourism Organisation.

The office staff, he explained, will hold diplomatic identity cards but will not enjoy diplomatic immunity and will [word indistinct] on the list of diplomatic representations issued by the Foreign Ministry.

Commenting on the decision, director of the PLO office here, Faoud Yassin, said it adds nothing new and noted 'it was less than we had hoped for.'

Under the new arrangement, the Palestinian representative explained, the office will be in a position to handle diplomatic mail and use the code in its telecommunications.

The PLO office here is functioning since March 1977 after it was operating before from within the Arab League Bureau. Palestinian-Spanish contacts reached their zenith in 1979 when PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat paid an official visit to Madrid at the invitation of the then-Prime Minister Adolfo Soarez.

PLO Offices Comment

LD150130 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpts] There is a difference of opinions over the Spanish Government's decision to formalize the status of the PLO office's diplomatic representation in Madrid. Diplomatic sources have described the measure as logical, and in accordance with the government's traditional policy supporting the Palestinian cause. The decision is supported by the Socialist and Communist parties, and criticized by the Popular Alliance as opportunist. Here is Gerardo Saenz:

[Begin recording][Saenz][passage omitted] Eduardo Cerro of the Officie of Diplomatic Information comments:

[Cerro] It means a number of privileges, such as tax exemptions, appearing on the diplomatic list in a special section which refers to other representations, freedom of communications, facilities to register official cars of the diplomatic mission, and so on. [end recording]

This decision by the Spanish Government has been greeted with satisfaction by the PLO representation in Madrid, a decision which demonstrates (?as has been said) the warm relations between the Spanish and Palestinian peoples. (Hani Faydi) PLO spokesman in Madrid:

[Begin (Faydi) recording] Well, first this shows that the Spanish people are convinced of the justness of the Palestinian cause, of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and of course this decision supports and applies to some extent the resolutions — some of the UN resolutions. [end recording]

PLO, Cape Verde To Establish Diplomatic Relations

LD142049 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Verde and the PLO are to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassador level.

This decision was made public at the end of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the island republic.

A joint communique was released in the Cape Verde capital Praia today on the discussions held between President Aristides Pereira and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, notably on the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

Prior to his departure, 'Arafat told reporters that he was in agreement with the recent initiative of France and the USSR for a conference to be held with the participation of principal members of the UN Security Council and all the parties involved in the Palestinian issue.

Arab League's Klibi Urges Iranian Moderation

LD131441 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, 13 Aug (TAP) — The secretary general of the Arab League, Chadli Klibi, called on the Iranians to let reason triumph over other things, to give the interest of the Islamic nation priority over other considerations, and to resort to the teachings of the Islamic Shari'ah for a reconciliation and an end to the fighting between the two Muslim peoples of Iraq and Iran.

In a statement issued yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the peace initiative recently announced by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, with the aim of putting an end to the Iraq-Iran war, Chadli Klibi affirmed that the Arabs "are serious in their desire for peace and cooperation to counter the hatred which [word indistinct] for 6 years of war, and the Arabs have no aim behind their effort except to ensure the mutual interest of both parties."

USSR Reportedly To Mediate Between Syria, Palestinians

JN131428 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 12 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Al-Bayan* — The USSR has promised to send a political delegation to Damascus for talks with Syrian officials and PFLP leaders to convince the two sides to soften their stands toward Palestinian national unity. Informed sources told *Al-Bayan* this Soviet effort responds to the desire of three Palestinian factions which recently met in Moscow to discuss ways to unify the PLO. The three factions were Fatah, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party.

These sources added that Mahmud 'Abbas, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, and Na'im al-Ashhab, who represented the three factions, expressed their desire for the USSR to contact Syria and the PFLP to ensure the success of efforts being exerted to achieve Palestinian national unity by holding a PNC session in Algiers next month.

Qaddumi Says PLO 'Determined' To Hold Arab Summit

JN141741 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], chief of the PLO Political Department, has said that the PLO is determined to convene the emergency Arab summit as soon as possible. He noted that if the summit does not convene for tactical reasons, the foreign ministers can hold a meeting of the Arab League, particularly since the Arab League is facing some financial difficulties and problems. In statements published in Kuwait yesterday, Abu al-Lutf said that nobody has the right to harm the PLO particularly since it has become an olive tree with deep roots in the Arab land and everybody should benefit from its fruit.

DFLP's Nayif Hawatimah on PLO Unity, Dialogue

JN150842 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Aug (QNA) — Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has stated that the recent Palestinian talks in Moscow between the Democratic Alliance delegation and the Fatah Movement were positive. He said these talks showed the two parties' desire for a serious, speedy action to restore the PLO's unity on a sound basis.

Hawatimah called on all Palestinian resistance factions to immediately begin a purposeful and constructive dialogue. He asserted that the divisions the Palestinian ranks are witnessing only serve the enemies of the cause.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Damascus, Hawatimah expressed hope that all of the Palestinian revolution's factions will realize the seriousness of the current phase through which the Arab situation in general and the Palestine question in particular are passing so that all efforts are unified in order to resist Israeli aggression.

Hawatimah asserted that the Palestinian Democratic Alliance will work to remove any obstacles that might impede holding a dialogue among the Palestinian factions. He said the Fatah Movement did not set preconditions for such a dialogue and that everyone can raise whatever they like at the negotiating table instead of casting doubts and instead of the media campaigns that entrench divisions.

Hawatimah added that it was agreed with the Fatah Movement to convene a unifying PNC and that its date and venue will be agreed upon during the negotiations to be held among all of the concerned parties.

In his statement, the Palestinian official said that the Soviet leadership warned all of the Palestinian parties that time is not in favor of the Palestinians, and that U.S. imperialism and Zionism are working to exclude the PLO from any settlements and to find alternatives to the PLO.

PLO Spokesman: PNC Session 'Matter of Time'

JN141020 Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Doha, 14 Aug (QNA) — PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has stated that the convocation of a new PNC session is only a matter of time. He added that this issue was discussed in a detailed manner during the recent PLO Executive Committee meetings in Baghdad. In an interview with the Qatari paper *Al-Rayah* today, the Palestinian official said that the PLO is ready to hold a dialogue with all Palestinian factions that are officially recognized gy the PNC without any exceptions or conditions.

On the PFLP's adherence to the abrogation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as a condition for the participation of the Palestinian factions in the dialogue, 'Abd al-Rahman explained that this objection is a formal one and that the recent Algiers meeting that was attended by the PLO factions has removed all previous reservations on this agreement.

'Abd al-Rahman said that the PLO supports the invigoration of the activities of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee that was set up by the Arab summit to bolster steadfastness in the occupied territories, stressing that the PLO rejects any support that may be offered for a West Bank development plan that is submitted by one side. He also denied recent reports about a secret meeting between U.S. Vice President George Bush and Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, in Cairo.

AL-QABAS on Intra-Palestinian Accord, Differences

JN141933 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 13 Aug 86 p 16

[Text] Algiers — *Al-Qabas* has learned from informed Palestinian sources that the PLO leadership officially informed the Algerian Government that only five factions of the Palestinian resistance agreed to accept the Algerian Government's invitation to meet. These are the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, the ALF, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party. This is to prepare for a new PNC session.

The PLO leadership has told the Algerian Government that these factions, having held meetings and consultations in Moscow, hope Algeria will set a deadline for the rest of the factions to agree to meet. Algeria was informed of the points of the Palestinian agreement to meet in Algeria and of the meeting's agenda. *Al-Qabas* has learned that the five factions agreed to accept the Algerian invitation to prepare for a new PNC session.

The PFLP said that it had set conditions unacceptable to Fatah in principle rather than substance, as Fatah wanted to attend without prior conditions. Therefore, Fatah hoped that Algeria would approach the PFLP to get a final reply on whether they would attend.

The Palestinian sources said: The rest of the factions condition their participation in an intra-Palestinian dialogue on a Palestinian-Syrian reconciliation. We believe this stipulation hinders the intra-Palestinian dialogue because sorting out relations with Syria is not easy. Besides, Palestinian-Syrian relations are intertwined and entangled with Palestinian- Arab and Palestinian-international relations. Therefore, we believe that these factions' wish for a solution with Syria — although this accords with our attitude — is a veiled rejection of the Algerian invitation.

The Palestinian factions hoped that the Algerian Government, in light of its contacts, would reveal the stands of the other parties and boycott the organizations which refuse to attend the conference in Algeria.

The points on which agreement was reached in the proposed meetings are:

1. Action in the occupied territories. This has been subdivided into three categories:

a. Military: unifying the military action of the Palestinian resistance factions inside the occupied Arab territories, launching joint military operations, and issuing unified communiques and not individual ones.

b. Political: unifying the political aim with each faction reserving the right to function within its special framework.

c. Financial: agreeing on ways of funding development projects in the occupied territories and strengthening opposition there to Israeli and U.S. projects.

2. The Palestinian arena and political moves:

The key points are:

a. The formation of a permanent action committee from the factions to discuss all political moves.

b. Discussion of all points of disageement on political moves and current initiatives within closed Palestinian frameworks away from the media.

c. Unification of the general framework of the political programs of all the factions.

d. Unification of the overall information policy.

3. Calling a NPC session: Agreement has been reached on discussing an agenda for the session and on the need for its speedy meeting without reference to the fate of the 17th PNC session held in Amman, over which some factions have reservations. A final solution of this point is to be left for the reconciliation meeting in Algeria.

Al-Qabas has learned that the Algerian Government requested that the PLO give it a short time before it gives a final response to the Palestinian notes.

Sources close to the Algerian Government say the government tends to extend invitation to all factions without taking a hard line against the factions that did not attend the meeting [not further identified].

'Arafat Praises Retaliation for IAF Raid

LD122202 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at graduation ceremony for "Cubs and Flowers" Palestinian youth group in Algiers on 11 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] From here, from Algeria, the land of revolution and revolutionaries, the land of 1.5 million martyrs, the revolutionaries of 1 November embrace the revolutionaries of 1 January, the Elaures Mountain embraces the Karmal and the Al-Nar Mountain, to complete the following revolutionary statement: The victory of Algeria will only be achieved when this flag flies over the walls of Jerusalem, and it shall, God willing. [passage omitted]

Yes, it is a revolution until victory. It is by no means a coincidence that this ceremony is being held today in Algeria, the graduation ceremony of the Cubs and Flowers of the Palestinian revolution named after the martyrs of Hamman al-Shatt.

This is a living example of this revolution which will not die and will not be defeated and as [words indistinct] had said, it came into existence in order to remain and as I have said it came into existence in order to remain and to triumph, to triumph, and to triumph.

It is by no means a coincidence my sons, O flowers and sons of Palestine, that today while we are graduating this training session, a fierce battle has been raging for 48 hours between us and this Zionist enemy. It began on the coasts of Palestine and then moved — it was moved by the Israeli-American Air Force — to Al-Miyah wa Miyah and Ayn al-Hulwah. Then yesterday we answered them with two military operations, one near Tel Aviv at [word indistinct] and you heard it yesterday, that is, the operation began at 1 o'clock, that is, before I left Baghdad — I was in Baghdad with my brothers in the Palestinian leadership where we shook hands with this Iraqi Army which is fighting in defense of the eastern gate, since the Algerian Army defends the western gate of the Arab nation — I say, before I left Baghdad, the Israeli air operation had begun against our people and revolutionaries in Al-Miyah wa Miyah and Ayn al-Hulwah. At precisely 5 o'clock, the order was issued and the response to their attack came at the Gush 'Ezyon settlement in the heart of the Zionist enemy. More, brothers, at night there was another military operation, that of firing katyushas, and you heard the communique about it a short while ago. The Zionist enemy admitted it and as usual said there were no human losses, but there was much material damage. But I say to them, what does it mean that they admit that katyusha missiles fell inside northern Palestine? What does it mean? It means, my sons, my beloved, that 4 years ago the Israeli Army moved on an American order from President Reagan himself and the agreement of Begin. They said it will take 2 days or 3 days, in accordance with the plan drawn up by Sharon and Alexander Haig, or 4 days and we will finish this Palestinian revolution. [passage omitted]

But we fought the longest battle with the Israeli enemy which lasted 88 days and then the longest war of attrition, we and our Lebanese allies, side by side, in southern Lebanon. And today when a short while ago it admitted — of course [words indistinct] — today when they repeat that they — we have no planes, because our Arab nation [words indistinct] we buy our missiles with our blood and I say with these missiles we responded to the Israeli air raid yesterday. What does this means, brothers? It means that the war they thought would last 4 days is still going on. [passage omitted]

They thought, O brothers, at one time that when the Palestinian forces were scattered to Baghdad, Algeria, Aden, Sanaa, Tunis, the Sudan, and Yemen, these forces would be finished. But when I see in front of me these Cubs and Flowers, I say to those heedless in the Arab region who are cooperating with the Zionist enemy and I say to this Zionist enemy and to the masters of the Zionist enemy in America that these Flowers and Cubs will be the ones who will carry on the march, in order to raise this Palestinian flag, the flag of the Arab nation, over the walls of Jerusalem, its churches, and minarets. [passage omitted]

Jibril: 'Arafat Return to PLO Leadership 'Impossible'

JN131903 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Louis Faris report from Damascus]

[Text] PFLP-GC commanders and fedayeen graduated at Al-Jalil camp near Damascus yesterday evening. The graduation ceremony was attended by some Palestinian leaders. After some ground operations and aerial acrobatics were performed, hand grenades were hurled, and flaming barriers were traversed, [PFLP-GC leader] Ahmad Jibril delivered a speech in which he strongly attacked Yasir 'Arafat. He said that 'Arafat's return to the leadership of the PLO as a whole is impossible. Jibril rejected the idea of convening the PNC in Algiers and said: We tell the Algerian president, [DFLP leader] Nayif Hawatimah, and all those advocating this idea: You go [words indistinct].

Jibril advised Hawatimah that he still has a last chance to return to reason and logic and said: We do not believe that the Soviet Union stands by the side of 'Arafat and we do not accept being told that the Soviet Union is a friend and that it wants such and such. The Soviet Union stands by the side of the Palestinian people and not by the side of a Palestinian faction. He added verbatim: We take pride in the Soviet Union's friendship, but we are a liberation movement and it is on this point in particular that we differ with the Soviet Union and disagree with this talk. Jibril called for restoring the PLO's unity on national and pan-Arab bases.

Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] also spoke on this occasion. He termed the current attempt to initiate intra-Palestinian dialogue suspect. He said that Palestinian unity is a militant objective demanded by all, but that it cannot be achieved under 'Arafat's leadership. He indicated that the Palestine National Salvation Front has adopted a similar decision in this regard.

Voice of PLO Details Anti-Israeli Operations

JN121828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1710 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland placed timed explosive charges in a bus station used for transporting Zionist soldiers near the (?Avirat) settlement in the Bethlehem area in the occupied West Bank the day before yesterday. The explosion of the charges severely damaged the station, burned a number of buses, and either killed or wounded many enemy personnel.

Immediately after the operation, the occupation forces rushed to the area, besieged it, and conducted an extensive search campaign for our combat group, which managed to return safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The military spokesman also stated the following:

Our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied land attacked a Zionist military vehicle with incendiary bombs as it passed on the road of the township of (?Jinnabi) near Tulkarm in the occupied West Bank the night before last. The attack burned the vehicle and wounded its occupants. Despite the occupation forces' armed siege around the area and the enemy's repressive measures, our revolutionary heroes managed to successfully withdraw from the area. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

IDF Bus in Nabulus Attacked

JN141749 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following: In accordance with instructions, the martyr Halim group, operating inside the occupied homeland, moved toward the defined objective yesterday morning and laid an ambush for the enemy military vehicles in the occupied city of Nabulus. At 0810 yesterday as a bus loaded with scores of enemy soldiers traveled from Jerusalem to the north through Nabulus, our revolutionaries attacked it with hand grenades and incendiary bombs, killing and wounding a number of enemy soldiers and damaging the bus. The Zionist police forces immediately cordoned off the area of operations after imposing a curfew on it, launched large-scale combing campaigns in search of our brave men, and arrested scores of Palestinians.

Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Shafiq Group Attacks Netanya Military Site 12 Aug

JN131658 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has announced that the Martyr Shafiq Group destroyed the Zionist military procurement department in Netanya in occupied Palestine yesterday. The attack resulted in great human losses.

In a statement distributed by WAFA yesterday, the spokesman said the destruction was caused by explosive charges placed by the fedayeen group.

The spokesman added that the Zionist bomb experts failed to detonate the charges after discovering them. The Zionist occupation authorities launched a large-scale search campaign after the daring fedayeen operation.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Plans Europe Trip

JN141602 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 13 Aug 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] An authoritative Foreign Ministry source has told *Al-Siyasah* that the official visits by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to Berlin, Finland, Austria, and Italy next month will also include France at the official invitation of the Foreign Ministries of these countries. The source said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad will meet in Paris with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Foreign Affairs Minister Roland Dumas. [as published] He will discuss with them relations between Kuwait and France on all levels, issues of mutual interest, important and pressing Middle East issues, especially those pertaining to the Palestine question, the Iraq-Iran war, and the danger this war poses to the region in particular and the world in general. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad will embark on these official visits after heading Kuwait's delegation to the nonaligned conference en route to the United Nations.

SAUDI ARABIA

Troops Reported Standing by for Dispatch to Kuwait

PM141654 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic
14 Aug 86 p 1

[Muhammad al-Hinnawi report from London: "Reports on Saudi Forces for Kuwait to Secure Oilfields Against Sabotage"]

[Text] The military *Janes* magazine [presumably *Janes Defence Weekly*] said that Saudi forces are now standing by for possible dispatch to Kuwait in order to confront Iranian threats. The publication said that if the forces are dispatched they will be under the command of the ruler of Kuwait in order to secure the Kuwaiti oilfields against acts of sabotage, and so that the 10,000-strong Kuwaiti Army can devote itself to defending the borders.

The publication, which specializes in defense matters, said in its issue to be published the day after tomorrow, Saturday, that immediately after the decision to disband the Kuwaiti parliament, Kuwaiti ruler Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir requested a pledge of military support from Saudi Arabia.

The publication said that Riyadh fears that internal disturbances in Kuwait, particularly after the explosions at the oil installation which are believed to have been carried out by pro-Iran Muslim extremists, might lead to Iran succeeding in toppling the regime in Kuwait and establishing a pro-Iran Islamic fundamentalist regime.

The publication also said that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has made it clear to Saudi Arabia that Baghdad cannot stand idly by in the face of Iran's attempt to destablize Kuwait, and that Iraq will be compelled to send forces to Kuwait should the situation further deteriorate. But Saudi Arabia, which does not favor such a measure, contacted the GCC countries which participate in the Gulf defense force asking them to approve the use of this force in Kuwait.

The publication said that Saudi Arabia will send its forces to Kuwait within the framework of a bilateral agreement.

UAE

Jordan's King Husayn Ends Visit, Departs

JN131656 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 13 (GNA) — King Husayn of Jordan left here this evening wrapping up a three day official visit to the UAE.

He was seen off by President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

Present at the airport were also Abu Dhabi Crown Prince and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Shakykhs, cabinet ministers, and heads of diplomatic corps in the UAE.

While here, King Husayn held talks with President Shaykh Zayid on inter-Arab differences, the current developments in the Arab world, bilateral relations and the nearly six year old Iraq-Iran war.

Reportage on Tabah Negotiations With Israel

Delegation Returns to Cairo

NC141122 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, led by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, returned to Cairo today. Its members had taken part in the recent round of discussions in Israel to reach agreement on the names of the neutral arbitrators and on the locations of the border markers in the disputed area of Tabah.

Kamil's Body Arrives

NC141106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1048 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — The body of Muhammad Kamil, a member of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks who died of a heart attack in Israel yesterday, has arrived at Cairo Airport aboard a special Israeli plane.

Talks To Resume Next Week

NC141601 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — An official source at the foreign ministry has stated that the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, which returned to Cairo at noon today following 2 days of meetings in Herzliyya, Israel, examined all aspects of arbitrator selection. The delegations agreed to resume talks on this issue next week.

In the meantime, the military delegation headed by Major General Faruq Labib has consolidated a plan for field surveys to locate the disputed border markers. The military talks have not been completed due to the death of a member of the Egyptian delegation, Major Muhammad Kamil, who died of a heart attack during the latest meeting at about 0100 this morning. The military talks will be resumed next week at the multinational forces headquarters.

Peres Phones Mubarak

NC142053 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening. He informed his excellency of the Israeli Inner Cabinet's decision to endorse the arbitral compromis formula on the Tabah issue.

Mubarak Receives Telephone Call From King Husayn

NC142008 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1955 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — King Husayn of Jordan held a telephone conversation tonight with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The two leaders exchanged views on a number of issues and matters of mutual interest. They also exchanged congratulations on the feast of Al-Adha.

King Hassan's Envoy Leaves Cairo

NC141231 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — Ahmad al-Sanusi, the Moroccan king's envoy to Africa, left Cairo at noon today following a 1-day visit to Egypt. Al-Sanusi arrived in Cairo yesterday evening from Nairobi after touring a number of Arab [as received] states and delivering messages to their leaders from the Moroccan monarch.

AL-AHALI Sees Bush Tour as Electioneering Stunt

PM141236 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 6 Aug 86 p 2

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy" column: "Is Egypt an American State?"]

[Text] In September 1980 Israel's flag was hoisted over 'Abidin palace on the occasion of the stay of Israeli head of state Yitzhaq Navon there.

Al-Sadat had invited Navon to visit Egypt a few weeks before the U.S. presidential elections to support Carter against Reagan in the election battle and to make the American voter feel that the only achievement with which the American press credited Carter — his success in the conclusion of the Camp David agreement and the treaty between Egypt and Israel — was still alive and continuing to bear fruit.

Al-Sadat could not invite Begin because relations between the two men had then cooled down because of the faltering talks on Palestinian autonomy and the failure of the Palestinian part of the Camp David accord. For this reason Al-Sadat decided to invite the Israeli head of state to visit Egypt because of the impossibility of inviting the man who made the decisions, the head of the Israeli Government.

It is known that Navon had no power to achieve any progress in the talks but his invitation was a message to the American voter that Camp David was still alive, a message by which Al-Sadat intended to give Cairo a role in deciding the outcome of the U.S. elections and to tip the balance in Carter's favor.

It appears that the U.S. Administration has come to believe that it is its "right" to expect Cairo to play this kind of role in backing its candidate in the presidential elections.

Indeed it feels that this is its right, regardless of whether the candidate is a Democrat or a Republican, belongs to Carter's party or to Reagan's party. He merely has to be the candidate of the U.S. authorities and of the side that has the power to decide to give aid and grants.

For this reason Vice President George Bush's visit to Egypt, Israel, and Jordan was only for the purpose of boosting his position as the candidate of Reagan's administration in the coming presidential elections.

The objective of the visit was not to make progress on the path to peace but rather to create the impression that steps are being taken to this end to strengthen Bush's standing as a presidential candidate, even if such steps are fake and contrary to the truth.

It was required, for example, that an agreement on Tabah be signed, even if the agreement reached so far was partial and there were vital points which were still the subject of strong disagreement. What matters is the portrayal of the image of the American partner, symbolized in the person of the presidential candidate, who is capable of resolving disputes even [though] he did not actually resolve them.

It is understood that any agreement on Tabah would remove every excuse for not returning the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv and for placing any obstacles to full normalization with Israel.

Thus Bush's tour of the Middle East was not for the purpose of contributing to solving the area's problems but rather so that the area, and particularly Egypt, will play a role in solving his problem as a presidential candidate.

The question remains: Will President Mubarak accept what his predecessor Al-Sadat sought to do, that is to make Egypt function like an American state in supporting a candidate for the presidential elections?

Wailing Wall Stop Decried

[Editorial Report] Cairo *Al-Ahali* in Arabic on 6 August 1986 publishes on its front page a picture of Vice President George Bush at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem with the following remarks underneath it:

"A few hours before his arrival in Cairo Vice President George Bush visited the Wailing Wall in occupied Jerusalem. Wearing a rabbi's cap, he bowed and kissed the wall, which the Zionists claim to be what was left of David's Temple, while in fact it is one of the walls of the Al-Aqsa mosque. The Zionists kiss it and cry on it as part of the rituals of the Zionist dream to extend their borders of the usurped land from the Euphrates to the Nile as it used to be during the era of David and Solomon.

"In this picture George Bush merely symbolizes the role that the U.S. monopolies have played and continue to play in supporting Zionism and entrenching its presence on the land of Palestine.

"But in Cairo George Bush did not wear a turban, kiss the tomb of Imam al-Husayn, or visit St Mark's church. He found nothing to say except making promises to view with sympathy Egypt's economic demands despite the difficulties in the U.S budget situation.

"Nevertheless, those who wager on his friendship have not yet shown any signs of shame."

MENA Cites AL-AHRAM on Israel, Arab 'Moderation'

NC150608 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — According to *Al-Ahram*, the announcement of an agreement on the arbitral compromis in reference to the Egyptian-Israeli conflict over Tabah is a step toward proving one's good intentions and desire to promote the peace process. It also encourages measures to normalize relations between the two countries.

The paper writes: Nevertheless, the Israelis must demonstrate a real desire to prove their good intentions and their recognition of the fact that the peace process must move forward. They can do this through actions that are neither impossible nor even difficult.

In its edition to be published tomorrow, Friday, the paper notes that Israel would do well to take advantage of the prevailing moderation in the region. For the first time in the Arab world, the question of denying Israel's right to exist has been abandoned. Israel must use this to prove that it has a real desire to live in peace within secure and recognized borders, something it has insisted on for more than 30 years.

The paper points out that Egypt truly wants a just and comprehensive regional peace, and considers the agreement on the arbitral compromis a step in the right direction. However, Egypt is aware of the fact that the comprehensive and genuine peace that the area needs remains far away, as great efforts are still required. This is particularly true of Israel, which must end its terrorist practices in the occupied Arab territories and stop its raids on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Al-Ahram remarks that if Israel realized how much it stood to gain from a policy compatible with a correct understanding of a just and comprehensive peace, then talk of normalization would not be open to argument. This would be true not only where Egypt is concerned, but would apply to all countries in the area as well.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

2 Iranian F-5 Planes Shot Down

JN141610 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Aug (INA) — Iraqi antiaircraft fire today shot down two Iranian F-5 planes inside Iraqi territory. An authoritative source told INA that the two planes were shot down at 1857 [1457 GMT] today while trying to bomb residential areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, northern Iraq.

Communique No 2,326

JN141649 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,326 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces celebrate the blessed occasion of 'Id al-Adha with increased strength and determination to destroy the remnants and pillars of aggression, protect the homeland's soil and sanctities, and ensure freedom and happiness for our great people. On this occasion, our fighters pray to God to preserve our great leader Saddam Husayn as an asset to the homeland and a teacher for our people on the path of permanent victory. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our powerful Air Force continues to prevent the Iranian regime from exploiting its resources and to destroy its facilities which it uses for aggression. Our brave pilots flew 34 combat missions, scoring destructive hits on enemy weaponry and troop concentrations. At midnight last night, our Air Force carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, dealing it an effective, accurate hit.

Having carried out all these missions, our pilots returned to their bases with their planes in God's care.

2. One of our brave units in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy positions opposite our forces, opening intensive fire on enemy positions. The enemy suffered massive casualties. The unit confronted a group of enemy personnel, and with artillery support a number of enemy men were killed or wounded. The enemy knaves were heard shouting for help. The unit returned to base, safe in God's care.

In the same sector, another unit attacked enemy positions, opening fire from various weapons on the rascal Khomeyniites and inflicting many casualties. The unit returned safely to its base.

3. An enemy group attempted to advance on our forward positions in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our fighters opened fire, forcing the group to flee after suffering several casualties. In the same sector, two enemy men were killed and one ammunition dump was destroyed.

4. With concentrated artillery fire, our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan destroyed three ammunition dumps and hit a vehicle carrying personnel, killing four of its occupants. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. One enemy soldier was killed and one personnel shelter was destroyed, killing or wounding its occupants.

5. The VII Army Corps men opened fire on enemy positions, damaging one vehicle and destroying one gun emplacement, one observation post, and one infantry position. In the same sector, two Kalashnikov rifles were seized.

6. Escaping the inferno of the Iranian ruling clique, a number of Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our forces. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The forces of evil and tyranny today shelled Basra residential areas with long-range artillery. The shelling martyred 6 civilians, injured 16 other civilians, and damaged 7 houses, 2 schools, and 4 civilian vehicles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 August 1986

Security Council Told of Shelling

JN141655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] United Nations, 14 Aug (INA) — Iraq has advised the Security Council that Iranian forces are continuing their shelling of civilian and residential Iraqi positions, using long-range artillery.

A letter circulated here among the Security Council members emphasized that residential areas of Basra came under Iranian artillery shelling yesterday resulting in the martyrdom of 2 civilians and the wounding of 11 others.

It was reported here that the letter was circulated among the Security Council members on the recommendation of United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

KUNA: Sources Deny Using U.S. Satellite Data

LD141506 Kuwait KUNA in English 1410 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, Aug 4 (KUNA) — Allegations made by Iran's foreign minister that Iraq benefitted from U.S. spy satellite information in the war with Iraq were rejected by well-placed Iraqi sources here Thursday.

These sources denied categorically that Iraq received any military or logistical assistance or support from the U.S.

(?This) morning Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati had claimed, while speaking in the United Nations Conference on Disarmament, that Iraq was benefitting from U.S. satellite data.

The sources also rejected "malicious" Iranian allegations that Iraq had launched five chemical attacks against it between late March and late May this year.

If the Iranians were serious about wanting an end to the war, then they should start negotiations, they went on.

Iraq's diplomatic missions here declined to make any official comment on the claims made by Velayati.

AL-NAHAR: Saddam Husayn's Powers 'Curtailed'

TA150440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] An East Jerusalem paper which is close to Jordan reports in its main headline this morning that Iraq's president has been deprived of all military powers in the wake of the deterioration in the war with Iran. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that this report has not been confirmed by any other source.

Al-Nahar, in a report from Baghdad, says that in an emergency session held last week Iraq's military leadership decided to curtail President Saddam Husayn's military powers and to forbid him to intervene in any matter pertaining to the war with Iran. The first decision made by the military leadership without the president's involvement or intervention was to bomb the Island of Sirri in Iran.

Rumors were heard a few days ago, originating in Syria and Iran, referring to an attempt to depose the Iraqi president.

Armed Groups in East Beirut Resist Withdrawal Order

NC141710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] There is tension in some streets in the Karm al-Zaytun area [in East Beirut] as some local persons are rebelling against the decision to withdraw gunmen from the streets. The responsible security sources said that efforts are being made to remove the presence of all armed individuals.

Renewed Fighting Among Phalangists in Beirut

NC141734 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1707 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Fighting erupted anew between supporters of Samir Ja‘ja‘ and those of Fu‘ad Abu Nadir this evening. Clashes involving the use of rockets and small and large caliber machine guns are currently raging in Karm al-Zaytun in Al-Ashrafiyah.

Further on Fighting 14 Aug

NC141819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Supporters of Samir Ja‘ja‘ and those of Marun Mash‘alani have been fighting in the Al-Ashrafiyah areas [of East Beirut] since 1830 today. Rockets, flat-trajectory weapons, and large-caliber machine guns are being used in the clashes. The fighting is now taking place in Al-Shahruri, Karm al-Zaytun, and an area extending from Jisr [word indistinct] to Al-Matahin.

Lebanese Forces Comment on Renewal of Clash

NC141908 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] A Lebanese Forces source has commented on what actually took place this evening in the Karm al-Zaytun area. His remarks are contained in the following statement:

Dr Samir Ja‘ja‘, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, toured the Al-Ashrafiyah area this afternoon to ascertain whether or not security had been established. Following this inspection, two vehicles carrying a number of gunmen appeared from the direction of Jisr Fiat at the eastern approach to Al-Ashrafiyah. These men opened fire at the Al-Shahruri barracks with various types of rockets and machine guns. The barracks are currently under the control of Marun Mash‘alani. The aim of the gunmen was to renew tension and force the personnel manning the barracks to deploy in the streets once again.

The incident was reported to the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee which then suspended the meeting it had begun at 1700. Dr Ja‘ja‘ and the members of the committee undertook the necessary contacts to bring matters under control. Butrus Khawand, chairman of the military and political committee, went to the barracks to try to remedy the situation. The members of the Executive Committee then resumed their meeting.

Executive Committee Agrees on Steps To Restore Order

NC141924 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee concluded its meeting under the chairmanship of Dr Samir Ja‘ja‘ at 2000 this evening. The meeting began at 1700 at the behest of the Phalangist Party Political Bureau. The participants were asked to discuss the immediate measures which must be taken to restore stability and normalcy to the area. Sources from the committee have reported that agreement was reached on three principal points: the removal of any armed presence and the prohibition of its return; the opening of all roads; and the issuance of orders to all armed forces to remain in their barracks.

The meeting approved the Phalangist Political Bureau's request that the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee take immediate measures to restore stability and normalcy.

ASL Clashes With Palestinians, Fundamentalists

NC142057 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Violent clashes have been taking place along the Kfar-Falus-‘Ayn al-Mir combat lines since 2130 today. The combatants are using machine guns, rocket-launchers, and artillery. Two shells fell near Faytuli township. The forces of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] responded to the firing from Palestinian and fundamentalist positions with an appropriate and accurate shelling which extended beyond the combat lines to the outskirts of Sidon.

Defense Minister Cited on Lebanon, Iran, Israel

PM141226 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Aug 86 p 5

[Interview with Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas by Francois Chipaux; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Chipaux] With regard to the situation in Lebanon, will the plan for the establishment of peace in West Beirut involving the participation of Syrian troops be extended to East Beirut?

[Talas] Why not, if the legal government asks us to do so?

[Chipaux] Whom do you regard as the legal government?

[Talas] The national government represented by Rashid Karami, Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, and the interior minister (Mr al-Rasi, son-in-law of former President Sulayman Franjiyah).

[Chipaux] What about President al-Jumayyil?

[Talas] There is a split between President al-Asad and President al-Jumayyil. President al-Asad has never abandoned a friend except if the latter opted for a split. It is President al-Jumayyil who wanted it. If he is changing his mind now, that is his business. He is recognizing his errors because he is isolated. But why should we help him? We prefer to support the Lebanese national government.

[Chipaux] Could the Syrian troops' entry into the southern quarter of Beirut facilitate the hostages' release?

[Talas] Syria will continue to make earnest efforts to secure their release. Sooner or later we must succeed. Our entry into the southern quarter is a very positive move and could assist this release.

[Chipaux] How do you explain the fact that Syria, which controls a large proportion of Lebanon, has never been able to act more effectively in this connection?

[Talas] If we knew exactly where they were we could act differently. True, we do have a presence there, but that does not mean that we are everywhere.

[Chipaux] What is the present status of your relations with the Hizballah?

[Talas] Syria is opposed to religious fanaticism in general, whatever its origin. Extremism is unacceptable. We advocate an Arab national line.

[Chipaux] How, then, do you explain your support for Iran against Iraq?

[Talas] President al-Asad has said from the outset that this war must end. It was easier at the start. Syria's position of condemnation of the aggressor has prevented this war from becoming an Arab-Persian conflict. It is thanks to Syria that Iran has not invaded the Gulf countries. We do not want to mobilize the Persians against us. One enemy — Israel — is enough. The Persians are our neighbors and our strategic hinterland [profondeur strategique]. Why turn them into enemies?

[Chipaux] Following a period of tension, what is the status of your relations with Iran?

[Talas] Our relations are good. They were good before, and they will remain so. But we are two states. We have two independent viewpoints. Nevertheless we are bound by a genuine friendship. It is the same as with France: It does not mean that our viewpoints are always identical.

[Chipaux] In recent months there has been increasing talk of the threat of an Israeli-Syrian war. This would be all the more dangerous inasmuch as Damascus now possesses SS-21 missiles capable of reaching Israeli cities. What is your opinion?

[Talas] It enables me to say that a war against Syria would now be costly and difficult. We are not worried; we are not afraid of an Israeli attack, but we are prepared for any eventuality.

Foreign Minister Returns From Addis Ababa

JN141841 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus from Addis Ababa this evening after conveying a message to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam from President Hafiz al-Asad.

Peres Discusses Tabah Compromis, Regional Issues

TA141727 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Interview in Hebrew with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Marcelle Sagiv in the Prime Minister's Office on 14 Aug — videorecorded]

[Excerpts][Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, yesterday the Inner Cabinet endorsed the arbitral compromis on Tabah, and you talked on the telephone with President Mubarak. Did you get the impression from this conversation that the actual endorsement of the arbitral compromis marks a significant change in Israeli-Egyptian relations?

[Peres] My answer is affirmative. It is obvious to me that had we not reached a decision, things would have deteriorated. Since we reached the decision, I agree with President Mubarak, who said this will be the start of a new era in the relationship between our two countries. The talk itself was very cordial.

[Sagiv] Do you agree that such an apparently minor issue as Tabah can act as such a serious obstacle in bilateral relations, and do you think that once the agreement is ratified there will be a significant change?

[Peres] A matter such as Tabah can be measured in two ways: by measuring the territory, and by measuring the prestige. The territory is small; the prestige is enormous. This is how we should look at the issue; it is the way Egypt sees it, and the way we do, too. This is a problem of national prestige. Peace requires permanent borders, and this is the area of peace without borders. I hope that now there will be peace with a border, and I certainly attach importance to this decision.

[Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, prior to the Inner Cabinet meeting there were rumors about a possible government crisis in light of the opposition of several Likud ministers to endorsing the arbitral compromis without an explicit promise by Egypt on the matter of normalization and improvement in relations. Has Egypt made such a promise now?

[Peres] The promise exists, but the implementation of it is what counts. And this can only be known after the agreement is signed. However, a good relationship stems from a good atmosphere. Without a good atmosphere, a promise — at least in this sphere — is not worth very much. I hope that we will create the appropriate atmosphere that will enable both countries to maintain a practical relationship.

[Sagiv] Permit me to ask you a question, without being pessimistic: It is known that Egypt stipulated another condition for improving the atmosphere between the two countries, namely, the solution of the Palestinian problem. What will happen if, after the Tabah problem is solved, the question again arises, namely, that relations cannot be improved before the Palestinian problem is solved?

[Peres] We are also interested in solving the Palestinian problem. This does not contradict our interests. A distinction should be drawn between the desire to solve the Palestinian problem and making this issue a condition for bilateral relations. It is difficult for me to imagine this matter becoming a condition. Nevertheless, we, together with Egypt and other countries, will be prepared to seek an appropriate way to solve the Palestinian problem through diplomatic and peaceful means. We are also interested in this.

[Sagiv] This morning it was reported that the United States will now be prepared to increase its efforts toward the renewal of the peace process. What reports have you received about a visit by the U.S. secretary of state to the region, and what are your expectations of these renewed efforts?

[Peres] I believe the United States plays a constructive role, serving as a bridge and way of communication between parties. I also believe that the United States played a very positive part in attaining the agreement on Tabah, and I attach importance to the U.S. presence. There are cases, such as that of Morocco, in which the Arab country says we want the matter to be solely between ourselves, and this is also acceptable. I spoke with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday, and he greatly welcomed the achievement. He said to me: Let us sit together and see how we can continue to promote the peace process in the Middle East. It should be remembered that we are not dealing here with trade, with buying and selling. The subject of peace is a matter of such importance to the Jews, the Arabs, the Druze, to the region, and to the entire world, that it is our sincere desire to search — both alone and together — for ways to renew the momentum for peace in the Middle East.

[Sagiv] When the U.S. secretary of state suggested that we sit together, did he mean the secretary of state together with the Israeli prime minister, the Egyptian president, and the Jordanian king? What is the suggestion exactly?

[Peres] With whomever possible. Were this to depend on the U.S. secretary of state, he would want us all to sit together. What prevents this is not something American; rather every country has its own timetable, as well as its own schedule for meetings. As far as the timetable is concerned, the Tabah issue was top priority; the same applies to the schedule for meetings.

[Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, it is no secret that efforts were made and feelers were sent out toward Jordan, both by the United States and by Israel. The impression so far is that King Husayn is not taking any risks, and is not in any hurry to join the peace process. Have you had any reports that some change will take place in the coming days?

[Peres] I think that several very valuable developments have taken place and should be understood. In the past year, Husayn decided to split with 'Arafat, and this is a very serious development. What we are seeing, in fact, is that all the Arab countries support the PLO, but each one wants its own form of the PLO.

[Sagiv] Although King Husayn split with the PLO, he did not display any willingness to join the peace negotiations.

[Peres] No, he said he wants to begin peace negotiations within the framework of an international conference. However, not only did he split from the PLO, he also reduced the PLO presence in

Jordan, which also has implications for the problems of security and terrorism; he is trying to reinforce his presence in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. What we are seeing is a political move which is different from the previous one and which requires time. Of course I too would like things to move faster, but notice should be taken not only of the time factor but also of the direction King Husayn is taking.

[Sagiv] Indeed, the question of time is important. Mr Prime Minister, in approximately 2 months you will become the vice prime minister and foreign minister. Do you feel that all the efforts made so far will begin to bear fruit after you leave the premiership, and what do you expect will follow?

[Peres] I do not think that everything depends on me. To the extent that matters depend on me, no matter what position I fill, I will continue the initiatives we have begun toward the establishment of peace and in the Middle East. I am not going to be a clerk in the next government, after all, and it is quite possible that in my new position I will be able to devote more time and attention to the entire political process, since in my current position I have also managed to devote much time and effort to economic matters. I plan to pursue the standing policy. I am not seeking comfort, and I am not a spoiled person.

[Sagiv] The question is whether you will be given...

[Peres, interrupting] Given by whom?

[Sagiv] In light of the fact that there are serious differences of opinion between the Likud and the Alignment, both on the matter of the territories, the future of the territories, and the holding of an international conference, that is in matters connected to the peace process, do you not think that as prime minister you were able to set the the tone, while when Mr Shamir becomes prime minister he will set the tone and one can expect differences of emphasis in the government?

[Peres] In this government there are both differences of opinion, and an agreement. Both Mr Shamir and I have had to act according to this agreement. This agreement mentions the territories, the settlements, and the peace process. If there is a deviation from this agreement, there will be neither an agreement nor a government. This should be clear. So, although there are still some issues over which we disagree, we have promised to work together in the correct direction on other issues.

[Sagiv] Can it be understood from your remarks that the threat or danger to the unity of the government in the next 2 years will be greater than what it has been so far, in view of the fact that the rotation agreement was one of the matters that encouraged the government to act as one?

[Peres] I have never dealt in threats, and I do not plan to deal in threats now. I would like to express the hope that in the next 2 years we will also be able to function just as we promised. In any event, the government is subject to policy, and not vice versa.

[Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, consular-level talks between Israel and the Soviet Union open in Helsinki next week. The prospect of the talks has created great expectations, both in terms of the chance that diplomatic relations between the two countries will be restored, and in terms of the Soviet Union's incorporation if not into the actual peace process, at least in preliminary talks or an international forum. What are the conditions in which Israel would accept Soviet participation in the process?

[Peres] In the absence of diplomatic relations, as far as we are concerned the Soviet Union would not be able to be a member of the international forum which we have accepted — and here incidentally, I am also replying to a previous question: The Knesset approved opening the negotiations between us and the Arab countries to international bodies. So diplomatic relations are the first condition. But of course from Israel's point of view, the main issue has been and will remain the Soviet Jews.

[Sagiv] At the same time, the Soviet Union has announced almost officially that the issue of Soviet Jews will not be raised, at least in the first round of talks.

[Peres] Perhaps the Soviet Union will not broach the subject but the Soviet Union cannot prevent us from presenting the subjects that are important to us. Although the Soviet Union is a big country and we are a small one, in such a meeting the delegations will be of the same size, and each has the same right to raise issues.

[Sagiv] In other words, the subject of Soviet Jews could cause the process of resuming the dialogue with the Soviet Union to stop?

[Peres] I hope that the first stages of the process will permit the subject of Soviet Jews to be raised. I am not seeking a way to stop the process. We are looking for a way to allow the emerging process, of which we have thus far seen only the most modest and hesitant beginning from the Soviet Union, to permit us to raise issues of importance to us according to each country's priorities. [passage omitted]

[Sagiv] We have not yet touched on the defense budget. The defense minister, as everyone knows, has expressed firm opposition to cutting his ministry's budget. He also announced that he opposed your compromise suggestion that calls for a 100-million shekel cut rather than one of approximately 156 million.

[Peres] I have not noticed that he made such an announcement. It has been my impression that the finance and defense ministers have both accepted my suggestion. [passage omitted]

Ambassador Meets Egyptian Ministers on Normalization

TA141442 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Israel's ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason has conferred with the Egyptian economy and foreign trade minister, the tourism minister, and the information minister on the implementation of those aspects of normalization that fall under their jurisdiction. This refers, among other things, to bilateral trade agreements, lifting tourism limitations, and putting an end to the hostile anti-Israeli publications in Egypt.

Our correspondent adds that the legal advisers of the Israeli and Egyptian Foreign Ministries will meet in Geneva to pursue the deliberations in anticipation of the beginning of the Tabah arbitration, which will be held in that city.

Kimche Invited to Egypt To Discuss Normalization

TA150555 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche is to visit Cairo next week for talks with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on advancing normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, the Foreign Ministry announced in Jerusalem last night. [passage omitted]

Yesterday's invitation to Kimche came during a meeting with Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, at which Kimche explained the Inner Cabinet's vote on Wednesday ratifying the Tabah arbitration-normalization of relations package.

The Post has also learned that construction of the Tabah headquarters for the Multi-National Force and Observers [MFO] in Sinai may begin as early as next week.

According to a reliable Israeli source, a MFO surveying team visited Tabah on Wednesday and selected their headquarters' site.

Egyptian and Israeli liaison officers are still continuing their joint daily inspection tours of Tabah to ensure Israeli compliance with a 1982 status quo agreement.

The agreement bans Israeli military vehicles from Tabah and prohibits construction of any new facility or addition to existing facilities. [passage omitted]

Peres: Rights of Soviet Jewry on Helsinki Agenda

TA141119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The Israeli delegation will table the issue of Soviet Jewry on the agenda of the Helsinki talks, the prime minister declared in reaction to Moscow's announcement that only consular matters would be discussed in the talks. Mr Peres noted that just as the Soviets have prepared a list of the issues they consider important, so has Israel drawn a list of the issues important to it. Israel will seek to ensure the most basic rights for the Jews in the Soviet Union: human rights, freedom to learn Hebrew, freedom to immigrate to their motherland and to maintain relations with their brethren.

Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that the prime minister conferred this morning with Ilana Friedman, Ida Nudel's sister, who is staging a sit-in near the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem to protest the government's policy regarding the resumption of relations with the Soviet Union. Mr Peres told Mrs Friedman that he identifies with her struggle because she arouses attention and this helps the Prisoners of Zion.

Peres Confirms 'Informal Messages' From USSR

TA150420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres says he has recently received informal messages from the Soviet Union and that his feeling about this Sunday's talks in Helsinki is that there is a chance but no certainty. No details were revealed about the content of the messages. The prime minister was speaking to Israel Radio's political reporter 'Oded Ben-'Ami.

'Disappointment' Over Spain Granting PLO Status

TA151015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman reacted today to the Spanish Government's decision to grant official status to the PLO office in Madrid. Avi Pazner said, in response to a question by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, that while the PLO's terrorist nature has become common knowledge and while even part of the Arab world acknowledges its destructive role as the major obstacle to peace in the Middle East, the Spanish Government has seen fit to institutionalize the status of the PLO office in Madrid. The Israeli Government expresses its disappointment and sorrow over Spain's move.

Harish: Pardons Will Not Absolve Political Echelons

TA150535 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The aim of the police probe into the General Security Services [Shin Bet] affair is to determine if the political echelon ordered the killing of the two bus hijackers and the subsequent cover up of the 1984 killings, Attorney General Yosef Harish told *The Jerusalem Post.*

In an exclusive interview at his office this week, Harish said that neither the presidential pardons given to outgoing GSS head Avraham Shalom and three other GSS executives, nor the seven pending requests for pardon, would "absolve the political echelon" of responsibility for criminal acts if such were proven by the probe.

HA'ARETZ on Regional Chemical Weapons Development

TA141319 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Ze'ev Schiff: "Chemical Weapons in the Israeli-Arab Conflict"]

[Text] In his speech before the National Defense College last week, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres exposed a silent conspiracy regarding a protracted Syrian effort to produce chemical weapons. It was the first time that an Israeli leader had confirmed that the Syrians are already at an advanced stage of mounting chemical warheads (apparently nerve gas) on their surface-to-surface missiles. *Ha'aretz* published this about 2 months ago (in an article entitled "Syria Is Producing Poisonous Gases" on 18 June).

It transpires that this sensitive issue was raised in the meeting held in Stockholm at the end of June between Richard Murphy and a senior Soviet representative, Polyakov. It was agreed that the two superpowers would set up two committees of experts, one to examine international terrorism issues and another to discuss chemical warfare. The Soviet Union is not at ease on the chemical weapons issue; the Soviet Union was itself charged with having its Army use biological poisons in Afghanistan. A very short time after the meeting the Soviets resorted to an old trick of theirs:

On Radio Moscow they accused Israel of agreeing to position U.S. chemical weapons on its territory. According to them, Israel is to blame for the chemical arms race in the Middle East, and it is first and foremost Israel that faces the danger inherent in using this kind of weapon, due to the density of its population.

The Soviets know that their claim about the positioning of U.S. chemical weapons in Israel is false. They know full well what is happening in this sphere in Arab countries, and their willingness to discuss the subject with the Americans indicates that they are also worried about the spread and use of chemical weapons in the Middle East. Chemical and biological weapons are not sold in a manner similar to that of other weapons systems, and there is no evidence that the Soviets are the exception to the rule on this matter. What the Arab countries are doing in the sphere of chemical and biological weapons they are doing on their own, or with scientific and technological aid from experts and commercial companies in Europe, apparently without the knowledge of their governments. Syria is also involved in this.

Syria also received aid from Western experts and it seems that it immediately began with the production of a nerve gas of the binary Sarin type. What the prime minister said is that Syria has in fact already begun with production on an industrial scale, after it solved technical problems involved in the production of gas-carrying aerial bombs and the production of warheads for missiles.

It is becoming increasingly evident that even before the Middle East enters the nuclear arms era it will enter the chemical, and then the biological weapons era. It is easier to operate in the latter than in the nuclear sphere. Chemical technologies can be obtained indirectly claiming the pretext of a different use. Biological technologies are not considered beyond reach. The technological difficulties involved in producing these weapons systems are not at all similar to those involved in producing nuclear arms. Iraq has already proved it places no restraints on this matter, although it can claim that it has used these arms for defensive purposes, in the face of the masses of Iranian soldiers who have stormed Iraqi territory.

Some say that the chemical weapons the Arabs have begun to deal with is a sort of Arab response to the nuclear arms they claim Israel possesses. It was along these lines that a former Syrian officer depicted a war scenario in an article published in an Arabic paper issued in London. This, in fact, is the Arab excuse for producing chemical weapons. The operational use they intend to make of these weapons is offensive, in the tactical sphere as well, as one can learn from the production of shells and rockets bearing poisonous gases. Israel must not settle for only a single declaration by the prime minister. It must stir up a commotion on this issue in the international community. At the same time, whenever political processes are discussed one should remember that the Middle East is slowly moving into an era in which a war will not end in winners and losers but in losers only.

The situation in the sphere of chemical and biological weapons in the Middle East is much graver than what is perceivable from the prime minister's remarks. Syria is not the only Arab country under discussion. Other Arab countries are also involved. Syria has entered an intensive race of obtaining chemical and biological weapons. Iraq has made an extensive use of gases in its war against Iran. Even Libya follows its Arab sisters in the attempt to prepare a technological infrastructure for the production of gases. However, the nation that plays a leading and pioneering role among the Arab countries in producing chemical and biological weapons is Egypt.

Such a statement had better be made plainly. Egypt's involvement is not an accidental violation of the agreement on the deployment of forces in the Sinai, but a playing with fire. It is very reasonable to assume that the two superpowers, and not only them, know of this.

Each of the said countries carries out its activites under complete secrecy. The difficulties begin when a country becomes self-sufficient in producing the raw materials and has the technological system necessary for spreading the gases or preparing shells and warheads for rockets or missiles. There is no doubt that Egypt is the most advanced of the three Arab countries in the chemical weapons sphere. It began experimenting in this sphere back in the 1960's. After the Yom Kippur War it continued to do so with renewed momentum, and it seems that its military industrial plants began producing shells and gas bombs. If any of the Arab countries reached industrial production in this sphere then this is Egypt.

A lot has been published about Iraq's use of gases on the battlefield. It seems that it produced poisonous gases with the help of West German companies. It is difficult to tell whether this aid was initially extended bona fide; eventually Iraq's goal of establishing large plants to this end was clear to all. Iraq began with the production of mustard gases and then moved to produce several kinds of nerve gases.

IDF Concludes Large-Scale Landing Exercise

TA140425 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The IDF concluded a large-scale landing exercise this morning. The exercise served as the conclusion to landing, hovering, and target control training. The exercise was carried out by the Giv'ati brigade with the participation of armored and artillery forces and the Navy. The soldiers and the landing craft achieved a high level of performance and precision in carrying out their assignments. Landing lessons learned in the Lebanon war were also employed in the exercise. [passage omitted]

Levi, Peres Reject Criticism of IDF Appointments

TA150525 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by the defense affairs correspondent]

[Text] The major priority in recommending the latest round of changes at the top of the IDF was to strengthen the Ground Forces Command [GFC], Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf [Lieutenant General] Moshe Levi told leading officers of the Southern Command yesterday.

Levi was responding to a barrage of criticism that the second reshuffle in less than six months would damage the army.

He admitted that both the Southern Command and the IDF Training Department would be hurt by a change in command after so short a time, but he stressed the priority was to boost the status of the GFC. "There would be some damage to the Southern Command and the Training Deparmtment but this would be less than the advantage accruing to the GFC," he said.

Among the critics was Aluf [Major General] (reserves) Yesha'yahu Gavish, who described the changes as a "foul up" and told Israel TV yesterday that both Levi and Defence Minister Rabin should be held responsible.

Levi told reporters that one should examine the credentials of the critics of the new appointments, to see whether they were not interested parties.

The GFC is at a crucial juncture of its development, Levi said, after having been led since its creation three years ago by top military figures. The GFC now needs a man of the calibre of Aluf Uri Sagi, currently O/C [officer in command] Southern Command, to follow in their footsteps and to bring it to its full fruition as a major arm of the IDF, said the CGS. Thus, unfortunately, it had been found necessary to rotate top officers after only a short time in their jobs, he said. Former O/C Northern Command Aluf Ori Or had declined to head the GFC, Levi revealed.

Sagi will take over the Ground Forces Command (GFC) from Aluf Amir Drori, who is to be appointed Deputy CGS. Sagi will be replaced as O/C Southern Command by Aluf Yitzhaq Mordekhay, currently serving as head of the Training Department.

Prime Minister Peres said yesterday that "it is inconceivable that the defence minister and the chief of general staff would do anything that is not for the good of the Army."

Fatah-Signed Manifestos Found on AL-FAJR Premises

TA141133 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 14 Aug 86 p 4

[Report by Nadav Ha'etzni]

[Text] The report that an investigation is under way against *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah and his partners in the *Al-Mawqif* weekly's printing house was cleared for publication yesterday. The investigation was launched after inflammatory material signed by Fatah was found in the printing house. Khalid 'Awdah, who runs the printing house, and Nabil Duwayq, another employee, have been apprehended by the security forces. 'Awdah was released at the end of last week, while Duwayq is still incarcerated.

The manifestos expressed a sharp attack against Jordan's supporters in the territories, former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa, and the Muslim Brotherhood in Gaza. People in the territories linked the manifestos and the explosion in Rashad al-Shawwa's garage.

Al-Mawqif is edited by Zuhayr (al-Ra'if). Ziyad Abu Ziyad, who currently publishes a Hebrew-language weekly, had previously been employed there, too. No decision has yet been made on whether or not to summon Sinyurah, (Al-Ra'if), or Abu Ziyad for questioning in connection with the manifestos.

Hadashot has learned that Sinyurah maintains that he knew nothing about the printing of the manifestos. It has also been learned that Sinyurah and his collaborators were planning to issue a sharp reaction to the charges that they were connected with the manifestos in this morning's issue of *Al-Fajr*.

Nabulus Resident 'Slightly' Wounded in Incident

TA150615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] A Nabulus resident was slightly wounded last night by shots fired by IDF soldiers who were chasing bottle throwers. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that just before midnight two empty bottles were thrown at an IDF observation post in the Clock Square in town. The soldiers thought they were Molotov cocktails and began a pursuit. They called on the suspects to stop and, in the absence of any response, fired in the air and then at the feet of the suspects. The wounded person was transferred to the Rafidiyah Hospital and later released and taken for interrogation.

IDF Patrol Discovers Katyusha Remains in Galilee

TA141317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] An IDF patrol has discovered the remains of a 107-mm katyusha in the Galilee. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the katyusha was apparently fired last night from outside the security strip. Our correspondent notes that this is the fourth time this week that terrorists have fired katyushas at the Galilee. No one was hurt and no damages were caused in any of those attacks.

Briefs

Hashish Capture — More than 2,500 soles of hashish were discovered off Gaza shore early this morning. The hashish was placed in tires thrown off a fishing boat which apparently infiltrated the area from Egypt and was discovered by an IDF Dabur boat. The Dabur chased the boat and caught its sailors still holding another tire which contained 105 soles of hashish. On 7

August thousands of soles of hashish were discovered north of Khan Yunus, and the Gaza Strip Police believe the two incidents are related. [Summary] */Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Aug 86 TA/*

Muslim Feast, Pilgrimage — Israeli Muslims and Druze are joining their brethren elsewhere in the Arab world in celebrating 'Id al-Adha. Vice Prime Minister Shamir congratulated them on this occasion. This year 2,700 Israeli Muslims left for the Islamic holy places in Saudi Arabia; only 30 Muslims were denied exit for security reasons. [Summary]*/Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 15 Aug 86 TA/*

April-June Unemployment Up — According to data released by the Central Bureau of Statistics, unemployment went up in the April-June 1986 period and amounted to 7.8 percent of the work force, similar to the rate in July-September 1985 before the implementation of the program for economic stabilization. [Summary]*/Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 13 Aug 86 p 6 TA/*

ALGERIA

Defense Official Meets With Czech Trade Envoy

LD121252 Algiers APS in English 1051 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Algiers, 12/08/86 (APS) — The secretary general of the Ministry of National Defence, General Mustafa Cheloufi (?audienced) [word indistinct] here Czechoslovakian delegation led by deputy foreign trade minister, Frantisek Langer.

The Czechoslovakian delegation arrived Sunday to Algiers and will stay few days in our country at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Ziaul Haq on Benazir Bhutto

LD151143 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli Dulhijja 10, Shahr Hannibal 15, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution sent a cable to Mohammad Ziaul Haq the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It reads as follows:

The measures taken against the daughter of our martyr friend Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto are cruel and may be tinted with a colour of personal oppression on the one hand and an anti-democratic act on the other. Please accept my intervention, brother president, as a moral obligation towards the family of martyr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and lift all restrictions and all sorts of persecution on Miss 'Benazir Bhutto' as well as the People's Party which includes friends of ours and masses whom we love each other. [sentence as received] I am sure you will consider this request.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

'Tenth Crusade' Said Launched by U.S., Israel

LD141231 Tripoli JANA in English 1047 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, Dulhijja 9, Shahr Hannibal 14, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* —

George Bush, vice child killer Reagan, has renewed his support to the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

Speaking before heads of Zionist organizations, he said that U.S. Administration in its dealing with Israel regards it as one of the countries of NATO.

Commenting on this JANA's Arab affairs' editor says that is the truth about USA.

USA, he adds, is but an obedient servant of the Zionist lobby and those who run policy in Washington are but agents of the Zionist Mosad being dogs and cheap tools of the Zionist lobby.

He continues that the comments made by Bush, vice child killer Reagan, express the entire U.S. stand, but Arab rulers are determined to lick the shoes of the Americans who don't hide whether in public or in private their dirty intentions supportive of the Zionist cancer in the Arab homeland.

The editor points out that Israel's joining in NATO stresses what we have repeatedly said that the Arab arena witnessed today a tenth crusade campaign led by Zionists and neo-crusade Americans to wreck the Arab (?presence).

JANA on U.S. Intervention in Mideast

LD141805 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, Dulhijja 9, Shahr Hannibal 14, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — A source in the U.S. terrorist administration announced that Washington will expand its interference in the Arab region to push, what he called "the settlement process" after the treacherous welcome terrorist Peres has received in Morocco and after the submission of Egypt's regime to U.S.-Zionist conditions on the issue of occupied Tabah.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on this dangerous escalation in the interference of the U.S. terrorist administration in the region's affairs by saying:

"This declaration once again reveals the seriousness of the American role in the region and is considered an escalation of the undisguised interference in the affairs of the Arab nation in an attempt to deceive and settle things in favour of the Zionist entity on the Arab nation's account.

"Those who pander in the Arab cause has prepared the stage for the U.S. terrorist administration to do its acts of thuggery as it wishes and enable it to pass its conspiracies against the Arab nation and generalize the David stable defeatist accords".

Arab affairs editor warned from the danger of the new American trick.

He asserted that America, which always bets on the losing horse, will never be able to pass its conspiracies, "because those whom it had placed its bet on are agents and will meet the same fate all traitors before them had met. History is rich with examples of that".

U.S. 'Subversive Activity' Said Escalating in Chad

LD150856 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] According to reports received from Ndjamena the U.S. Administration has escalated its subversive military activity in Chad in an attempt to turn that country into a base for spying on the African countries. In this context the chief of staff of the U.S. forces in Europe paid a visit to the Chadian capital, during which he met with the rebel, Habre.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Comments on Moscow Visit

PM141704 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 14 Aug 86 p 13

[Report on interview with Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by 'Abd al-Malik Khalil in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] On the 2d day of his visit to the Soviet Union, Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was introduced to the Soviet, Arab, and foreign guests by Sudanese Ambassador in Moscow 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah at a reception held at the Sudanese Embassy in Kalinin Street in Moscow. Wearing his loose Sudanese robe and white turban and holding a walking stick in his left hand, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi listened to every official and returned the greetings of every guest. Some 2 hours later he went into a side room where Ambassador 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah introduced us to him. This was my second meeting with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the first being in his house in Omdurman in 1967 during the Khartoum conference meetings.

Answering a question, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi first began by reviewing the past 19 years. He said: The Soviet Union is a superpower and as such dealing positively with it is part and parcel of international reality. As far as the Sudanese Republic is concerned, dealing with the present international reality is a primary matter. The Soviet Union, being a superpower, falls within this reality.

Second: [as published]: Sudan has set itself numerous goals for the development of its resources and concerning its security and other matters. Therefore, if Sudan is serious in this regard — and it definitely is so — then it must deal with openness with all modern technological resources and in the fields of culture and other activities. This calls for dealing with the Soviet Union.

Third: Since it gained independence Sudan established its relations on the basis of a balanced and nonaligned international policy. We are now directing Sudanese policy in its natural and correct course by pursuing a nonaligned line with a strict and balanced method. We believe that the Soviet Union has experience in the fields of agriculture, the economy, planning, and savings and in linking the educational plan to the development plan so as to serve development and other objectives. There are many fields in which the Soviet Union is a source of rich experience.

Sudan as a country should enrich its movement with all human experience. Sudan does indeed want to benefit from the Soviet experience to the extent it is compatible with its ideals, values, thought, principles, and interests. The Soviet Union includes many peoples with whom we have various cultural ties in addition to natural human ties, by which I mean Islamic cultural ties. Maintaining cultural and civilizational contact with these peoples is, my view, a basic duty. Among other things my visit to the Soviet Union includes seeking to renew the ties in these fields. Therefore Sudan is looking forward to achieving many things through its link with the Soviet Union.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, this is your second visit to the Soviet Union as prime minister. Previously you came here to attend a religious seminar. What is the difference in your opinion between the previous visit and the present one?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi smiled and after a pause said: I believe that there are many signs of change. If one carefully reads the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions or the statement on Gorbachev's recent visit to the Far East one can see that there is greater flexibility in Soviet policy. Our talks with the Soviet leaders clearly indicate such flexibility. They have spoken about initiatives to address both world peace and world opinion with a kind of boldness.

With regard to economic and political problems, the Soviet officials have spoken at length about the greater decentralization and wider democracy they want to achieve. They have also spoken about the greater incentives needed in order to boost the economy.

Contrary to the documents referred to [as published], I have noted the tone and the inclinations to negotiate with much greater flexibility than in the past. I have also noted the Soviet Union's increasing interest in the Nonaligned Movement and in increasing dealings with non-communist countries with the aim of creating a much greater realistic understanding.

Question: Within what frameworks are dealings between the Soviet Union and Sudan expected to take place?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said: We have extended an invitation to a Soviet parliamentary delegation and an information delegation to visit Sudan. There will be an exchange of delegations in order to discuss matters regarding the carrying out of repairs to the installations built in Sudan in cooperation with the Soviet Union,as well as the building of other installations and agreeing on expanding trade between the two countries.

Question: Was there any discussion of the regional or internal problems involving Sudan, such as the problem of the south and Sudan's relations with Libya and its other neighbors?

The Sudanese prime minister replied: This was not discussed. But what was discussed concerned the positive role the Soviet Union is expected to play in order to put out fires in all the areas where there are crises. I have noticed that the Soviet Union is showing great willingness to play a positive role in bringing about settlements in all the areas where there are crises. We have agreed to hold further meetings to be attended by specialists in order to implement the general agreements [as published] that have been reached. I have extended an invitation to Mr Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to visit Sudan. The invitation was welcomed and will take place at a later date.

SPLA Representative Discusses Negotiations

MB131713 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 13 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For months now talks have been dragging on in Ethiopia between representatives of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government in Sudan and John Gurang's SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] rebels in the south.

The idea is to achieve a cease-fire, leading to a constitutional conference, but the SPLA is demanding certain guarantees, such as the scrapping of Shari'ah law and defense agreements with, for example, Egypt.

The latest meeting ended earlier this week, apparently with little progress being made.

Robin White asked John Luke, the SPLA's London representative, what had gone wrong.

[Begin recording] [Luke] Well, the main problem was really the question of Shari'ah laws, (?Tama) laws. The Alliance delegation seemed to have come back with nothing substantial because Al-Sadiq, during his policy statement, said he's going to repeal the (?Tama) laws, and replace them with another set of what he called true Islamic laws, and that is a point of difference. We are saying we should not have these laws replaced by another set of Islamic laws and the thing should be left to the constitutional conference.

[White] Was any progress made at this meeting on any issue at all?

[Luke] In fact, I wouldn't quite agree (?on) progress, but the alliance delegation seems to have ... [changes thought] they mentioned two points: that the government might be willing to take positive steps, such as the abrogation of the ... some of the defense treaties and ...

[White] All defense treaties with Egypt?

[Luke] With Egypt and I think the military protocol with Libya.

[White] So what's going to happen now? Is there going to be another meeting?

[Luke] The meeting ended by mutual assurance that the spirit of dialogue will have to be left open. The Alliance delegation goes back ... [changes thought] they are going, perhaps, to try again with the government and if they can get the government committed to some of the points that have been unattended to, perhaps they might come back for another meeting.

[White] So you told the alliance to go back and talk to Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and come back with fresh promises from them, for instance on the abolition of Shari'ah law.

[Luke] Yes, exactly. For us, we are waiting and so we are not the obstacle. We are waiting, we want a constitutional conference to take place.

[White] Do you have some sympathy for Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi? After all, his constituency is in the north, there are a lot of pressures on him from northern politicians on questions like Islamic law. Do you have sympathy for him?

[Luke] Well, you know, the difference with him, between him and the other groups, is a matter of who is sitting on the chair. So he is, of course, more ... a little bit more crafty, more of a politician, and trickier than the others. His position is much more moderate, I would say, than the other groups, you see. In that (?regard), we would say Al-Sadiq might be ... by disposition he seems to be moderate in fact, but the [?urgent] objective for him is to have an Islamic state, and he is very clear on that. [end recording]

TUNISIA

National Elections Announced for November

LD141552 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpt] At the Presidential Palace in Saqanis this morning, President Habib Bourguiba received Prime Minister Rachid Sfar in the presence of Mansour Shkiri, minister director of the presidential office and minister of civil service and administrative reform.

After the meeting, Rachid Sfar made the following statement: I presented a report to his excellency the president on the meeting of the [Destourian Socialist Party] Political Bureau which convened yesterday in Monastir, and which focused on various political, economic, and social issues in preparation for the new year, the second stage of the 7-year plan, and the forthcoming legislative elections.

Regarding the elections, his excellency the president decided that the voting process should take place this year on Sunday, 2 November, and an amendment to the electoral (?law) should be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies stipulating that parliamentary representation should be based on 1 deputy for every 60,000 citizens in view of the population increase noted in the official census of 1984. His excellency extended his clear and pertinent guidance to me regarding the preparations of the electoral schedule and lists which will reflect Bourguiba's plan for continuing the advancement of the country under the banner, "Supporting national unity and teaching cleanliness to achieve prosperity."

In addition to Destourian Party representatives and those of other national organizations, the electoral lists will include a number of well-intentioned people and loyal patriots who are committed to the economic, social, and political programs of the 7-year plan. [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIA

Syria's Al-Shar' Delivers Message to Mengistu

JN140609 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Addis Ababa — Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam received Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in Addis Ababa yesterday afternoon. Al-Shar' delivered to the Ethiopian president a message from President Hafiz al-Asad on developments in the region and issues of mutual interest.

The Ethiopian president praised Syria's steadfastness under President Hafiz al-Asad against imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region, stressing that this steadfastness is a steadfastness for Ethiopia and for all the forces of liberation and progress in Africa. He emphasized that the two racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa do not only act as a base for imperialism but also seek — through their policies of expansion and aggression — to become two imperialist entities in the Arab homeland and Africa.

President Mengistu expressed thanks to President Hafiz al-Asad for initiating this contact between the two countries, stressing that this visit will be the cornerstone for promoting Syrian-Ethiopian relations. He added that Ethiopia has decided to extend its hand to revolutionary Syria to consolidate the joint militant course in the Arab homeland and Africa.

Foreign Minister Wolde Returns From Bulgaria

LD141242 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Discussions were recently held in Sofia, Bulgaria, on ways of further strengthening existing relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and Bulgaria. The discussions were held during a visit by a delegation led by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs.

On arrival in Addis Ababa today Comrade Goshu said that his delegation exchanged views with Bulgarian President Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Premier Comrade Georgi Filipov, and Foreign Minister Comrade Mladenov on ways of further strengthening bilateral relations. Among the issues discussed were the foreign policies of the two countries, their political stand at the international level, continental issues, international issues, and [words indistinct] including the alarming arms race.

During its stay the Ethiopian delegation held briefings on the stage of development reached by our revolution, the discussions held on the draft Constitution, and the general objective situation in our country. [passage indistinct]

He also disclosed that a protocol agreement on culture [words indistinct] had been signed with the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry. He said that on the whole the delegation's visit was fruitful and [words indistinct].

KENYA

Foreign Minister Receives Moroccan King's Envoy

EA131834 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 13 Aug — The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, today reiterated that Kenya wanted a peaceful settlement of the ongoing dispute between Morocco and Western Sahara. Mr Mwangale said this can be achieved by popular consultation and a national referendum through which people could express their views on the dispute. He said this in his office this morning when he received Mr Ahmad Snoussi, a special adviser to King Hassan of Morocco, who presented the minister with a message for H.E. President Daniel arap Moi.

The minister and Mr Snoussi discussed bilateral issues affecting Morocco and Kenya and assured the Moroccan envoy that relations between the two countries were good. [sentence as received] He said the relations should be strengthened between the two countries in areas such as commercial and technical co-operation. Mr Mwangale told the envoy that Kenya and Morocco could benefit from each other and that is the reason why Kenya attaches special importance on the peaceful settlement on the Western Sahara dispute.

Mr Snoussi briefed the minister on the outcome of the UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's efforts to find a solution in the Western Sahara and the meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and the Israeli prime minister, Mr Shim'on Peres, in July this year.

Mr Snoussi said a solution must be found to the dispute and that Kenya and other eastern African nations were in a better position to assist in the arbitration. Mr Snoussi said, something has to be done to settle the Western Sahara problem instead of waiting for things to happen from heaven.

In response, Mr Mwangale said, we in Kenya, are very clear on this issue. We want nothing other than a peaceful and lasting solution to the problem which will be acceptable to the people of the region. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Government Reportedly Taxing Goods Traffic

EA141902 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Reports reaching us from Hargeysa, the capital of northwest region, say that about 300 trucks moving between Hargeysa and Djibouti have been stranded on the Djibouti-Hargeysa road since August. The reports say that the Mogadishu regime, which is behind this action, wants each truck to pay 130,000 Somali shillings in tax to develop Baki, the capital of Awdal region. The reports add that the trucks have been returning to Djibouti and Hargeysa still loaded.

TANZANIA

Transportation Talks Held With Botswana

EA132059 Dakar PANA in English 1655 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 13 Aug (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzania and Botswana yesterday held talks to explore the possibility of increasing cooperation in transport and production for their mutual benefit.

Speaking after the 1-day meeting held at the Kilimanjaro Hotel, the Botswana minister for external affairs, Dr G.K. Chiepe, said the talks were aimed at ensuring that the existing cooperation between two countries "was carried out in more organized manner."

Botswana and Tanzania are members of the Frontline States, the SADCC, and the Nonaligned Movement.

She said the discussions dwelled on the possibility of using Dar es Salaam port as an alternative outlet in case of an economic sanction by South Africa. You can't put all your eggs in one basket, so we hope the issue would be discussed when she goes to Kenya at the end of her visit to Tanzania. [sentence as received]

She also said the two sides dwelt on issues to be discussed during the crucial SADCC summit scheduled for Luanda, Angola, next week and the forthcoming nonaligned summit, which will take place in Harare, Zimbabwe, later this month. Dr Chiepe said the two sides discussed the role they have to play as members of the OAU, Frontline States, and SADCC states to ensure the Harare nonaligned summit becomes a success.

The Tanzanian side was led by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Benjamin Mkapa.

UGANDA

Army Chief Denies Report of Barracks Occupation

EA141637 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The government has categorically refuted a report carried by the BBC this week that former soldiers of the defunct UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] overran Gulu Barracks and occupied it for 2 hours.

In a statement issued in Kampala this afternoon, the commander of the NRA [National Resistance Army], Commander Elly Tumwine, dismissed it as absolutely irresponsible on the part of those reporters, and absolutely of no content.

He said whoever wants to see for himself can go to Gulu or confirm from civilian population from that area.

The commander, however, disclosed that there had been isolated attacks on government troops in some parts of the northern region by remnants of the defeated armies, who still have guns in hiding and are still scattered in small groups.

He said what has caused these disorganized and incorrigible criminals to make the few desperate attacks are the stepped-up operations by government units in those areas to recover more guns. In the areas of (Patonya) and Kotido in Karamoja, where a few ambushes took place, NRA battalions in that area have carried out operations where more than 600 guns have so far been captured.

He disclosed that on 31st July, 1986, an operation was carried out in the (?park) area between Pakwach and Karuma where the special district administrator of Nebbi, Mr Tom (Butine), was recently shot at. Thirty guns were captured, and their owners, totalling 29 arrested.

On the seventh of August 1986, government troops in (Bibiye) followed an enemy group which had stolen cows and headed for (Asso) River. Their camp was overrun and destroyed, five guns captured, one box of ammunition and 13 cows recovered. Under hot assault by government troops, the remnants of the thugs crossed into the Sudan. A group of them had passed through (Tabo) and gone to some hiding.

Commander Elly Tumwine observed that these actions show that these armed thugs have rejected the political and principled approach of appealing to them to surrender peacefully before harsher measures are applied against them. He said they have mistakenly taken it as weakness, and in some cases taken advantage of the relaxed attitude of government troops.

For the government, this method however, he added has paid off so far by recovering thousands of guns from those who surrendered. In southern Uganda, more operations have been carried out in areas of Mbarara, and so far nine guns have been captured from thugs and 29 people arrested.

Commander Tumwine reported that on the whole the security situation is improving despite the fact that there may still be guns in the hands of wrongdoers. The people's victory, he concluded, cannot be dismantled.

CHAD

Faction Leader Suspends Activities With GUNT

AB141020 Paris AFP in French 0954 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP) — Acheikh ibn Oumar, secretary of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), "suspends his cooperation" with the GUNT (armed opposition to Hissein Habre) and calls on all Chadians to join him to look for "another alternative" for Chad, according to his representative in France, Ali Gadaye.

This, Ali Gadaye told AFP, does not mean that the CDR will rally to Ndjamena, but will join with "all the active forces of the country to search for a new line of action that will lead to peace and a democratization of the national life in Chad."

Further Details

AB141157 Paris AFP in French 1033 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP) — Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar, the secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), "suspends his collaboration" with the Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT).This was disclosed to AFP on Thursday by Mr Ali Gadaye, his representative in France. The CDR is one of the major components of GUNT led by Mr Goukouni Oueddei. [passage omitted]

After stating that there was no question of Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar, for whom he is speaking, playing the role of a "number three person, which is a creation of the media", Mr Ali Gadaye pointed out that his movement had made great sacrifices in order that the GUNT might regain its credibility and efficiency. Mr Ali Gadaye went on to denounce without giving any details," the nefarious activities of some GUNT officials, such as kidnappings, tortures, and elimination of innocent combattants." According to Mr Gadaye, these practices "lead to the systematic and deliberate sabotage of all efforts aimed at bringing peace to Chad." He then implored "all militants, supporters and combattants of the CDR to be vigilant and to give active support to Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar's endeavors.

The CDR representation in France, he added, makes "an urgent appeal to all factions forming the GUNT and to all the active forces of the nation to mobilize with a view to creating necessary conditions to save Chad." It also calls on "the OAU and brotherly and friendly countries to support this step."

Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar broke away from Mr Goukouni Oueddei for the first time in August 1984 after condemning his "illegal maneuvers" at that time. Arrested in November the same year upon the orders of the GUNT chairman and detained in northern Chad for 1 year, he rejoined the armed organization in November 1985 after his release. Moreover, he went on an information visit to France and to several other African countries following his release.

Government Prepared To 'Negotiate'

AB141652 Paris AFP in French 1453 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 14 Aug (AFP) — The Chadian Government is prepared to negotiate "anywhere and at any time" with Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), whose spokesman announced on Thursday in Paris that it was suspending its collaboration with the GUNT, official sources have disclosed in Ndjamena.

In his first comments to AFP, Mr Moumine Togoi, the secretary of state at the Presidency, in charge of information and orientation, stated the "if Acheikh is neither in Tripoli nor in Bardai (northern Chad, headquarters of the GUNT), his place is in Ndjamena or in Batha (in the east, from where Acheikh hails)."

"We are ready to meet Mr Acheikh anywhere and at any time, if that can bring peace to Chad," Mr Moumine Togoi added. "It is nonsensical to break away from the GUNT and to say that one still remains in the opposition, Mr Moumine Togoi also emphasized in a clear allusion the statement of Mr Acheikh's spokesman which said that the CDR secretary general was assuming the leadership of a "new alternative" in order to arrive at peace and a democratization of the Chadian national life.

Mr Moumine Togoi said his statement also held for Colonel Abdelkadir Kamougue, who resigned as vice president of the GUNT in June this year, adding that "the only combat worth engaging in is that of uniting to save the country from the diktat of Libya," which has been accused by Ndjamena of occupying the north of the country. Mr Moumine Togoi called on Colonel Kamougue as well as Acheikh to tackle the process of returning home "without equivocation, and without hypocrisy, in order not to retard the national reconciliation."

CDR Statement Urges National 'Outburst'

AB142126 Paris AFP in French 2039 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP) — The Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) led by Acheikh ibn Oumar announced on Thursday evening in Paris its "immediate withdrawal" from the GUNT and from "all its affiliated organs."

A statement from the CDR representation in France had announced on Thursday morning the "suspension" of Acheickh ibn Oumar's participation in the GUNT.

According to a text sent from Sebah (central region of Libya) by Acheikh ibn Oumar and communicated to the AFP by Bourkou Mandah who described himself as permanent secretary, the CDR, which is one of the major components of the GUNT has now dismissed as unsuited the "fascist Ndjamena regime" and the "moribund and irresponsible" GUNT, because both should be held responsible for the Chadian tragedy.

The statement denounced the August 1986 Cotonou accord and described it as "an unfortunate and artificial attempt to keep the politically dephased GUNT in power." The various political and military factions comprising the GUNT headed by Goukouni Oueddei had met in the Beninese capital and, following arduous negotiations, they announced that their cohesion has again been achieved.

In its statement, the CDR called on the "Chadian patriots" to demonstrate a "national outburst that will go beyond all cleavages and other political infeudations." It also called on the OAU and other friendly African countries "to work toward a peaceful solution in Chad."

Finally, the CDR "strongly warned any person or bureau" that would be tempted to speak on its behalf without prior approval of its secretary general, saying that any such unauthorized statement will be the responsibility of its author.

New Union Formed To Meet With Habre

AB150801 Paris AFP in French 1150 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP) — A "Chadian Socialist Union" (UST) whose aim is to create the conditions "for an eventual meeting with the Ndjamena government" has been formed by a group of Chadian opponents whose "coordinator" is Abderaman Koulamallah.

In a release submitted to AFP in Paris on Thursday, this Chadian group justifies its initiative by "the historic failure of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT).

"Entangled in its internal contradictions and its dissensions, the release states, "the GUNT can no longer represent the aspirations of the Chadian people."

A group of "Chadian patriots," continues the release, has turned itself into a new body, the Chadian Socialist Union, "which will undertake all necessary moves toward achieving a lasting national reconciliation."

The UST calls on "all patriotic forces to join its initiative to create the conditions for an eventual meeting with the Ndjamena government," the release adds. Abderaman Koulamallah is the son of Ahmed Koulamallah, president of the former African Socialist Movement (MSA) who was prime minister of Chad for a short period 2 years before independence.

AFP Cites Official on Sudan, Libyan Troops

AB132155 Paris AFP in French 1509 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Aug (AFP) — According to the secretary of state in charge of information and orientation, Moumine Hamidi, who was speaking of the Libyan military presence in Sudan, the authorities in Ndjamena are convinced that Sudan will not be used as a foothold for an act of destabilization of Chad.

Moumine Hamid told AFP Wednesday that he was not "surprised" by the presence of Libyan troops at the Chadian-Sudanese border as announced by the Sudanese media. "We do not blame the Khartoum government for anything" because it is composed of "responsible men" who know peace and security problems, the secretary of state added.

Reiterating the "confidence placed in the Sudanese leadership by the Chadian authorities," he stated that Ndjamena "has the situation under control at all the borders" of the country, adding "we are not panicking."

Questioned on the existence at El Geneima (Sudanese-Chadian border) of an airport likely to be used by the Libyan forces, the secretary of state declined to make any comment on it. It is, however, said in Ndjamena that this airport "is not new."

GABON

Bongo Returns Home, Speaks on Security Summit

AB131930 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Libreville, Aug 13 (AFP) — President Omar Bongo of Gabon returned from a regional summit meeting on security on Wednesday and said that "a certain country" was sending powerful explosives to try and destabilize West and Central African states.

The statement, and the summit meeting in Ivory Coast, followed a statement by the Togolese Government on Monday accusing a Libyan diplomat in neighbouring Benin of providing explosives to carry out a terrorist campaign in Togo.

Togolese Foreign Minister Kpotivi Lacle said 14 kilos (30 pounds) of explosives had been seized and nine persons detained in connection with the plot last month.

Tuesday's summit meeting in the Ivory Coast administrative capital of Yamoussoukro was attended by President Bongo and Presidents Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

On arrival here, Mr Bongo confirmed earlier reports that the meeting had dealt with joint security matters. He said he had ordered his security services to "step up" measures to prevent explosives entering the oil-rich West-Central African country.

He said explosives of a previously-unknown type had been sent from the "certain country", particularly aimed at Gabon, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Zaire. He added that the explosives seized last month in Togo had been very powerful and could have blown up an airport like that in Libreville.

Mr Bongo also alleged that "cassettes, which apparently come from Paris" and which call on Gabonese to "commit sabotage" and "discredit the government" were circulating in the country. "And this is because of certain countries which can't stand to see that in the countries in question there is happiness and stability," he said.

The Gabonese people are happy" [quotation mark as received], he said, adding that "there will be no more pardons" for dissidents.

Further Comments on Trip

AB132150 Libreville Africa No.1 in French
1830 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text]Gabonese head of state Omar Bongo returned to Libreville this afternoon following a visit to Yamoussoukro in Ivory Coast, and to Lome in Togo. His visit to Yamoussoukro was marked by a quadripartite meeting where security issues dominated discussions. On his arrival home, Omar Bongo briefed reporters on the discussions held in Yamoussoukro:

[Begin Bongo recording] It is not always meetings between heads of state that you should call a summit; even a small meeting between friends is always termed a summit. Well, if you like to call that a summit, call it so. But for me, it was a meeting between (?friends) who are more or less preoccupied by a certain issue.

You will recall that before I went to Ivory Coast and Togo, Minister Michel Essongue, Louis Gaston Mayila, and General Ngali went to Togo to attend to a certain number of problems in response to a request made to me by the president of Togo.

We actually arrived in Yamoussoukro to meet President Houphouet-Boigny; there also were Presidents Mobutu and Eyadema, as well as the minister of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Senegal, representing President Abdou Diouf. Actually, during our discussions we had the occasion to talk about issues concerning security in our countries.

I think I will authorize the security forces in our country to (?publish the photos) of a certain number of explosives and the suitcases containing explosives which were sent to Togo, and apparently, Gabon, Ivory Coast, and other countries, even Cameroon. In those suitcases were explosives the type of which even (?experts) in the field have never seen. According to what we were told, these suitcases originated from a certain country, and they had them transited through other countries before reaching Gabon, Ivory Coast, Zaire, Cameroon, and others.

The explosives which were sent to Togo, I can assure you, were such huge charges that they could easily blow up the airport here. All these are the actions of some countries which are worried that in the countries mentioned, there is stability, and that we did not go begging to these countries. Conniving with such countries are some countries which are supposed to be our friends.

Therefore, I think that what members of the Democratic Party's Central Committee set up, that is, Gabon's new foreign policy, is something which is very welcome; it is as if we knew it beforehand, because if I were to cite the names of countries mentioned which were to serve as relay points before reaching Gabon, then it would be rather sad.

In any case, we believe that since everything is known, we are able to cope with anything than may come from any quarter. That is why the security services should redouble their vigilance on those entering our country with briefcases because it is now with briefcases that such things can happen. Well, that is what I have to tell you. [end recording]

President Omar Bongo's stopover in Lome was a follow-up to the talks held in Yamoussoukro, since President Eyadema's country was confronted with the problem of international terrorism. The Gabonese head of state confirms that the Lome meeting was a follow-up to the quadripartite meeting between Bongo, Houphouet-Boigny, Mobutu, and Eyadema.

[Begin Bongo recording] All that was said in Yamoussoukro was actually a follow-up to events in Togo. I went to Togo because a friend was confronted with all sorts of problems. As you know very well, 2 years ago, there were some explosions and the distribution of leaflets here and there, and in the Party House, where we happened to be last night. Eyadema had to fight all these. After the Togolese president had visited Gabon several times, and quite recently in Franceville, it was necessary that we also reciprocate these visits.

But it was not only support that the Gabonese people, through me, were giving him; it was also a way for us to strengthen the unity between our two countries. I did not hesitate to tell him: You see what is happening now? So when Gabon starts being harsh in sending back people from the country, people should not come to tell me that I don't trust friends. Since true and sincere friends are becoming rare, it is quite normal that with friends like Eyadema, we should be by their side when they are faced with problems, and especially when these problems have repercussions on our own country. [end recording]

ZAIRE

DPRK Vice Premier Arrives on Visit

AB081155 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0817 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Aug (AZAP) — Mr Chong Chun-ki, an alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and vice premier of the DPRK, late Thursday afternoon arrived in Kinshasa via Pyongyang, for a 7-day official visit at the invitation of the MPR Central Committee.

In a short welcome address, Citizen Ganbembo Fumu Wa Utadi, secretary general of the Central Committee in charge of relations with brotherly and friendly parties, stated that the MPR, as a party-state, justly appreciates the presence in Zaire of the Korean delegation which, he said, is an expression of the Korean people's will to establish relations of cooperation with the Zairian people.

In his reply, Mr Chong Chun-ki expressed the hope that his visit will contribute to improving the understanding between the two countries who shared a lot in common as developing nations. The North Korean statesman also expressed happiness to see for himself the achievements accomplished by the Zairian people under the leadership of his guide, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

CAPE VERDE

Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With PLO

HK150200 Hong Kong AFP in English 0130 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Praia, Cape Verde Islands, Aug 15 (AFP) — Cape Verde and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will open diplomatic relations at ambassador level, it was announced here Thursday at the end of 24-hour visit to the Atlantic island group by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

During his visit Mr 'Arafat, who is on an African tour, had talks with Cape Verdean President Aristides Pereira.

Communique Issued at Conclusion of 'Arafat Visit

LD142049 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese
1930 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A joint communique was released in the Cape Verde capital Praia today on the discussions held between President Aristides Pereira and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, notably on the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

Prior to his departure, 'Arafat told reporters that he was in agreement with the recent initiative of France and the USSR for a conference to be held with the participation of principal members of the UN Security Council and all the parties involved in the Palestinian issue.

GHANA

Sixth Cooperation Session With Burkina Faso Opens

AB142058 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The sixth session of the Ghana-Burkina Faso permanent joint commission for cooperation opened in Accra today. Delegates at the session will be working in two committees. The first committee will discuss political, legal, health, social, sports, and cultural matters, while the second committee will explore economic, financial, commercial, transport, communications, and energy strategies for cooperation. The Ghana side is led by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the Burkinabe side by Mr (Voulouna Prosper), who is director of political affairs, external relations, and cooperation.

Asamoah Urges Political Unity

HK150132 Hong Kong AFP in English 0122 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Accra, Aug 15 (AFP) — Ghanaian Foreign Secretary Obed Asamoah called Thursday for speedy implementation of the principle of political unity between his country and neighbouring Burkina Faso.

He told the sixth session of the Ghana-Burkina Faso permanent joint comission here that such unity was accepted last year.

He asked delegates to consider establishment of a "high political organ" to formulate a timetable for unity within 10 years.

Dr Asamoah also suggested compulsory study of English and French in each country's secondary schools and universities, setting up joint institutions in energy and transport and the idea of belonging to a common currency zone.

The foreign secretary asked delegates to consider a joint legal body to harmonise their legal training and laws, and the creation of a common body to supervise and train cadres. They should also consider harmonisation of their military training and education.

He said he regretted that the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was still not working fully. He called for an end to "rhetoric."

If all 16 member-countries were not ready, those who were should unite between themselves as an example to the others," he said. [no opening quotes as received]

Colloquium Supports ANC, SWAPO, Urges Cooperation

AB141552 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Participants in the just ended colloquium on crisis and transformation in Accra organized in Accra by the *Journal of African Artists* have expressed their solidarity with the ANC and SWAPO. They also supported the campaign for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. The participants condemned President Reagan, the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, and the EEC for their hypocritical attitudes on the South African issue.

In a concluding statement, the meeting called for the removal of all foreign military bases in Africa and strongly condemned the recent South African invasion of Angola. They expressed their support for the forthcoming Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare and urged heads of state to take a firm stand against apartheid and imperialism. The colloquium called for closer cooperation between all progressive forces on the continent and expressed solidarity with all socialist and progressive forces throughout the world.

LIBERIA

Justice Minister on Opposition Leaders' Detention

MB141722 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 14 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The leaders of Liberia's three main opposition parties are still languishing in jail. They refused to pay fines imposed by the courts for operating their unrecongized Grand Coalition as a political entity. At first, they were taken to prison in Monrovia but then were transferred to Belle Yeallah, a prison camp in the bush which by all accounts is far from salubrious. The speculation was that the move had been made on the orders of Justice

Minister Jenkins Scott. On the line, Robin White asked him if that was the case.

[Begin recording] [Scott] Yes, it was on my orders that they were sent to Belle Yeallah. We have heard that in fact there were plans by certain individuals to storm the prison in order to secure their release and on the basis of that, I finally took the decision that look: Let us transfer them somewhere they would be a lot more secure.

[White] So, you had heard that there was some plan to storm the central prison in Monrovia?
[Scott] Exactly.

[White] Who exactly was planning to storm the prison in Monrovia?
[Scott] Well. I have no idea as to who exactly it is, but I think if one listens to speeches that have been made in the past, one can clearly see that it wouldn't be mistaken to feel that there were some supporters of theirs that wanted them released no matter what.

[White] But I mean, has anybody been arrested at all in connection with this plan to storm the prison?
[Scott] No, no one has been arrested yet.

[White] Do you know of particular people who were planning to do that?
[Scott] Well, even if I did, I would prefer not to name them until I have gotten the concrete evidence that they are in fact the individuals concerned. I don't want to mention anybody's names.

[White] It seems a bit of a drastic step to take though, to send three people off to Belle Yeallah Prison.
[Scott] Well, I don't know if you call it drastic because I think Belle Yeallah is basically a maximum security prison where in fact the prisoner is (?more) secure. [Words indistinct] I think we had to put them where they will be secure.

[White] It has a very bad reputation, Belle Yeallah...
[Scott, interrupting] Belle Yeallah's reputation is one that is created by a figment of individual imagination. There have been others who have gone to Belle Yeallah and have come back and they say [words indistinct] to Belle Yeallah. Personally I have visited Belle Yeallah several times and I think in fact, when you look at hygienic conditions of Belle Yeallah, it is a lot better than even it is in Monrovia. The prison in Monrovia is congested, it is not that hygienic and I think Belle Yeallah is less congested and in fact the prisoners there have greater freedom.

[White] So this reputation that it has a place from which not many return is ill-founded?
[Scott] It is unfounded. I mean, you can come if you want to come and you will interview people that have been to Belle Yeallah and are back in the society.

[White] So people do come back?
[Scott] Of course. [end recording]

NIGER

Cooperation Commission With Mali Issues Communique

AB132232 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Final communique issued in Niamey on 13 August at the end of the third session of the Mali-Niger Joint Commission for Cooperation]

[Text] The third session of the Mali-Niger Joint Commission for Cooperation was held in Niamey from 11 to 13 August 1986. The Malian delegation was led by His Excellency Modibo Keita, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali, who was accompanied by top officials of his country including His Excellency Modibo Diarra, Mali's ambassador, and Lieutenant Colonel (Presia Djiboukal), governor of the Gao Region. The Niger delegation was led by His Excellency Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Niger, who was accompanied by top officials of his country including His Excellency Gourouza Magagi, Niger's ambassador, and Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim Hassan, prefect of Niamey Province.

During the session, the two sides, first of all, noted with satisfaction the implementation of the decisions made by the joint commission at the second session. In this connection, the commission expressed particular satisfaction with the results of the deliberations of the ad hoc technical committees it had charged with examining issues relating to cooperation between their two countries in the field of transit of goods, tourism, and social security.

The two sides then reviewed the items on the agenda and which particularly concern economic, commercial, and technical cooperation, and cultural and social cooperation within the framework of which the two parties signed a draft agreement on information. The two sides also agreed to join their efforts for common actions within the framework of the subregional cooperation within the multilateral institutions concerned.

The joint commission expressed particular satisfaction with the periodic meetings instituted between the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Basic Development of the Republic of Mali and the Ministry of Interior of Niger, and encouraged them to continue to intensify this cooperation.

During his visit, His Excellency Modibo Keita was received in audience by His Excellency Brigadier Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, to whom he conveyed the fraternal greetings of his friend and brother, General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the Republic.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the fraternal and cordial atmosphere in which the present session took place and agreed to hold the fourth session of the joint commission in Bamako in 1987.

Issued in Niamey on 13 August 1986

NIGERIA

Anti-Apartheid Group Terms Raid on Angola 'Banditry'

AB141558 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The National Committee Against Apartheid, NACAP, has condemned the latest incursion into Angola by troops of racist South Africa, describing it as an act of banditry. NACAP said in a statement issued in Lagos today that the attack on Angola by Pretoria was an attempt to worsen the already bad situation in the southern African region, with a view to disrupt the forthcoming summit conference of the nonaligned countries in Zimbabwe later this month. The committee called on all peace-loving nations to step up their solidarity with southern African countries, and to take immediate steps to isolate the South African regime.

TOGO

Chadian Opposition Leaders Meet With Eyadema

AB141615 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, late this morning received in an audience a 2-man Chadian delegation: They were Dr (Djembete Lesoragnan), chairman of the Chadian National Democratic Rally, and (Ali Ndetel), vice chairman of this Chadian opposition movement to President Hissein Habre. Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, was present at the audience. At the end of the audience, Dr (Djembete Lesoragnan), the leader of the delegation, spoke to newsmen about the discussions he held with President Eyadema:

[Begin (Lesoragnan) recording] We came here to Togo in search of peace. When you hear businessmen talking about Togo, they believe it is Africa's Switzerland. That means that Togo is a land of peace and freedom. We therefore came to see President Eyadema to help us bring peace to Chad; the peace we lost 20 years ago.

As for the discussions we held with President Eyadema, they centered on our homecoming. We left our homeland about 7 years ago, in 1979, and you cannot settle a conflict from abroad. We would therefore like to return home to contribute to the reconstruction of our dear fatherland. This is really what we came to discuss with President Eyadema. [end recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports MPLA Brigade 'Wiped Out'

MB130806 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese
to Southern and Central Africa
0600 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 13 Aug (KUP) — The 3d Battalion of the MPLA's 61st Brigade was completely wiped out and five of its soldiers taken prisoner last Tuesday [5 August] during a battle against UNITA forces a few kilometers east of Lucusse, in Moxico Province. The battalion was trying to counter a siege by UNITA forces in that area, according to a communique from UNITA's operations office.

MOZAMBIQUE

90 'Bandits' Killed in 2 Months in Nampula

MB131259 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in Nampula Province killed 90 armed bandits and captured 13 during operations carried out over the past 2 months in different areas of the province. This information was disclosed by the provincial military commander during the recent ordinary session of Nampula's provincial party committee. In his report, the provincial military commander also revealed that the FPLM forces captured an assortment of war materiel. In the same period, more than 5,000 people were released from the enemy's captivity and 90 cattle and other property belonging to residents were recovered. According to that military official, at this moment the Armed Forces in Nampula, in coordination with the political and administrative organs, are involved in organizing the recently released residents and in building their homes in communal villages.

Prime Minister Receives Italian Official

MB130930 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Mario da Graca Machungo, prime minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received late this afternoon in an audience Francesco Forte, Italian deputy minister for foreign affairs, who is visiting our country. During the meeting Prime Minister Mario Machungo recalled in brief words the solidarity which has united Mozambique and Italy for a long time, as well as the fact that the visit of the Italian official will develop these relations.

For his part, Forte said that his visit to Mozambique had the objective of discussing with the Mozambican authorities the drafting of a protocol between the two countries. He added that the protocol is on the verge of approval, and a second phase of future cooperation is being prepared, including the renewal of emergency aid to our country. This second phase will also include an additional program, conditional on financing by the Italian Parliament, which will discuss it in September. It should be recalled that Italian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Francesco Forte attended the Pemba welcoming function for the solidarity ship from the Reggio Nell Emilia commune, which carried goods for Pemba residents.

NAMIBIA

Sabotage Probably Not Intended in Court Bombing

MB141138 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1114 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 14, SAPA — Police in Windhoek have released the name of the man who died after a handgrenade blast in a toilet at the Tsumeb Magistrates Court on Tuesday.

He was Mr N. Koesep, 22, an unemployed resident of Abanab in northern SWA/Namibia.

A police spokesman said today investigations into the incident were continuing.

It was not yet clear where Mr Koesep obtained the explosive device, but initial evidence indicated that sabotage was probably not intended.

Slight damage was caused to the building, but Mr Koesep was badly mutilated by the force of the blast in the confined space at about 2pm on Tuesday. He died later the same day.

SOUTH AFRICA

More on P.W. Botha's Comments Directed at West

MB141901 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has made it clear to Western leaders that they will have to talk to South Africa, whether they like it or not. Mr Botha was reacting to apparent back-peddling by the Reagan administration on the possibility of talks at the highest level on South Africa's problems.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Andre le Roux] In his short address to the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban, Mr Botha told the West that whether its leaders were willing to talk to him or not, they will not be able to deny South Africa's important role in this part of the world. The president again expressed his willingness to discuss South Africa's problems with the Western leaders, but not before taking them to task for their indecisiveness.

[Botha in Afrikaans] I heard on the radio this morning that the offer I made to meet Western leaders in order to discuss problems of southern Africa... [changes thought] that they are now playing games now with me, games like the one we used to play when we were children. We would take a flower and say [changes to English] he loves me, he loves me not, he loves me, he loves me not. [changes to Afrikaans] At one moment, there is a nice gesture by Western leaders, and they are going to talk with me. But the next moment, something takes place and they say: No, we will not talk with you. So, they can do as they wish about southern

Africa, but they cannot deny our existence here. I have heard that the EEC is going to make 200 million rands available to assist southern African states. [changes to English] 200 million. [changes to Afrikaans] And I hear that the United States is going to give 100 million, and Canada 4 million. All I wish to say is [changes to English] that is chicken feed. [laughter] It is chicken feed. They must make a study of our budget, and see what we are doing for our neighbors. See what we are doing for our underdeveloped population groups, and then compare it with what they are prepared to spend in southern Africa. Then they will see that they are busy with chicken feed. They will have to talk to us. If they want to do something for southern Africa, if they want to keep southern Africa out of the hands of Marxism, if they want to put southern Africa on the road to development, if they want to put southern Africa on the road to upliftment, they will have to talk to South Africa. Because we know southern Africa. They only hear about southern Africa. [end recording]

Further Reaction to Botha's Durban Speeches

Radio Commentary

MB050527 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In his Durban speech this week President Botha drew attention again to the multifaceted nature of succesful reform — and the danger of an overly simplistic concentration on political goals.

Reform did not have only a constitutional objective, he said. It also included an extensive program of welfare management, of which training, job creation, and self-reliance were essential elements. And he noted that while the government was determined to continue with reform towards the broadening of democracy,this could be achieved only in a climate of order, stability, and socioeconomic welfare.

Such sentiments have also been expressed recently by leaders in business. It reflects a growing awareness that constitutional formulas alone, without rapid socioeconomic development in disadvantaged communities, cannot bring about an inherently stable dispensation in South Africa.

Indeed for some the generation of far-reaching social and economic advances is the primary reform challenge. It is only when unequal opportunities and artificial limits have been finally removed that a collective interest in the maintenance of a stable political order can be expected to emerge. And it is only when all are able to utilize the channels for the realization of their potential that effective management of such an order becomes possible.

Giving effect to that insight, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis last March described the overriding theme of his budget as to commit the government to equal opportunity for all in South Africa.

The large budgetary expenditure on all aspects of development should not be seen as a handout, he said, but as an investment in human and physical captial that will ultimately ensure the human dignity and progress of South Africans.

Of the destructive effects of neglecting such investment, mass unemployment is the most immediate and acute. According to Dr Ben Vosloo of the Small Business Development Corporation it is not suprising that townships are rocked by violence in the present situation of chronic unemployment. Unless there is dramatic change up to 2,000 jobs will have to be created every working day to avert a major crisis. But the direct investment is only a part of what is needed to achieve the objective, Dr Conrad Strauss of the Standard Bank Investment Corporation believes. Successful political reform also requires a radical restructuring of the economy.

There is general agreement on what such restructuring should include. Access to key economic resources cannot be restricted to membership of a particular group. The last remains of statutory job reservation have to be removed. Legislation should not regulate the use of commercial and industrial land. Urbanization and an extensive program of economic deregulation are essential, and the informal sector should be encouraged.

Whether poltical change will achieve the goals envisaged by moderate, democratically disposed South Africans, will depend on the extent to which rapid progress is made in providing the social and economic base for a stable society.

ANC Reaction

EA141132 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary on "Yesterday's Speech by the Apartheid President, Pieter Botha"]

[Text] Compatriots: The fascist ringleader Pieter Botha once again took the platform last night at the federal congress of his nationalist [as heard] party in Durban to reiterate one thing, and one thing only: that his regime is determined to defend white minority rule in our country by all means. Botha took the platform again, countrymen, to reassure his archfascist Afrikaner supporters that despite all his other double-talk about so-called reforms he is still with them in the same trench, with them to sustain and defend [word indistinct] in our country.

This is the real message that emerged from all what Botha was saying last night. No more about the Rubicons and the reforms, but now it is a language of utter defiance to the enraged world and reassurance to his anxious Afrikaner supporters who were beginning to believe that he has deserted the laager.

To all the oppressed majority in our country it was neither a surprise nor a shock. We have always known that Botha is not far off from Treurnicht or Terreblanche. They all believe in the maintenance of white minority domination. They might differ in the ways and means of maintaining it, but when the chips are down, as they clearly are now, they will all rally into the same laager. Now Botha has put it clearly to all those who thought he was reforming that he is far from that. To him movement forward means nothing else than movement towards the further entrenchment and consolidation of apartheid of white minority rule and not to dismantle or abolish it.

To us the oppressed, countrymen, we have heard enough of Botha's speeches that are always heralded as if they will contain something positive for us, only to hear him screaming the same thing all over again. It is now clear where this man stands: He is a dyed-in-the-wool fascist who will not be turned from his evil path by no other means than our determined struggle to wrest power from his dictatorial regime. There is no other way out. Talk of any other way of achieving change in South Africa than through the united might of our struggle has become more and more irrelevant.

Botha has by himself ruled anything else out. On his part, he believes in the military and police might of his regime to defend and sustain white minority rule, apartheid, and oppression over us, the black majority. On our part, we have no other alternative than to draw sustenance and inspiration from our own struggle, from our own sacrifices in the battlefield. The battle lines have long been drawn up countrymen. These monotonous speeches only serve to reinforce us in the path that we have already embarked upon, that of an intensified mass political and military struggle led by our vanguard movement — the ANC.

We are not concerned about Botha's so-called national statutory council which he himself says will not do anything beyond it being the toy telephone to keep us busy on irrelevancies. As far as we are concerned, he can go ahead and form it with his treacherous puppets of the Bantustans or with Gatsha Buthelezi for that matter. As for us, the goal is clear. It is to seize power from him and his fascist clique, whatever he does or does not do. We are not asking for reforms, nor are we asking him to modify his apartheid laws. We want to govern ourselves.

We want to seize power and establish a people's government based on the will of all the people of our country, black and white. And we know how we will get there: not through Botha's statutory councils; not through his reforms or through what others call peaceful means in the face of a monster armed to the teeth. The way forward to a people's government, to people's power is already being determined in the dusty streets of our townships. It is already being determined in Alexandra and Mamelodi, in Soweto and Sebokeng, in Guguletu, Nyanga and Athlone, in (Kwamashu) and Chesterville. There we are paving our way through our rudimentary street committees, area committees, and township committees; through our defense committees and all other organs of people's power. We are carving our way forward by engaging the enemy personnel wherever we meet them and by taking the war into the white areas there to attack and destroy the enemy installations and personnel.

We are clearly not going to sit on our laurels and wait for baas Botha to throw the crumbs falling from his table through his piecemeal reforms coming at his own time and at his own liking. Now, countrymen, is the time to address ourselves more resolutely to the main issue of the day in the country: the question of the seizure of power by the people and the establishment of a people's government. Now is the time to intensify more than ever before our efforts to spread the people's war to engulf every corner of our country till it overwhelms the enemy.

Botha has called his archfascist nationalist supporters today to consolidate his laager of defending their exclusive privileges and tyrannical rule [words indistinct] surrender what he called their tradition of over 300 years. On our part too, we have reached the end of the road of oppression and suffering. Freedom beckons us. It stands before us demanding that we refuse no sacrifice, and we spare neither life nor limb in the coming battles to win back our land and to end the more than 300 years of peace, plunder, oppression, and exploitation.

For us, too, countrymen, we have reached the point of no return. We are determined to win back our land, and today we are saying this with more certainty than ever before. Whilst we are clearly cognizant of the fact that much still needs to be done to destroy this monstrous regime once and for all, we are certain, however, that the historic conditions [words indistinct] to ensure the collapse of the apartheid regime have taken shape in greater measure than ever before in our history. [Words indistinct] no matter what Botha may say to his archfascists to try to reassure them, he should know [words indistinct] the days of his dictatorial regime are certainly numbered.

All his talk about miltiary might is mere empty bravado to reassure his disillusioned and panic-stricken supporters. not even his Western imperialist allies, like Reagan and Thatcher, can ever manage to save him now. Even their desperate attempts to stave off the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions by the international community will not be enough to save the inevitable collapse of the Botha regime. The regime is doomed to collapse whatever Reagan and Thatcher can do.

The entire peace-loving mankind is on our side, united in its determination to help us fulfill our historic duty of ridding our country, our continent, and the world of this evil scourge that has been condemned as a crime against humanity. We on our part must be reassured by this overwhelming worldwide support by all peace-loving mankind despite what the Reagans and Thatchers are trying to do. Ours, therefore, countrymen, is to intensify our offensive on all fronts. [words indistinct]

Chambers of Commerce Statement

MB122257 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2255 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 12, SAPA — The Associated Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM] agrees with the state president that the successful handling of economic sanctions against South Africa requires the cooperation between the government and the private sectors, ASSOCOM's chief executive Mr Raymond Parsons said in a statement in Johannesburg tonight.

Reacting to Mr P.W. Botha's speech to the National Party's federal congress in Durban tonight, Mr Parsons said "successful handling of possible further economic sanctions against South Africa will require close cooperation between the private and public sectors.

"While the business community believes that all possible and economic steps must be taken to avert further sanctions it also sees the imminent overseas sanctions decisions as fraught with loopholes," Mr Parsons said.

He said an "effective counter strategy" to sanctions would require a high degree of teamwork between the authorities and the private sector with the emphasis being placed "on flexible responses."

Urban Councils Respond

MB141256 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1254 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 14, SAPA — The Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) has cautiously welcomed aspects of Mr P.W. Botha's speech to the National Party federal congress which indicate a move towards some participation by blacks in government and elections as a way for blacks to express their views on reform.

UCASA was critical, however, of the slow progress that the government has made in introducing reforms such as the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act, and the Population Registration Act.

UCASA also slammed Mr Botha for his "stubborn" refusal to relase Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners unconditionally.

In a statement released today, the president of UCASA, Mr Steve Kgame, said:

"We cannot agree with President Botha that real dialogue is taking place at the moment. To open the way for real dialogue in which the majority of moderate leaders would participate, the government must release all leaders such as Nelson Mandela who can potentially make a contribution to that dialogue in order to remove accusation that those black leaders who participate are selling out to the whites.

"The often repeated statement by the South African Government that Nelson Mandela must first renounce violence, does not serve any purpose because violence is already taking place. The advantages of his release by far outweigh any dubious advantages of keeping him in jail."

Mr Kgame also rejected Mr Botha's proposal regarding city states and said:

"The city proposal sounds very much like the failed policy of independent homelands and will not offer any solution to the country's problems.

"While UCASA tolerates segregated local authorities purely out of the necessity to serve the black community in the interim, we do not believe that black councils should aspire for any other status than the status of the white local authorities.

"What is needed is not doomed experiments such as city states, but money to enable the black local authorities to upgrade their existing communities and land to eliminate the critical housing backlogs."

UCASA noted that Mr Botha had devoted a great deal of time in his speech to democracy and the extension of freedom to all the people of South Africa.

"However UCASA believes that the only way to ensure continued democracy in the country is to extend the participation of all South Africans in the democratic process and its institutions," Mr Kgame said.

"The whites in this country must realise that the extension of liberty to all is not the monopoly of whites and cannot be decided by whites alone but must be the result of the consensus of all the people."

Reacting to Mr Botha's concern about the ridicule poured on government institutions, Mr Kgame said that for as long as these institutions were decided only by a section of the community, many blacks would continue to see them as being designed to extend oppression.

"UCASA recognises that in the past five years more reforms had been introduced than at any other time of Nationalist rule," he said. "UCASA can, however, not agree with the state president that it is unfair of the world to expect South Africa to reform in a shorter period of time than Europe did."

"The fact of the matter is that in the field of extending human rights and removing institutionalised discrimination, South Africa is sadly lagging behind the entire free world and is perhaps the only country in the free world which still discriminates by legislation," Mr Kgame said.

"The sorry political situation in the coutnry is a clear indication that South Africa does not have centuries before extending freedom to all its people. It is ridiculous for a government which is avowedly anti-communist, to take pride in comparing its human rights record to Soviet Russia and other countries behind the Iron Curtain."

UCASA believed it would be futile if institutions such as the proposed national council, which must negotiate the prime issue of true power sharing, was to waste time debating issues such as the Group Areas Act.

"For this reason UCASA insists that such measures must be done away with even before negotiations start," Mr Kgame said. "It is our fervent wish that even at this late stage, the government can master the will and take bold steps which will enable black moderates to enter into real negotiation without losing face and credibility."

NP Natal Congress, Minister Oppose Mixed Schools

MB141833 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1830 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 14, SAPA — The National Party's [NP] Natal congress in Durban today came out strongly against mixed schools and urged the government to resist extra-parliamentary pressures aimed at enforcing integration.

The congress noted "with concern" that escalating assaults were being made in the "group character" of white schools by various extra-parliamentary pressures, especially regarding South African English institutions.

A resolution brought to the congress by the party's E.G. Jansen branch in Pietermaritzburg urged the government to resist such pressures and continue to enhance the educational aspirations of different race groups in accordance with basic National Party policy.

Responding to the call, Mr Piet Clase, minister of education and culture in the House of Assembly, told the congress he "fully appreciated" the concern voiced in the resolution.

The minister said he was aware of the "increasing onslaught" made on education as an own affair by the official opposition in parliament and by extra-parliamentary groups.

The aspirations of extra-parliamentary groups were clear in that they wanted non-racial education that would lead to a non-racial society.

"They see education, incorrectly, as an instrument by which social and political aims may be achieved, something that education cannot and may not be.

"Their argument is that one department of education and mixed schools will ensure better inter-group relations and national unity.

"The attack on the present education system is therefore not an attack on the education system per se, but on the constitutional dispensation," the minister said.

Emphasising that the National Party's acknowledged educational principle that education must take into account cultural differences was sound, he said the government was determined to secure the self-determination of each group by the education of its children, in order to retain group identity.

South Africa's population was "rightly or wrongly" determined ethnically, and that was a fact that could not be argued or wished away.

The government accepted this reality in its educational policy, and hence the different education departments, the minister said.

Warning to Tutu, Boesak, Union Leaders Repeated

MB141434 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1432 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 14, SAPA — The call for sanctions by Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak was not only immoral but "bordered on treason," the minister of manpower, Mr P.T. du Plessis, said today.

He was repeating charges levelled at the two clerics from the National Party federal congress platform yesterday. He said today he wished to add the names of certain trade union leaders to his warning.

The minister repeated his comments at the congress yesterday, saying he was now sick of people propagating sanctions against South Africa, which would affect nearly a million workers.

"They are seeking to starve people," the minister said.

"And this while they themselves live in the midst of abundance and do not stand to lose their employment, while most of their children are in private schools.

"I wish to warn Dr Boesak and Bishop Tutu that what they are doing borders on treason and I want to add certain trade union leaders pleading for sanctions to the detriment of their own people.

"I want to give them a friendly warning that I will give their addresses to the hungry workers.

"What they are doing is immoral and against the people of the country and my advice to Bishop Tutu is to keep spreading God's word, reconciliation and peace instead of endeavouring to bring about the starvation and suffering of the ordinary worker, white, black, brown and yellow."

Mr Du Plessis said it was his duty as the minister of manpower to speak for millions of workers and said he would fight sanctions "day and night."

"These people who bring about sanctions must be aware that the anger of the jobless is directed at them," he said.

Minister Refuses Comment on Action

MB150539 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
5000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, has accused Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak, and some trade union leaders of actions bordering on high treason and sabotage of the South African economy by their support for sanctions.

In an interview with the SABC in Durban Mr du Plessis said the actions of Bishop Tutu and other leaders would lead to large-scale suffering and poverty among many people. Mr du Plessis refused to answer a question as to whether or not the state was considering action against Bishop Tutu and the trade union leaders but said the government would not allow them to succeed in their aims.

He said he would personally see to it that anyone who because of sanctions was unemployed and poor would know where to find Bishop Tutu and his companions.

Tutu To Continue Sanctions Push

MB150812 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bishop Desmond Tutu is maintaining his defiant stand on sanctions. Yesterday the archbishop-elect received what was termed a friendly warning from government that his call for sanctions was bordering on high treason.

But speaking in Beijing the bishop has said he will continue to push for punitive sanctions as he believes it is the last chance of achieving peaceful change in South Africa.

The Anglican church leader leaves for Jamaica today after spending a week in China.

Pik Botha Interviewed on Trade Restrictions

MB141032 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1930 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha in Durban by Jannie Botes on the "Network" program — recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Botes] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has emphasized in his motion that economic sanctions against South Africa could cause incalculable damage to the economic, political, and social progress of all southern African states. Mr Botha, at today's federal congress you said that South Africa is not powerless against sanctions. What did you mean by that?

[Botha] We could take measures within South Africa to stimulate import substitution and our own industries, and there are many goods that we import which could be manufactured locally in the hope to exporting them. If sanctions begin to really affect us we could get by with less in many spheres. We do not know to what extent sanctions would be applied, but in general it will provide new competition.

[Botes] You have, for example, talked about 2 million workers from the southern Africa region. You talked of trade. Does it mean that we would use these as weapons against the rest of Africa?

[Botha] Not necessarily, but it was necessary to refer to them now so that there are no American and European illusions about their actions. For example, if we allow the leather imports from Zimbabwe under a system of import permits, it does not mean that we want to impose punitive measures against Zimbabwe. It means that because we are squeezed economically we should first look to the needs of our own manufacturers. So it is a chain reaction of events, not started by us, but actually passed on to neighboring states and potentially hindering trade patterns in southern Africa, not because we want to but because we have no other option.

[Botes] Administrative arrangements, for example licenses for Zambian or Zimbabwean goods, are now the order of the day. Could one regard these as punitive measures?

[Botha] They are not punitive measures, but the fact is that if sanctions were not applied against us we would not have had to devise measures to protect our own manufacturers.

[Botes] At this stage is South Africa implementing economic sanctions against southern Africa?

[Botha] Absolutely not. We are against sanctions, and we trade with all countries. We would export to Russia as long as they signed and paid.

[Botes] Would it be in South Africa's interests to impose counter-boycotts?

[Botha] Not a boycott as such. It is not our aim, it is not our plan, it is not our policy, but I repeat — take for example if coal sanctions are imposed and as a result thereof there is a decline in production and exports of coal. As a result the mine bosses would have to retrench 30, 40, 50,000 mineworkers or not renew their contracts. What do you now do? You let those people go back to their countries. It is not a punitive measure against those unfortunate people. It is a necessary result of this blind, cynical, negative action against us. We do not have a choice.

[Botes] Sanctions by South Africa would be our final trump card. Would we ever play that final trump card?

[Botha] I cannot go into that now. Our interests come first but in cases of this nature one is concerned with a very delicate situation. On the one hand you must be aware that you do not destroy your export markets and do irreparable harm. On the other hand if you are dealing with countries, including neighboring states, who are bent on destroying you, then you must remember that it will not help you to maintain relations with them on a long term basis because sooner or later they would [words indistinct].

[Botes] President Reagan has already warned that sanctions by South Africa would worsen the situation. Perhaps there is a misunderstanding as to whether South Africa has imposed sanctions or not against the southern African region.

[Botha] We have not. I think it is the press which is reporting it like that. I spoke about this the other day at a press conference in Pretoria and immediately it was reported in the media as if it were retaliatory boycott actions on our part. That is not our aim. We want the world to know that if sanctions are imposed and extended as envisaged by the American Congress and Europe, then it will certainly have grave consequences, not only for South Africa. At the moment it seems that when we say what consequences sanctions will have for our neighboring states then it is immediately interpreted as something started by us. That is untrue. [end recording]

Expert Says Court Must Resolve Emergency Dispute

MB150548 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] An authority on criminal law, Prof (Sas Strauss) of the University of South Africa, says the appeal court must now decide which of the two conflicting judgments in respect of the validity of the emergency regulations is correct.

Earlier a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg refused to release a detainee Mr Peter Kirkoff, who is being held under the emergency regulations. The court also found that the judgment on Monday in the case of Solomon Lechesa Tsenoli versus the minister of justice in which Mr Tsenoli was released from detention was incorrect.

Professor (Stauss) told our Pretoria news staff that the decision by the appeals court on whether arrest without warrant was possible in terms of the emergency regulations would be binding on the rest of the country. He added that each province could still take an independent decision.

A full bench of the Natal division of the Supreme Court had earlier held that the regulation was null and void. Professor (Strauss) said the latest decision on the Pietermartizburg Supreme Court was binding on the rest of Natal while the Durban judgment was binding on the Durban and coastal area.

The appeals court now will decide on the issue.

Release Petitions Halted

MB140856 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0748 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 14 SAPA — All applications for the release of detainees in the Rand Supreme Court have been halted pending a judgment on the issue of emergency detentions to be made by the appellate division in Bloemfontein next week. The deputy judge president, Mr Justice Gert Coetzee, met yesterday with counsel involved in the applications and asked that they wait for the outcome of an appeal against this week's Natal Supreme Court judgment against emergency detentions. The state appealed against the judgment.

Lawyers throughout South Africa have been lodging applications for the release of detainees, creating fears that supreme courts could be jammed up dealing with the matter, to only have their decisions later turned aside by the appeal court. "It can take up to two years for an appeal to be decided, but an exception is going to be made in this case on the basis of urgency," said an attorney who was present at the meeting. "We expect the appeal to be heard in Bloemfontein next week."

Meanwhile, in Pietermaritzburg, the Supreme Court ordered the release of 22 Congress of SA Trade Union (COSATU) members pending a Supreme Court heading in which they will challenge the validity of their detentions under the emergency. The unionists include COSATU's regional chairman of northern Natal, Mr Jerry Ntombela, the vice regional chairman of the area, Mr Jeffrey Vilane, and members from Eshowe, KwaMbonambi, Melmouth and Newcastle. The 22 were from the following COSATU affiliates: the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU), Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU), Motor Industry Component Workers Union (MICWU), Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union (PWAWU), Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA] and National Iron, Steel and Metal Workers Union (NISMAWU). They were detained between June 11 and July 7 this year.

Their release followed Monday's landmark court ruling in Durban that detentions under Emergency Regulation 3(1) read with 3(3) were invalid.

The Maritzburg court was today due to hear the COSATU application, drawn up before Monday's judgment, for the 22 officials detention to be declared invalid. COSATU's education secretary, Mr Alec Erwin, alleged in an affidavit the police had detained the 22 men "in an attempt to hamstring if not destroy the activities of COSATU and its affiliate unions." He alleged that in northern Natal the police deliberately left the Inkatha based UWUSA (United Workers Union of South Africa) union "unhampered" but had attacked COSATU in order to "limit its ability to challenge UWUSA."

The other officials released were: Mr Mike Mabuyakhulu, Mr Joseph Miya, Mr Richard Bhengu, Mr Sipho Cele, Mr Hamilton Mkhwanazi, Mr Derek Phiri, Mr James Ntshingila, Mr Temba Mpontshane, Mr Busisiwe Mnguni, Mr Exon Ngubane, Mr Obed Shabangu, Mr Joshua Mhlongo, Mr Herbert Mdlanzi, Mr Methews Oliphant, Mr Winllies Mchunu, Mr Tom Mkhwanazi, Mr Blackie Mtshali, Mr Vincent Mkhoza, Mr Mthintwa Badumuti and Mr Sdudla Ncanana.

Information Bureau Comments

MB141519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1517 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 14, SAPA — The Bureau for Information today stated that Monday's decision of a full bench of the Durban Supreme Court declaring certain emergency regulations invalid had been declared wrong by a full bench of the Natal Provincial Division in Pietermaritzburg.

The statement said: text

"A full bench of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court today ruled that the judgement in the matter Solomon Lechefa Tsenoli versus the minister of law and order and others was wrong.

"In the Tsenoli matter a full bench of the Durban and Coast Local Division of the Supreme Court held that the provisions of Regulation 3(1) of the emergency regulations, permitting arrest without warrant were invalid and ultra vires the power conferred upon the state president by Section 3(1) of the Public Safety Act.

"Mr Tsenoli, the publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front was released from detention earlier this week.

"The Natal Provincial Division in Kerchhoff vs the minister of law and order and others, today held that parliament conferreda far-reaching discretion on the state president to make such regulations as would achieve the object of causing the safety of the public or of ensuring the maintenance of public order.

"The court held that it was left to the discretion of the state president to decide what matters would be necessary or expedient for the achievement of those objects, and that, in the result, regulation 3(1) was valid and intra vires.

"Applications for the release of 19 other detainees, held in terms of Regulation 3 and which were to be held today by the Natal provincial division, were withdrawn by the various applicants as a result of the decision of the full bench."

Grenade Damages Pietermaritzburg Police Station

MB141120 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1115 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Durban Aug 14, SAPA — A handgrenade was hurled into the temporary police station in Sobantu Township in Pietermaritzburg yesterday, injuring a policeman and causing slight damage.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information confirmed the incident and said the attack took place at 1.30am.

The grenade was Soviet-made according to the spokesman. A policeman suffered minor cuts in the explosion.

No arrests have been made.

Buthelezi Explains Need for Loyalty Pledge

MB141226 Johannesbrug SAPA in English 0946 GMT 14 Aug 86

[SAPA Pr Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office]

[Text] Umbumbulu, Thursday — Proper black education was so vital for a future free South Africa that KwaZulu leaders were prepared to lay down their lives to ensure its continuation, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

He warned at the formal opening of the Umbumbulu college of education here that if blacks did not begin preparing themselves now for inevitable liberation, their freedom would be snatched away by future regimes more oppressive than "white apartheid governments" had ever been.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president spelt out why teachers and other civil servants in KwaZulu were being asked for pledges of loyalty.

He said that the college students would pursue their teaching careers in a liberated country in which they would face almost inhuman responsibilities in eliminating backlogs and wrongs. Education and training, which had been needed to break apartheid, would be even more important in post-apartheid South Africa. The fact that blacks had been at the receiving end of white oppression should not delude them into thinking that some blacks could not be as bad as white oppressors.

KwaZulu and Inkatha had been maligned here and abroad because of their determiantion to preserve and improve whatever limited education there was. But they were not intimidated and would brook no disruption of it.

"I would be failing as a leader in the struggle for liberation if I allowed hoodlums and thugs to destroy our schools and our colleges," Chief Buthelezi said. "...we cannot tolerate even one lost day of education here."

Because these were issues affecting the nation's very survival and which would make political liberation meaningful in social and economic terms, KwaZulu and Inkatha wanted loyalty — to work in partnership with those who were as serious as they were about such issues.

"That is why we are expecting every KwaZulu civil servant, including every teacher, nurse and doctor, to declare that they stand with us in the struggle for liberation and that they will be loyal to those noble aims and objectives which we pursue on behalf of the people," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Our political enemies will want to make as much political capital against us as they can, and we are aware of how our intentions are distorted by some media people."

But civil servants were being asked to sign no more than a pledge to pursue such honourable things for the sake of South Africa. It was not an attempt at self-deification, as some claimed.

Teachers or pupils opposed to education had no right to teach or learn. Democracy demanded that they leave those who wanted to in peace.

"We do not have compulsory education in our schools," he said. "So if people cannot stand our schools they are free to leave them. If it is too hot in the kitchen, get out."

It was a hideous assault against democracy to bomb and burn schools, to deny others the right to be educated and to intimidate those black teachers who wanted to teach.

"In a true democracy we advocate that which we think people should be doing and we try to persuade them," Cheif Buthelezi said. "But when advocacy and persuasion fail we do not maim, burn, beat up and kill because people do not listen to us."

KwaZulu's leaders pledged themselves to defend the rights of parents, teachers and children who wanted education and would not be intimidated into abdicating their responsibilities.

"No amount of guns, hand-grenades, petrol bombs, explosives or necklacing will ever make us deviate from our course. We are prepared to lay down our lives for the future of our children."

Sanctions Meeting With Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana

MB141247 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1241 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 14, SAPA — South Africa briefed delegations from Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho in Pretoria today on the consequences sanctions would have on the interdependent economies of these countries.

Mr Ray Killen, director-general of foreign affairs, who headed the South African delegation at an extraordinary meeting of the Southern African Customs Union Commission, said the meeting had been held to "exchange ideas" and had been successful.

The delegations would report back to their governments, and "we'll wait to hear from them," Mr Killen said.

A spokesman for the Botswana delegation said it had pointed out at the meeting that economic pressures on South Africa were fundamentally rooted in political issues, and had expressed the hope that solutions would be found soon.

Botswana's delegation was headed by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning's permanent secretary, Mr B. Gaolathe.

Mr Kenneth Mbuli, Swaziland's secretary of finance, headed his coutnry's delegation, while Mr Edward Wallington, principal secretary of finance, represented Lesotho.

Committee Claims 300,000 Out of School in Townships

MB140713 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0709 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 14, SAPA — Because of the demand by the Department of Education and Training [DET] that pupils carry identity documents, about 300,000 children were out of school, with no hope of returning for the rest of the year, the Private Schools Steering Committee [PSSC] said today. "This situation has the most serious implications for the future of education in our country," the PSSC said in a statement. "It is totally unacceptable that children should carry these documents or that they should be out of school." They also were alarmed at the deterioration of public education in the townships.

Because of the state of emergency and the attitude of the DET, the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] and other organisations had not been able to function to try to redress problems, the PSSC said.

"We also view with alarm the failure of the DET to consult parents or the NECC over the presence of security forces or the issuing of identity documents."

The refusal of the DET to accord pupils the right of "democratic assembly" meant black pupils were being treated as if their norms, values, and cultures were worth nothing, the PSSC said. There were other issues the children had to contend with. Even in comparatively peaceful tiems the children had to struggle to get places in schools. The problems faced by township children were ultimately the problems of all South Africans, the PSSC said.

"It is irresponsible for those who are not immediately affected by these happenings to proceed as if the country were totally normal. Indeed, we will not solve the problems of the education of black children unless South Africans strive on a broad front for a non-racial, democratic society in which all our people have the chance to fulfill thier aspirations and ideals."

The PSSC called on pupils in private schools to become familiar with the conditions of the township children and to help to bring about a new, just, non-racial society." [quotation mark as received]

Part of the work of the PSSC is to monitor developments in education and to advise pupils at private schools and parents and teachers on how to respond to these developments.

Detentions Reported at Unprecedented Level

MB121235 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228 GMT
12 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 12, SAPA — The level of detentions in South Africa this year is "running at a level never before experienced" and detentions under security legislation are continuing along with those under the emergency regulations, the DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] said in a report released today.

"Although a state of emergency was declared on June 12 and huge numbers have been detained since then under emergency regulations, nevertheless detentions under security legislation continued during June and July ...," the Detainees Parents Support Committees said.

The DPSC said it had knowledge of 783 people detained this year under security laws and stressed that "to these figures must be added at least 1400 unknown persons for the first seven months of 1986..."

A further 631 were held from January to March in the first state of emergency and an estimated 10000 people have been held under the second state of emergency, making a total of about 13000 detentions this year.

The organisation's statistics show that 400 of the known security detainees are being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

The eastern Cape has been hardest hit with 250 people known to be inside under security legislation. The Transvaal comes second with 240 security detainees.

By far the largest number of security detainees are community and political workers (227) followed by students and teachers (137). Thirty trade unionists are reported to be held under security laws. Of the known security detentions, 26 people were released within 40 hours and 529 after a longer period. More than 183 are still in detention and 39 are awaiting trial.

According to the statistics, none of the known security detainees had been charged and convicted by the end of July. Four security detainees were charged and acquitted, however. Two security detainees died in jail, the DPSC said.

The report sid the use of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act to detain people had largely fallen away due to the state of emergency but that "the use of Section 29 (for interrogation in solitary confinement) continues regardless."

Many of the detentions under security laws had taken place in the homelands.

The report also noted that the government has gazetted a new list of names of people who may not be quoted. The total number of listed persons is now 180. Details about emergency detainees were contained in earlier DPSC reports.

Union Council Condemns 'Haste' Over Emergency

MB131401 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1358 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 13, SAPA — The Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) today condemned "the haste with which the authorities rushed through the emergency" regulations.

The president of TUCSA, Mr R.H. Botha, said the regulations had now proved inadequate. The hastiness had caused a "waste of money and manpower and unnecessary suffering."

Commenting on recent court decisions about the regulations, Mr Botha said TUCSA welcomed "the fact that the rule of just law was being upheld by our courts."

He added TUCSA had always opposed detention without trial.

Minister Says Productivity 'Alarmingly Low'

MB141821 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1811 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, August 14, SAPA — Productivity in many South African enterprises was alarmingly low when compared with that of other countries, the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said in Durban today.

Addressing a function to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Natal training centre, he said low productivity was one of the major causes of price increases, which in turn adversely affected the country's competitiveness on international markets.

He outlined the need for South Africa's in-service training centres to provide courses to improve the productivity, literacy and qualifications of workers.

In 1980, 54 per cent of the country's economically active population had not passed Standard 5, he said.

Mr du Plessis said another major challenge was the upgrading of training in labour relations.

"The Manpower Training Act makes ample provision for financial assistance or tax concessions for training in labour relations," he said.

The R432 million spent since June last year on the special work creation programmes for the unemployed had been well-spent, Mr du Plessis added.

Transkei's Matanzima Says ANC Communist Controlled

MB141425 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, says the ANC was formed to fight for the rights of black people, but that the organization has been taken over by communists.

Addressing teachers and members of school committees in Umtata, Chief Matanzima said blacks are being recruited by the ANC under the pretext that they will receive bursaries for studies overseas, but in reality these people are trained in terrorism there.

Chief Matanzima said another strategy of terrorists is to commit industrial sabotage to bring down the economy of countries.

Statement on UDF Meeting Application

MB131853 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1852 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 13, SAPA — The Bureau for Information said in a statement to SAPA today that the United Democratic Front [UDF] today abandoned attempts — via a court inderdict — to legalise a meeting planned for Hanover Park in the cape by indicating that they wanted to amend their application to the court.

In reply to the plea, the regional commissioner of the SA police in the Western Province, Brig C.A. Swart, set before the court the following:

That the applicant (the UDF) said in a pamphlet distributed shortly after the declaration of the state of emergency, "we will not be silenced," and that they were "devising new and creative ways of resisting the emergency."

According to the statement, Brig Swart continued to bring the following to the attention of the court:

"What I had had to consider, in exercising my discretion, (to allow the meeting to proceed), was whether the safety of the public and the maintenance of law and order would have been endangered and the ending of the state of emergency would have been damaged if the meeting was allowed to go ahead.

"In this connection I considered the following:

"On March 11 In the Claremont community hall, the applicant (the UDF) held a meeting from which about 350 youths streamed out on the main road, Claremont, and brought the traffic to a standstill for about half an hour. The windows of about six businesses in the area were smashed.

"The applicant also held meetings at Westridge community hall on April 6, at the Bonteheuwel community hall on May 4 and at the Louws Bush Community hall, Elsies River on May 18, where illegalities were allegededly committed in terms of the internal Security Act NR 74 1972, in that there was incitement to acts of violence: furthering the aims of a banned organisation — the African National Congress — and where animosity between different race groups was caused, encouraged or instigated."

The dossier concerning the above mentioned transgressions is at present awaiting the decision of the attorney-general in Cape town.

"During a meeting organised by the applicant at the Westridge community hall on May 25, Moegsien Abrahams was pointed out as a police informer and was followed out of the hall.

"His body was found in the vicinity of the hall shortly afterwards. A murder charge is being investigated in this connection," the statement ended.

Information Bureau Releases 15 Aug Unrest Report

MB151056 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1053 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 15, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06H00 (14 August) to 06H00 (15 August)

"Only one unrest-related death was reported in the 24-hour period ending 06H00 this morning. At 24H15 last night the security forces found the burnt body of an unidentified black man in Rockville, Soweto.

"There was also, compared to Wednesday, a significant decline in the number of incidents reported. The majority of incidents again took place in Soweto. Schoolchildren boycotting classes are allegedly responsible for most of the incidents. There are definite indications that these boycott actions are not spontaneous but planned.

"Other incidents of unrest were mainly restricted to the Eastern Province while the rest of the country experience virtually no unrest. The damage caused in unrest has again returned to the low levels of the past weeks."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN on Court Rulings

"Ironically enough, the rather inelegant way in which the Government pushes through legislation and regulations gives the courts and legal people a chance to demonstrate that South Africa is not yet a totalitarian state," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 13 August. Peter Reynolds, legal adviser to *Sowetan* and other Argus newspapers, "has been reported as saying: 'It is reassuring that the courts are continuing to uphold the rule of law in South Africa. This will have a beneficial effect on our country's somewhat tarnished image overseas at a time when we sorely need to be seen to be supporting the public's right to be heard and protected by the courts.' " It is hoped that the government will "do its homework properly next time there is a crisis that it believes needs to be addressed."

CITIZEN on Emergency

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* says the state of emergency "was and still is" necessary. It points out that "anyone with knowledge of the murder and mayhem being committed before the emergency will appreciate that the Government simply had to act tough." However, the editorial also points to "the failure of the State to draft some of the emergency regulations in a manner that would stand the test of legal scrutiny." It says the emergency regulations should not have "legal loopholes." "While successful applications demonstrate the independence of judiciary, the fact that the regulations or clauses are found to be invalid causes confusion and undermines the authority of those who apply the emergency laws." "There must be no uncertainty over the powers taken by the State, or in the application of those powers. The emergency must end in due course because it has achieved its objectives in bringing peace and stability to the country; it must not collapse in legal wrangling and confusion."

STAR on President's NP Conference Speech

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 13 August says that State President Botha's speech at the National Party (NP) federal congress in Durban did not supply a "clearer vision of the future." "Vague hints of a possible early general election or referendum to consider unspecified proposals do not amount to a message of hope." The editorial says "at core, the Government has pinned everything on one 'solution' — the National Council." However, "the latest speech does not dispel the belief that the National Council may be stillborn. And that would mean that there is still no plan for South Africa's black majority. As for the notion of independent city-states like Soweto and Tembisa, such an idea can't simply be offered as a passing suggestion. It is hard to imagine why South Africans would prefer a series of ghetto-Luxembourgs standing guard over minority interests to a united country able to pool and exploit all its resources. The State President didn't tell us. The country still awaits a proper lead."

Race Not Source of Conflict

"There is hope for South Africa — but it rests on freedom of political activity for all its peoples," says an article on the same page. This is the view of sociologist and author Prof Heribert

Adam of the Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Canada — now acting director of the Center for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town. He spoke at a joint forum of the South African Institute of International Affairs and the South African Institute of Race Relations and said conflict in South Africa "revolved not around race or skin colour but around power and privilege, which could be shared." Professor Adam said white South Africans "would be surprised at how moderate people's demands would be if this single condition — freedom of political activity — was met." He also pointed out that "ethnicity — differences of race and tribe — was imposed by racial legislation. 'What is portrayed as tribal fighting should be seen in terms of competition for scarce resources.' " "Legalising the outlawed movement [ANC] — which nevertheless represented the majority of people excluded from the present political system — would force it to fall back on its local constituency which would be 'conservative and religious rather than socialist.' " Adam said apartheid "has lost its meaning and the Government its view of the future. It was resorting to crisis management. Common interests in the political spectrum could bring about the emergence of a social democracy as in Sweden or West Germany which would not mean a complete reversal of the economic structure."

Sanctions Violated

Joao Santa Rita writes on page 16 of *The Star*: "Only limited sanctions have so far been imposed on South Africa and there are already accusations that some neighbouring countries are violating them." A decision by the Finnish Transport Workers' Union to boycott Swaziland because of its alleged violation of sanctions "underlines the importance for industrialists of the cracks in the wall that some nations want to build around South Africa." Rita says Botswana, Swaziland, and Mauritius already report an increasing number of inquiries from businessmen about starting business operations there. "The proximity of these countries to South African markets makes them alternative sites for industrial and commercial concerns." However, "the director of the Pretoria-based Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, said recently he doubted that if they were denied access to South Africa's market, infrastructure and service facilities, international corporations would remain in the region."

BUSINESS DAY on Gold Price Rise

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 13 August says: "In this boom-or-bust country the phenomenon of racing prices and overnight fortunes is not unfamiliar, but this time the consequences of the gold price rise might be a little different. The debt problem waits in the wings to swallow the bonanza in foreign currency, and inflation lingers at home to negate the profit." The editorial says the "bonanza" could be turned to long-term benefit but the government has to: "face the reality that the debt problem — more than anything else — has brought the sanctions campaign to such a pitch;" and "resist the temptation to consume the additional revenue from the gold price and, instead, seek to stimulate economic activity by cutting taxes." The editorial makes these observations "without much hope." The civil service "no longer perceives any difference between its own interests and the interests of the country; it no longer reflects that taxation and inflation may kill the goose. So we shall have to be content, we fear, with a mere bonanza rather than prosperity. Watch the indices, and count the blessings."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"For a nation which purports to oppose sanctions, SA is showing for too much pleasure in the measures taken recently to discomfort its neighbours," says a second editorial on the same page. "We have seen in Mozambique that economic collapse causes flows of refugees, loss of markets and perpetual meddling by distant powers. There is no reason to think that the consequences would be different in Zimbabwe. SA's interests are best served by restraint, not by vengefulness."

Senate 'Saves' RSA

On the same page Simon Barber writes from Washington that "those members of the SA ruling elite who worry about what the US is going to do to them" should be aware that the "Senate saved them from getting excessively burnt last year, and will likely to do so again this week." "There is a majority in favour of doing something to SA, but it is not a fervent majority." Barber says, "having pushed the administration to amend its policy while stamping on the goofiness of the lower chamber, the Senate will hand the reins back to the White House and the State Department where they belong."

Inquiry Demanded Into Police Action

"It is a mater of profound regret that the Minister of Police [minister of law and order] has not opposed a final order restraining the police, army and squatter leaders from attacking the KTC squatter camp," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 12 August. "The horrifying allegations about police collusion and involvement in the attacks which destroyed squatter settlements in the Crossroads area in May and June this year will not be weighed and tested in evidence and cross-examination before the Supreme Court." The editorial says that in opting not to proceed, Minister Louis le Grange has deprived himself of the opportunity of clearing the name of the police. The affidavits, in effect, assert that police, the guardians of the law, acted in wholesale and flagrant disregard of the law. The questions at issue are of extraordinary importance. It is in the interests of both police and public that they be resolved. Yet Mr le Grange has chosen otherwise. It remains, therefore, to repeat more insistently than ever the original demand for a judicial commission of inquiry. Let the truth be established."

Economic Structures for Townships

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 11 August says in an editorial on page 8 that "in deciding on future projects it is clear that large scale additional provision will have to be made for new black towns." It is also clear that the state cannot bear the full financial burden and that the communities concerned should make contributions just as whites do. A blueprint for a new black town near Diepkloof is being considered, and it is important that the aforementioned aspects be taken into account here and elsewhere. Soweto has taught South Africans what the consequences are of a black hostel town without its own viable economic structure. Since the black man's permanence, and his right to full South African citizenship is already recognized, his right to economic development deserves recognition. "In this way he can contribute to greater economic independence."

BEELD on Emergency

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 13 August says in an editorial on page 14 that people must agree with the Bureau for

Information that the unrest situation in the country has changed to relative calm. It says a few months ago "it seemed as though the clouds of smoke over the country were growing larger, or that the revolutionaries were intensifying their control. The government simply had to step in, and now South Africa has normalized and the unrest level is at its lowest." However, there is the question of what is being done with the peace that has been restored. "Because that is the decisive factor for the future. Law and order in the country must be utilized to find lasting political solutions. Will moderates now sit more easily around the conference table to discuss formulas for coexistence?" It is hoped that the National Party federal congress in Durban "takes the lead in this."

BEELD on Court Rulings

A second editorial on the same page says the court decisions under which several emergency regulations have recently been declared invalid will not undo the unrest situation, and nor does it change the need for various drastic measures to counter a potentially explosive situation. "Nevertheless, court decisions serve as clear evidence that legislation, no matter how well meant, cannot be above proven and accepted legal principles." The editorial says regulations were not properly drawn up and there have been loopholes. "Not only is the government shown in a poor light, but it provides the publicity for those very elements which necessitated the emergency and are now battling, with the law on their side, to have it lifted. There is already enough uncertainty and confusion in the country. It must not be worsened by a lack of thoroughness, laxity, and just plain incomplete work by the formulators of measures which affect the lives of every one in this country."

TRANSVALER on Salary Increases

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans of 12 August in an editorial on page 14, says the salary increase for politicians is a step "seen by staff unions, trade unions, and other sectors of organized labor as the signal to come forward with wage and salary demands." The paper says there is a strong case for the increases being asked for, but warns: "The harsh reality is that South Africa cannot afford salary increases at present. First, because inflation has not yet been defeated, and second, because the country's economy will have to adjust rapidly to prepare us for an onslaught aimed at crippling us economically. Which only makes the example set by the politicians more regrettable."

RSA Should Promote Itself

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 12 August says: "South Africa needs one or two imaginative projects which can free it from the prevailing pessimism. One such task which must be tackled with great enthusiasm, is the campaign to 'buy South African.' According to reports, the majority of local authorities, in response to a request by Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, have given the assurance that where possible they will give preference to locally produced goods and services. This is as it should be. And the man in the street can participate in this campaign, by ensuring that the production capacity of local manufacturers is fully utilized and increased. In that way, the disturbing unemployment in the country can be countered."

VADERLAND on NP Congress

An editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 13 August says: "It is doubtful whether any constitutional prospects at the National Party's federal congress will satisfy the outside world. The proposals being made for group structures and self-determination within the group context will be picked out by the outside world to the exclusion of the proposals for joint structures and joint decisionmaking. In all likelihood, all this will be projected as a continuation of apartheid." The paper says one could ask of those critics whether the only models are the American and British democracies. State President Botha last night clearly spelled out the options as seen by the NP. "With the policy as explained, the NP will take its people along with it, even in an election, if that is decided on. It will also unite white South Africans to a great extent against the onslaught from outside. But the important issue is, whether it will also convince moderates in the black community and their leaders to become partners in order that dialogue, negotiation, contest, and power sharing can become a reality."

ZAMBIA

Credit Letters for Buying RSA Goods Banned

MB141853 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The Bank of Zambia has banned credit and invoice letters from businessmen wanting to buy goods from South Africa. This cancellation includes a halt to applications for foreign exchange for business transactions to the racist republic. It was said in Lusaka that the measures meant an effective (?retract) at restrictions imposed by Pretoria on Zambia's cargo [word indistinct] South Africa tightened customs regulations by subjecting Zambia's imports and exports to physical custom inspection and additional tariff levies.

ZIMBABWE

More Troops To Be Deployed in Mozambique

MB150843 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Zimbabwe is to deploy more troops to defend the railway line to Maputo as well as the Beira corridor. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe says the Maputo line is more vulnerable as it is within easy striking distance of the South African border and it passes through sparsely populated territory. He says he expects increased attacks by South Africa and what he called its surrogates because of the mounting pressure for sanctions against apartheid.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 AUGUST 1986

Israel-USSR

The termination of the Israeli-Soviet talks in Helsinki after one session 18 August was "not the original plan," Jerusalem radio reported, but sources in the Israeli delegation nevertheless stressed that the talks have not broken down. The two sides held a 90-minute debate during which the Soviets presented their request to send an 8-person delegation to Israel, while the Israelis called for the release of Soviet Jews. The Soviet representatives took note of and agreed to accept the Israeli document, but they said they were not authorized to answer Israel's request to send a delegation to Moscow, the radio disclosed. The Jerusalem radio report followed IDF radio's announcement that the talks were deadlocked and would not continue.

Sudan

Plane Downed in South — SUNA announced that "rebel forces" using a SAM-7 missile downed a civilian passenger plane 16 August that had taken off from Malakal with 57 persons on board. All passengers aboard the aircraft were killed, according to a statement by the Upper Nile military governor cited by the agency. Reacting to the incident, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi ordered the suspension of all air traffic to and from the south, Omdurman radio reported. The incident followed the SPLA's accusation, broadcast over its clandestine radio the previous day, that the Sudanese Government had conspired with Libya to use the food airlift as part of a "major offensive" against the movement. In response to this "military plan," the SPLA had called on its forces to shoot down aircraft of any type, including relief flights, that overfly SPLA-controlled airspace; ordered all SPLA forces into a state of "maximum alert," directing them to attack all major enemy garrisons and all unfriendly transportation and canceled all leave. The measures taken by the SPLA, however, were not to be perceived as being directed against the Koka Dam negotiation process, the radio continued.

Al-Mahdi on Moscow Talks — The prime minister told a Khartoum press conference that his talks in the USSR aimed to revive Soviet-assisted projects in Sudan, Omdurman radio reported. His visit as a whole should be viewed as a "corrective" measure to achieve nonalignment, he added.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian antiaircraft fire downed two Iraqi warplanes over Dezful 16 August, IRNA announced, citing a military communique. Iraqi aircraft struck two Iranian power stations in the area the same day, according to a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique acknowledged the loss of one Iraqi aircraft due to a "technical failure."

In the Gulf, Iraqi warplanes hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast late 17 August, according to a military spokesman cited by INA. Tehran radio announced that a ship carrying chemicals was hit near the UAE coast earlier that day by a missile from an "unidentified aircraft." Manama sources cited by Kuwait radio announced that a Liberian tanker was hit by a rocket in the same area.

Elsewhere, the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense commander asserted that Iranian efforts to change and hide their oil and economic installations are well known thanks to Iraq's "special means," and that Iran's attempts to use Sirri Island as an oil export center will fail, INA reported. Meanwhile, a Tehran radio commentary said Iran has the right to act, pursue, and punish countries that allowed Iraq to use their facilities or airspace in the Sirri Island attack.

Iran

Car Bomb in Qom — A 16 August car bomb blast in Qom set by "U.S. agents" killed 11 people and wounded 100 more, Tehran radio reported, noting that the explosion damaged a number of buildings, including one of the city's mosques.

Travel Restriction Rumors — A Foreign Ministry official denied rumors that the international border will be sealed to prevent Iranians from traveling abroad, IRNA reported. The official blamed "opportunist elements" for the rumor, which is intended to encourage those Iranians enamored with the cultural values of the former regime to leave the country, the agency continued.

Pakistan

Karachi radio 15 August reported the arrest the previous day of around 100 people including People's Party leader Benazir Bhutto, stating that she violated the law by leading an illegal procession in the Karachi area. Bhutto's supporters in Sind province went on a "rampage" 15 August, according to AFP, and 8,000 supporters of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy demonstrated in Lahore the following day. Karachi radio announced that Sind was calm except for some "minor" incidents.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Cable to Ziaul Haq — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi sent a cable to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, appealing to him to end the "persecution" of Benazir Bhutto and her party, JANA reported.

Treaty With Italy Proposed — Libya has proposed signing a nonbelligerency and antiterrorism treaty with Italy, ANSA reported, citing a *La Repubblica* interview with the Libyan envoy to Rome.

PDRY

Djibouti Plane Intercepted — A PDRY Government source announced that a civilian aircraft en route from Sanaa to Djibouti entered a prohibited zone in PDRY airspace and was forced to land, Aden radio reported. After the pilot admitted his error, the flight was allowed to continue with all passengers and crew on board, the radio continued. Djibouti in turn severed all air and sea links with the PDRY and delivered a protest note that termed the incident an "act of piracy," Djibouti radio reported. AFP revealed that an aide to former PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was on board, who stated that he was saved from arrest thanks to deception by the pilot and flight crew. The agency added that a delegation of 'Ali Nasir's supporters was to have been on the plane, but postponed its departure at the last minute.

Oppositionists on Trial — The trial of 48 former officials opened in the PDRY, according to a Paris-based representative of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad cited by AFP. Among the accused are five former members of the YSP Politburo, the spokesman added.

Syria

Western diplomatic sources in Damascus said they "recently" saw Soviet MiG-29's at a Syrian Air Force base, according to an article in the UAE's *Al-Ittihad* cited by QNA. The first group of MiG-29's arrived as part of an eventual complement of 80 aircraft under the terms of a Soviet-Syrian agreement, the report noted.

Lebanon

Nine people were injured by renewed artillery exchanges across the Muslim-Christian combat lines in the capital 17 August, Beirut radio reported, noting that the fighting erupted on the eve of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's planned contacts aimed at convening the government.

In an interview broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio 16 August, Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'ja' described the recent events in the Christian sector as a power struggle but emphasized that "there was no rebellion" and that "there was no conflict between the Phalangists and the Lebanese Forces." Asked about the possibility of a Syrian move into East Beirut, Ja'ja' asserted that the Syrians "cannot enter the east." He absolved the Syrians of responsibility for planning the events in the Christian sector but accused them of trying to exploit the situation by raising the issue of sending forces into East Beirut to restore order.

Jordan

King Husayn was "not pleased" with the results of his recent trip to Syria and Iraq, according to the UAE's *Al-Ittihad*, whose "reliable Jordanian sources" said the king's reconciliation efforts were blocked by a "wall of ideological differences."

Egypt

Restrictions were placed upon the entry of Tunisian air travelers, following an incident in which some Egyptians were turned away from Tunis airport, MENA announced.

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Further on 'Arafat Visit to Cape Verde, Communique

JN151904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, 15 Aug (INA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned here today at the end of a visit to the Cape Verde Islands and Senegal.

During his Cape Verde visit, 'Arafat held talks with President Aristides Maria Pereira on Middle East and African issues, as well as on the latest developments in the Palestinian cause. In a joint communique carried by the *Palestine News Agency*, the two sides called for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war.

They also voiced their support for the New Delhi non-aligned conference's call for a negotiated settlement of all disagreements between nations.

They expressed their conviction that a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem must take account of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to an independent state on their soil led by the PLO within the framework of an international conference attended by the Security Council permanent member-states and all concerned parties, in addition to the PLO.

The two sides called at the end of the communique for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab land.

Communique Detailed

JN161746 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The PLO and the Republic of Cape Verde have stressed a just and durable solution for the Middle East issue must be based on securing the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to establish an independent state on their soil under PLO leadership, their sole and legitimate representative, and achieving an unconditional Zionist withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of a visit by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to the Cape Verde Islands, the two sides expressed their belief that this goal can only be achieved by holding an international conference to be attended by all the UN Security Council permanent member-states and all concerned sides, including the PLO, on an equal footing.

The communique, released by WAFA in Tunis yesterday, called for an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war which is still raging, causing serious material and human losses. The two sides strongly denounced the apartheid policy of South Africa and the continuous aggressive practices of the racist Pretoria regime, particularly its repeated aggression against neighboring countries. They also expressed absolute solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative. WAFA added the two sides decided to establish diplomatic relations on an ambassadorial level.

Consultations To Hold New PNC Session Continue

JN171655 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has stated that consultations are continuing among all Palestinian factions with the aim of holding a new PNC session. In a press statement to be published in the French capital tomorrow, Abu Jihad added that the date of this session depends on the results of the continuous consultations and will be decided during the meetings which will be held shortly.

Brother Abu Jihad reiterated the PLO's rejection of Resolution 242 because it treats the Palestine question as a refugee question.

Fatah Dissident Group To Hold Congress in Amman

JN171502 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — It has been decided that Abu al-Za'im's ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] loyalists will hold a general congress of their movement, which they call the Fatah Movement, in Amman next Thursday.

The sources of this dissident Fatah faction have said that preparations for this congress have been made following several visits to the Palestinian camps and gatherings in Jordan.

PLO Urges UN To End Attacks Against Lebanon Camps

JN151654 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The PLO has urged UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to use his efforts to halt the Zionist attacks against Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

In a message addressed to the UN secretary general yesterday, Brother Riyadh Mansur, PLO deputy permanent representative to the UN, said many Palestinian and Lebanese citizens were killed and wounded as a result of these attacks. In its message, the PLO stressed to Perez de Cuellar the need to secure the safety of Palestinian camps in Lebanese territory.

Fatah Uprising Conducts Operations Against Israel

JN171345 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Occupied Palestine — The Fatah Uprising Movement has recently carried out several operations against the Zionist occupation forces in the occupied Arab territories. A military spokesman for the movement explained today that the Martyr Ilham Shajari Group threw three incendiary hand grenades at a bus carrying a number of Zionist settlers in the center of Nabulus last Thursday [14 August]. The bus was set ablaze and all its occupants were injured.

The Martyr Husayn 'Abd al-Fattah Group blew up some of the pipes onshore in the port of Ashqelon on 9 August 1986. Great amounts of oil leaked out to the sea and polluted a wide area.

The Martyr Basim Rizq al-Najjar Group blew up a gasoline truck on the seashore opposite the Zionist police center in Gaza on 7 August. Several Zionist army and police personnel were wounded. On the same day, the Martyr Fathi 'Isa Qanuj Group threw an incendiary hand grenade at a Zionist military transport vehicle in Ramallah. The enemy admitted that the vehicle was set ablaze and that several Zionist soldiers in the vehicle were injured.

The Fatah Uprising military spokesman said that the revolutionaries who carried out these operations managed to return safely to base.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Tankers Under Attack in Southern Gulf

NC161122 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] London, Aug 16 (AFP) — A Panamanian-registered tanker, the 3,932 ton *Kuokuoho Lily*, was heading back to Dubayy on Saturday with an unexploded missile on board after coming under attack in the southern Gulf on Friday, Lloyd's insurers said here Saturday.

Last Tuesday, a British tanker, the *Venturia*, was the target of an Iraqi missile which also failed to explode.

Liberian Tanker Hit Off UAE Coast

LD181103 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Maritime sources in Manama said that fire broke out on board a giant Liberian tanker off the UAE coast when it was hit by a rocket. [passage indistinct]

PDRY

Former Officials Reportedly on Trial

AU151403 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, Aug 15 (AFP) — The trial has opened in South Yemen of 48 officials in the regime of ousted President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, a representative of the former leader said here Friday.

'Abd al-Rahman Hubarra said defendants in the trial, which began Wednesday, including five members of the politburo of the Yemen Socialist Party, 15 members of the Central Committee and 24 military, police, and intelligence officers.

He added that the trial was aimed at thwarting attempts by various Arab countries to reconcile South Yemen's rival factions and was likely to worsen the political crisis while "heightening tension" in the Arabian Peninsula.

Mr Hubarra, a former head of the South Yemeni Press Institute, said 14,500 people had been jailed since the ouster of President Nasir Muhammad last January and that nearly 19,000 South Yemenis, including 9,300 soldiers, had since fled to North Yemen.

Mr Nasir Muhammad is now living alternately in Addis Ababa, Damascus, and Sanaa, while three of his top aides are in Hungary and two others, former Interior Minister Muhammad Abdallah Batani and Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, a cousin of the former head of state, are in the Soviet Union, he added.

He said he arrived here Monday to brief French political parties and humanitarian groups on the "seriousness of the South Yemeni situation as a result of the repressive measures" taken by the government of President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas.

Djibouti-Chartered Airliner Forced To Land

LD171508 Kuwait KUNA in English 1319 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 17 (KUNA) — South Yemeni Air Force fighters have forced an Ethiopian plane to land in Aden airport, mistakenly believing former president 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was on board, *Al-Ittihad* newspaper of Abu Dhabi reported.

Quoting "informed" sources, the paper said the plane was enroute from Sanaa to Djibouti yesterday when it was intercepted by four South Yemeni fighters.

The sources did not mention where the interception took place, but said the plane, chartered by Djibouti Airlines, was forced to land in Aden airport, with the hope that 'Ali Nasir and his followers were aboard.

The plane was allowed to proceed its trip after it was thoroughly searched by the Yemeni authorities, the sources were quoted as saying.

'Ali Nasir fled South Yemen after he was toppled in the January 13 bloody events that left thousands of casualties.

The new government of Aden has recently called on 'Ali Nasir to surrender himself to the authorities to stand trial.

Further on Forced Landing

EA171836 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The *Aden News Agency* has learned from a responsible source in the PDRY Government that on 16 August 1986 at 1729 yesterday evening, a Djibouti civil aircraft deviated from its normal flight path and entered a prohibited zone in the airspace of the PDRY to a range of 80 km.

At the time, the Aden International Airport authorities issued instructions to the pilot of the aircraft to correct his course, but he did not respond to these instructions, which compelled the authorities concerned to issue orders to him to land the aircraft at Aden International Airport.

The Djibouti aircraft was allowed to continue its flight to Djibouti with its full crew and passengers. The pilot of the aircraft recorded a written admission of error.

Opposition Member Comments

AB171704 Paris AFP in French 1627 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Djibouti, 17 Aug (AFP) — A delegation of important figures loyal to former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was due to have been on board the Djibouti airplane sequestered yesterday for a few hours by the South Yemen fighters to Aden airport, a South Yemen opposition member, Husayn Kasim Ahmed, who was on board the plane, told AFP today.

The Djibouti Airlines plane, a Boeing 720, which was on its way from Sanaa to Djibouti, was intercepted yesterday at 1550 local time (1250 GMT) by two South Yemen MiG fighters and was forced to land at Aden where it was searched. The plane took off 8 hours later with all its passengers.

Husayn Kasim, a follower of former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, stated that he only owed his salvation to the plane commander (an Ethiopian national), and specified that the delegation of South Yemen opposition members who were due to have boarded the plane had decided to postpone their trip at the last minute.

Husayn Kasim, who frequently flies between the North Yemen capital Sanaa, and Addis Ababa where 'Ali Nasir lives, did not reveal the reasons for the delegations trip or for his own trip between North Yemen and Ethiopia, an ally of Moscow in the region.

Deposed President 'Ali Nasir, it may be recalled, sought refuge in Addis Ababa after fleeing from Aden, following bloody clashes between factions of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP). All the information available indicates that he is still residing in Ethiopia, a country which is linked to South Yemen as well Libya by a tripartite assistance treaty.

Husayn Kasim stated that like the 58 other passengers on board the flight, he was not informed of the intervention of the South Yemeni MiGs and the forced landing at Aden Airport until 3 minutes before the touchdown. "I decided at once to explain myproblem to the flight captain, Captain Bakhele, because being a supporter of the former South Yemeni president, I would automatically have been arrested," he said. "The captain proposed to me that I hand over my passport to him and present myself as being one of those charged with the security of the aircraft," Mr Hussein Kassem added. According to the South Yemeni opposition member, 4 hours of difficult bargaining followed in the transit hall, and Capt Bakhele had to explain to the South Yemeni authorities that his passport had been forgotten at Sanaa Airport.

Concluding, Mr Husayn Kasim made a point of expressing his gratitude to Capt Bakhele as well as to one of the stewardesses who managed to hide the confidential letters and documents that he was carrying.

The Djibouti government, which has so far maintained normal relations with Aden, said today — according to a very reliable source — that it was awaiting an official explanation on the South Yemen action.

Djibouti decided today to suspend until further notice all its air and sea links with South Yemen. In relation to Djibouti, South Yemen is located on the other side of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait which controls access to the Indian Ocean and to the Suez Canal. According to informed sources in Djibouti today, this interception affair also indirectly involves Ethiopia, which owns the plane and whose nationals are pilots, as well as North Yemen where the plane took off from, in addition to Djibouti and South Yemen.

Delegations Arrive for Group of 77 Conference

Indian Message for Mubarak

NC171414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — Indian Minister of State for External Affairs K.R. Narayanan arrived in Cairo this afternoon to attend the economic conference of the Group of 77 due to begin here tomorrow. Upon arrival the Indian minister said that he is carrying a message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to President Husni Mubarak.

Moroccans Arrrive 17 Aug

NC171654 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — The Moroccan delegation to the conference of the Group of 77 arrived in Cairo this evening. The delegation is led by (Al-Wardi Ahmad), the director of economic cooperation at the Moroccan Foreign Ministry. The conference is scheduled to begin in Cairo tomorrow.

Sudan's Al-Mirghani Phones Mubarak 17 Aug

NC171442 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received a telephone call from Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani today. The two presidents exchanged greetings on the 'Id al-Adha feast. The Sudanese chairman conveyed congratulations from the members of the Sudanese State Council and the fraternal Sudanese people to the Egyptian people on the occasion. In addition, the two leaders discussed a number of issues of concern to the two fraternal peoples living in the north and south of the Nile valley. President Mubarak hailed their brotherly ties and voiced hopes that the Sudanese people will achieve their aspirations of progress and prosperity.

'Reciprocal' Measures Taken Against Tunisian Travelers

NC161927 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Aug (MENA) — Cairo International Airport officials have received instructions to prevent the entry of Tunisian passengers into Egypt except in the following three cases:

1. Passengers who possess an entry visa obtained in advance from the Egyptian consulate in Tunis.

2. Diplomats and their families.

3. Tunisians married to Egyptians, or any other passengers whom the Cairo Airport authorities deem necessary to provide with entry visas.

These instructions proceed from the principle of reciprocal treatment, and take effect after the Tunisian airport authorities barred some Egyptians from entering and sent them back on the next flight to Cairo.

WAKH: 40 New U.S. F-16's Requested

JN160748 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0515 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Aug (WAKH) — According to a press report published here today, Egypt has shown official interest in acquiring 40 of the new F-16 CD fighter planes to form an air force brigade, and the United States is now studying the Egyptian request before submitting it to Congress for approval.

Al-Ittihad newspaper, published here today, said Lieutenant General Muhammad Hilmi, commander of the Egyptian Air Force, yesterday attended the ceremonial delivery of the first of four of these new planes, due to arrive in Egypt in October.

He indicated that the F-16 CD is the newer version of the F-16, of which Egypt received 40 over the past few years.

MENA Cites MAYU on Government 'Arrest List'

NC180806 Cairo MENA in English 0744 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, Aug 18 (MENA) — [Passage omitted] "MAYU," the weekly newspaper of the ruling majority National Democratic Party, leads its front-page news with an interview with Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr in which he declared that the security authorities were not wire tapping the telephones of opposition party leaders or journalists.

The newspaper also highlights in its top billing the minister's declaration that the authorities had stopped an attempt by a group of youth belonging to the Labour Party to demonstrate near the Egypt-Israel frontier.

The minister also categorically denied opposition press reports claiming that the government had an arrest list comprising 2,742 opposition elements, the paper says in its top billing. [passage omitted]

Lutfi To Visit France 4 Sep for Economic Talks

NC171316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi will travel to France on 4 September at the start of a visit that will last for a few days. MENA has learned that he will hold talks with his French counterpart, Jacques Chirac, on ways of strengthening economic relations between the two countries.

Al-Azhar Rector Calls for End to Gulf War

NC160729 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Aug (MENA) — Shaykh Jad al-Haqq 'Ali Jad al-Haqq, the grand imam of Al-Azhar Mosque, has announced his readiness to go to Tehran for talks on an end to the Iran-Iraq war. He is also prepared, in the name of Al-Azhar Mosque, to take part in any possible arbitration to stop this protracted conflict.

In a statement published today by *Akhbar Al-Yawm*, the grand imam said that if the United States and the Soviet Union wanted to stop this war, it would not continue for another second. If the United Nations were truly determined to bring this conflict to an end, it would intervene at once. It is capable of doing so, and could deploy neutral forces along the borders of both countries.

The rector of Al-Azhar extended an appeal in the name of humanity to the Security Council, the two superpowers, and the other great powers to take action to stop this grinding war. He also called on the UN secretary general to play his part by placing this issue before the Security Council. In addition, the imam asked the ICO to take similar steps so that a collective and humane resolution may be adopted.

The rector of Al-Azhar told *Akhbar Al-Yawm* that Islam does not approve wars among Muslims under any circumstances. He stated that it is only fair [for Iran] to answer Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's message, as it reflects a desire to stop the bloodshed and constitutes an offer of peace. He accused external forces of prompting the combatants, or the insistent party, to continue, promote, and expand the war.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,327

JN151641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,327 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The people's Armed Forces congratulate their outstanding leader, Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, and wish our people, our glorious Arab nation, and Muslims everywhere a happy time during 'Id al-Adha, affirming they will fight like the courageous and patient early Muslims in defense of their faith and to preserve the message of Islam and maintain the Arab flag aloft. Our people's Armed Forces pledge to God, to the people, and to the leader that they will preserve the sacred places and sanctities and destroy the falsehood of the imposters and forgers.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah sighted an enemy group of 25 men and opened artillery, tank, and mortar fire on them. Our men killed most of the group and injured the rest, who were heard crying for help. In the same sector, an enemy boat carrying personnel was destroyed, killing all occupants. One ammunition dump and one observation post were also destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.

2. Our units in the central operational sector opened fire on an enemy group, killing nine and forcing the rest to flee. The enemy was seen evacuating the dead. Elsewhere in the same sector, three ammunition dumps and two machine gun positions were destroyed.

3. One ammunition dump, one infantry position, and one observation post were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector, six enemy men were killed on the VII Army Corps front, and one vehicle was destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

4. The forces of the tyrannical Iranian ruling clique shelled Basra residential areas with long-range artillery, damaging seven houses and four civilian vehicles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 August 1986

Baghdad TV Shows Wreckage

JN151736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1558 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Baghdad Television today showed a film of the wreckage of the two Iranian planes which were downed by Iraqi antiaircraft guns while trying to bomb residential areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah, northern Iraq, yesterday. The film showed scattered wreckage of the two planes which was still burning. Yesterday, Iraq announced it shot down two Iranian F-5's inside Iraqi territory.

Communique No 2,328

JN161709 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,328 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued their heroic combat activities in defense of the homeland.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our valiant Armed Forces will continue to hold the reins of victory, with God's help and the determination of the zealous men, pursuing their struggle to deprive the ruling clique in Iran, which insists on aggression, of every means enabling it to prolong aggression against our secure country which proceeds on the road to progress. Our giant Air Force will remain Iraq's arm, hunting the enemy remnants and destroying their means of aggression no matter how deep inside Iranian territory they are and at all times.

In implementation of our legitimate course of destroying the economic facilities the charlatans use to prolong the war, our daring planes carried out two successful raids at 1240 today: the first against the Sadd-e Dez power station and the second against the (?Sadd Chah-e Reza) power station. With the known determination of the zealous Air Force eagles and their unique courage, they directed their unerring missiles at the two stations and, with God's help, hit the two targets, destroying them.

Our eagles also carried out 59 combat missions over the sectors of operation today, destroying several enemy troop concentrations, weaponry, and military hardware. After carrying out all these missions, our eagles safely and triumphantly returned to the homeland under God's protection with the exception of one plane which crashed over enemy territory as a result of a technical failure. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of the pilot's life. May God bless our Air Force — commanders, officers, eagles, and other ranks. Victory and loftiness will always be our lot and ignominy that of our enemies. We seek assistance and success from God.

2. A heroic force from our units in the I Army Corps northern sector launched a daring raid against enemy positions opposite them. In a courageous lightning attack, our brave fighters stormed enemy positions and forced the rogues to flee after inflicting losses in life. Our fighters also succeeded in capturing some military hardware. The enemy then sent another force to support its defeated rogues. Our brave fighters confronted it, supported by artillery and mortar fire. Our fighters inflicted further losses on the enemy, after which our fighters safely returned to their positions, God be praised.

Elswehere in the same sector, another enemy force tried to approach our forward positions. The I Army Corps confronted it with all types of weapons, forcing it to flee. They then pursued the enemy force, inflicting losses on it, after which our fighters safely returned to their positions, God be praised.

3. The enemy tried to send some of its men to do engineering work in areas where enemy forces are present opposite our positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. The III Army Corps men confronted them with tanks and artillery and mortar fire, killing 25 enemy soldiers and destroying several enemy mortars and 1 boat, whose occupants were also killed. The enemy tried to send another force to compensate for its losses. Our fighters confronted it with artillery, mortar, and tank fire, foiling the enemy offensive and inflicting further losses in lives and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, two infantry positions were also destroyed.

4. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector, using artillery and tank fire, dealt concentrated blows to enemy positions opposite their positions, setting fires on the enemy side, destroying one ammunition dump and two infantry positions, and killing several enemy soldiers. They also destroyed one machine gun and killed those manning it.

5. Five enemy soldiers were killed and one 60-mm mortar position and one infantry position were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

6. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded an enemy boat carrying personnel, forcing it to flee, and destroyed one ammunition dump.

7. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector captured one GC machine gun and two RPG-7 launchers.

8. As an expression of their rejection of the war, several Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

9. Charlatan Khomeyni's forces shelled residential areas in Basra, the Abu al-Khasib District, and Al-'Uzary with long-range artillery yesterday evening, wounding 6 civilians and damaging 12 houses, 6 shops, and 4 cars in the heroic city of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 August 1986

Communique No 2,329

JN171637 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,329 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continued their combat activities in defense of the peoples sovereignty and future. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Five enemy soldiers were killed and two personnel shelters were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

2. Two vehicles were destroyed and their occupants killed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

3. Three enemy soldiers were killed and two ammunition dumps were set ablaze in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. An enemy patrol attempted to approach one of our unit positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Our soldiers pounded it with various types of weapons, killing some enemy soldiers and forcing the rest to flee.

5. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah killed one enemy soldier, destroyed one antiaircraft machine gun, two positions of various types, and one ammunition dump, and damaged one tank.

6. Our units in the VII Army Corps front delivered effective strikes against the enemy positions, killing one soldier and destroying four infantry positions, two gun emplacements, and two machine guns. Those manning the machine guns were killed.

7. The forces of the despotic clique ruling in Iran shelled the residential areas in Basra, the Al-Uzayr district, the Al-Shihabi subdistrict, and the village of Biyarah with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling martyred two civilians, injured four others, damaged four houses and two cars, burned three civilian cars in Basra, and demolished two houses in Al-Uzayr.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 August 1986

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN180629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2100 GMT 17 Aug 86

[17 August military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To make the Iranian rulers who insist on the war pay a prohibitive price for their aggression, we stalk them day and night to destroy all the economic resources they use against our country. Our giant Air Force planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2250 [1850 GMT] today, scoring an effective and accurate hit. After carrying out their duty, our brave eagles safely returned with their planes to base, praise be to God.

[Dated] 17 August 1986

Air Force Commander Says Raids Will Continue

JN151305 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense, has stressed that Iraq will continue to deprive the Iranian regime of its human and economic potentialities which contribute to the perpetuation of its aggression against Iraq. In a comprehensive interview today with the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* on the first anniversary of the destruction of Iran's Khark Island, the Iraqi Air Force commander said that Iraq will continue to expand its operations to deprive the Iranian regime of its potentialities as long as the war continues.

The Iraqi Air Force commander said that the Iraqi Air Force's operations at the battlefronts testify to this as this Air Force is sowing death among enemy ranks and destroying enemy weaponry, military hardware, communications lines in the rear, and economic facilities.

Lt Gen Sha'ban stressed that the Iranian regime will face dilemmas other than those it has been facing as a result of its insistence upon pursuing the course of evil and vice. He pointed out that the Iranian Air Force has dealt devastating, painful blows against the Iranian regime's oil facilities, and that it will continue to destroy the sources of aggression wherever they exist with the effective weapons that Iraq possesses and with a keen determination to repulse the aggressors.

The Iraqi commander explained that the repeated Iraqi Air Force blows against vital targets deep inside Iranian territory are intended to paralyze these targets definitively, to prevent the Iranian regime from exploiting them in its aggression, to strike at what remains of these targets and to wipe out any hope of the possibility that they will be repaired, and to prevent any side from rescuing this regime from its dilemma.

He said that the continuation of our strikes against Iran's Khark Island aim to destroy the remaining secondary targets there after we have destroyed the main targets, and to wipe out any hope of repairing them to prevent the exploitation of the island by the Iranian aggression as long as the war continues. He added that the remaining installations on the island are secondary targets which have had their share of our blows. The reminder of the installations will also have their share of the bombs of the Iraqi Air Force's jet fighters. He explained that since 15 August 1985, Iran's Khark Island has been subjected to 126 blows against its various installations and other vital targets being exploited by the Iranian regime in its aggression against Iraq in order to repulse the aggression.

The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense affirmed the Iraqi jet fighters' ability to destroy Iranian economic installations which the Iranian regime tried to reinforce with their defenses. He said that the Iraqi Air Force possesses the superiority and capabilities which enable it to carry out its missions day and night at any place regardless of the defenses provided. He added that the Iranian regime's deceptive attempts to hide and change oil facilities and economic installations are known to us in advance through our special means, explaining that the Iraqi Air Force has made meticulous and detailed calculations to inflict heavy losses on the Iranian forces.

Lt Gen Sha'ban emphasized that Iraq will chase the Iranian regime to the farthest targets, adding that we have all of the information and studies needed for that. It has become clear to the Iranian regime and the world that resorting to Sirri Island will be of no use to this regime, since the Iraqi fighters reached it and sowed comprehensive destruction on it. He expects the Iranian regime to collapse shortly and said that the Iraqi Air Force will play an effective role in destroying this destructive regime. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Statement on Efforts To End War

JN151821 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1728 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — An Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that Iraq welcomes, as it always has, any efforts by the UN secretary general to stop the war and reach a just, honorable solution in accordance with the UN Charter and Security Council resolutions and based on the five principles which President Saddam Husayn announced on 2 August.

In a statement here this evening, the spokesman said the Iranian regime is held fully responsible for hitting populated areas, contrary to human norms and international law. He added that by insisting on continuing aggression against Iraq and on issuing threats against the peace and security of the Arab Gulf states, the Iranian regime bears entire responsibility for the region's difficulties and the dangers which beset it. This, the spokesman noted, is confirmed by the region's countries and the entire international community.

The spokesman said international efforts, including the UN secretary general's efforts, must be directed at forcing the Iranian regime to stop war and aggression, to resort to peace, and to respect principles of international law in dealing with others. The spokesman pointed out that Iraq, which has accepted the arbitration of the United Nations and international rulings in the dispute between it and Iran and which for 6 years has been responding to UN efforts and international resolutions calling for just and honorable peace, will find itself compelled to use all legitimate means to strike the Iranian war machine as long as parts of Iraq's national soil are occupied and the Iranian regime insists on continuing war and threatening Iraqi peace and security.

Oil Minister on Impact of Sirri Attack

JN151529 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug, (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has said Iran's despicable attempts to tempt oil buyers to load crude at Sirri Island and to reassure them of the safety of this outlet have failed after the island was destroyed by Iraqi fighter planes.

In an interview with *Al-Thawrah* newspaper published here today, the oil minister said the Iraqi strike has shown the whole world that Sirri Island, just like any other vital economic target used by the Iranian regime to finance aggression against Iraq, is not out of reach of the Iraqi forces.

He stressed that demand for Iranian oil largely depends on the Iranian regime's ability to make its oil available from an accessible port. He added tankers are now fleeing and leaving Sirri Island.

The minister noted transport and insurance charges have doubled, so Iran has difficulty finding customers or tankers to carry its oil. He said Iran had had near-total dependence on the Khark Island terminal before it was blockaded and its installations destroyed by the Iraqi Air Force and rendered useless for tankers.

He said Iraqi destruction of loading and storing facilities at Khark and Sirri Islands has had a devastating impact on the Iranian economy, which relies principally on oil exports from those two terminals. Iran will now find it extremely difficult to fund its aggressive war and support its economy, he added.

AL-ITTIHAD: Husayn 'Not Pleased' With Visits

JN171412 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned from reliable Jordanian sources that King Husayn of Jordan was not pleased with the results of his recent tour of Damascus and Baghdad, and that his reconciliation efforts between Iraq and Syria were blocked by "the wall of ideological differences." The sources added that the two sides "have no desire for reconciliation, especially" after the cancellation of the meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers, prepared for by the Jordanian king during two previous visits to Damascus and Baghdad.

Nadir Al-Nimri Wins By-Elections in Irbid

JN150543 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Irbid — Late last night, Irbid Governor Muhammad 'Ali al-Amin announced that Dr Nadir Abu al-Sha'r al-Nimri won the vacant Christian parliamentary seat in the Irbid constituency. He obtained 14,172 votes. [passage omitted]

Jordan Airs New Programs on Occupied Territories

Amman Television

[Editorial Report] Amman Television Service program 1 and program 2 at 1730 GMT on 8 August carries a 30-minute program in Arabic beamed to the inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied Arab territory called "With Our People in the Occupied Territory." The announcer begins the program by saying: "Our steadfast people in the occupied homeland, greetings of love and faith and greetings of pride in what is represented and symbolized by your existence and adherence to the homeland. Greetings to you in this new television program at this time every Friday evening when we review the epic of heroism and steadfastness and maintain relations among the one family — relations which have never been severed and which will never be severed, God willing. Our meeting together is dictated by the unity of life and destiny and the unity of interests and by the common danger that is threatening us all, and by the inevitability of our steadfastness against dangers. It is also determined by confidence in your steadfastness on your land and pride in your heroism and the national duty toward you. For true patriotism is practice and steadfastness on the land, which you are daily exercising, and affiliation is something that deepens the roots of people in their occupied land. Duty dictates that all efforts should be pooled to bolster steadfastness and consolidate Arab cohesion and Arab identity in your occupied territory."

The introductory announcement is followed by a video recorded excerpt from an old speech by King Husayn in which he says the Palestinian people are Jordan's main concern; old interviews with former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa and Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj; highlights of the Jordanian 5-year West Bank development plan; an interview with a Hebron deputy on efforts to build a new hospital in Hebron; a report on Jordanian education ministry instructions and West Bank education officials' transfers; and quotes from a Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Mahar* article which calls for Arabizing the West Bank municipal councils. Then follows a report on PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim's statement to AP in which he supported appointment of Arab mayors in West Bank cities and did not object to autonomy; an interview with Jordanian Occupied Territory Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin on how the West Bank press is not free; and interviews with some occupied territory pilgrims in Mecca and Medina who send greetings to relatives in the occupied territory. The program ends with another excerpt from one of king's old speeches pledging to continue to help and support the people in the occupied territory.

Radio Program

[Editorial Report] Amman Domestic Service in Arabic has been observed to carry a 30-minute weekly program called "The Occupied Homeland, News and Views" at 1115 GMT on Tuesdays. The program, which views West Bank affairs, was first carried on 5 August.

The 12 August program consists of a 5-minute interview with Jordanian Occupied Territory Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin who speaks about the 5-year development plan for the West Bank, indicating that study of the plan is expected to be completed by November 1986 and that it aims to facilitate the living conditions of the people in the occupied territory; and a 3-minute interview with a Nabulus deputy of the Jordanian parliament, Mufid al-Mubaslat, who also speaks about the West Bank development plan which, he says, will remedy the "deteriorating economic conditions" in the West Bank and deal with unemployment. Then follows a 4-minute interview with Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-'Alami, head of the Higher Islamic Committee in East Jerusalem, who speaks about the attempt to burn Al-Aqsa Mosque in 1969 and the efforts being exerted to repair it; a 2-minute interview with Jordanian engineers doyen Ibrahim abu 'Ayyash on affairs related to the appointment of four engineers in the West Bank branch of the Jordanian Engineers Association; and a 3-minute interview with 'Awdah al-Ma'ani, director of scholarships at the ministry of higher education, who discusses scholarships granted to West Bank students in Jordanian, Arab, and foreign universities.

Briefs

JEA Electricity to Syria — Amman (J.T.) — Jordan on Saturday resumed supplying southern regions of Syria with electricity at the rate of one million kilowatt hours a day. The power is a surplus from general facilities operated by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), according to a JEA spokesman. The resumption of electric supply came at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan by a Syrian delegation. The delegation and JEA officials also discussed a plan for doubling the capacity of the JEA network supplying power to Syria. The spokesman said the resumption of JEA supplies to Syria was expected to benefit nearly 600,000 inhabitants of Syrian villages. The supply of electric power to Syria is expected to be increased to 1.4 million kilowatt hours a day and the capacity of network carrying the supply will be boosted to 230 kw. JEA started supplying southern

Syrian regimes in January 1986 but the supply was disrupted several months later due to differences over rates following the drop in the prices of fuel oil. [Text][*Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Aug 86 p 1 JN*]

Ambassador to Qatar — Amman, 4 Aug (PETRA) — A royal decree has been issued approving the appointment of Khalid al-Kayid al-'Awamilah as ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Qatar. [Text][*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 4 Aug 86 JN*]

Oil Exploration Agreement Signed — A production sharing agreement for oil exploration in some areas of the Kingdom was signed between the Natural Resources Authority and the U.S. Hunt Oil Company at the authority today. Under the agreement, the company will explore and drill for oil in the Al-Jafr area for 7.5 years. The agreement stipulates that the company will conduct geological, geochemical, and geophysical studies, in additon to digging at least four deep exploratory wells. [Excerpt][*Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Aug 86 JN*]

New Science University — Amman — Jordan's new science and technology university will start its operations immediately so as not to disrupt students' studies for this scholastic year, it was announced here on Monday. The announcement followed a three-hour meeting of the Council for Higher Education which met under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Husayn. The council approved the final plans for the new university which involves transferring all science and technology faculties to the permanent campus of Yarmuk University in Irbid. All faculties of arts will remain at the present site of Yarmuk University, thereby converting Yarmuk University into an arts university. The new university, formally named as Jordan University of Technology and Science, will offer courses in engineering, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, general health and other medical sciences. [Excerpt][*Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 Aug 86 p 1 JN*]

Outgoing Bahraini Ambassador — Amman, 10 Aug (PETRA) — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz received in his office at the Parliament at noon today Bahraini Ambassador in Amman 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hasan on the occasion of the end of his term of office. [Excerpt][*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Aug 86 JN*]

New Philippine Ambassador — Amman, 13 Aug (PETRA) — (Juan Seiz), Philippine ambassador accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court, presented a copy of his credentials to Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri today. [Text][*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 13 Aug 86 JN*]

Security Situation Erupts in Southern Beirut

NC180700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] On the eve of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's plans to undertake political contacts prior to convening the government as a body for dialogue, the security situation erupted along the combat lines in the capital. Shells fell on residential areas, leaving a number of citizens injured.

The tension lasted from 2030 to 2230 last night. Clashes took place along the commercial markets and Ra's al-Nab‘ combat lines. The fighting intensified at 2030 when artillery fire was exchanged. Shells hit Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq, Ra's al-Nab‘, lower and upper Al-Bastah, and Al-Nuwayri. Nine people were wounded and fires broke out in Ra's al-Nab‘. The areas of Badaru, Al-Ashrafiyah, and the Al-Matn plain were also shelled. According to reports, only material damage resulted from this shelling. The intensity of the clashes abated and the shelling stopped at 2200 following the contacts undertaken by members of the security committee.

The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau has announced that a gunboat, believed to belong to the Lebanese Forces, approached the Al-Hajj Dawud shore at 2330 and opened fire at Amal positions. The personnel manning these positions returned fire and forced the gunboat to withdraw toward the sea.

Meanwhile, a mortar shell fell on Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq. Two Milan rockets had been directed at this area earlier, at 2240, despite the conclusion of a fifth cease-fire agreement. The Fifth Branch said that the Lebanese Forces had rejected the four previous cease-fire decisions. This action proves their intention to escalate the situation.

Sources from the Security Arrangements Committee expect committee members to resume their efforts to convene a session to discuss the use of the Museum-Al-Barbir crossing point by everyone. These contacts had been stopped by the incidents which took place in the eastern area last week.

KEYHAN Interviews Hizballah Leader Al-Musawi

Part I

PM171810 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 Jul 86 p 16

[Part one of "exclusive" interview with Husayn al-Musawi, head of Lebanon's Hizballah Shi‘ite group and head of the Islamic Amal organization, by unidentified *Keyhan* correspondent in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] what do you think about the current situation of Lebanon's Islamic movement?

[Al-Musawi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, because of the repeated attacks on our territory, the Middle East, and in Lebanon in the past few years, the Islamic movement could not spread its activity very far. This was prior to the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran led by Imam Khomeyni, may the Lord preserve him. [passage omitted]

It must be said that the Islamic movement in Lebanon can be considered part and parcel of the mass movement of the Hizballah throughout this country which in itself is part of the Hizballah movement throughout the world. So if we want to talk about the Islamic movement in Lebanon we have to keep in mind the methods and the movement of the Hizballah. We also have to keep in mind the dedicated and pious members of the Amal Movement and the Islamic Unification movement headed by Shaykh Sa‘id Sha‘ban and some of the ullema and clergymen, both Sunni and Shi‘ite who have announced their solidarity and support for this movement. These people have not yet formulated their activities in this regard, but we consider them as part of the Hizballah movement and its various activities in this country.

In the social, political, and military field and in the struggle against the oppressors, the movement of the Islamic ummah and Lebanon's Hizballah were able to play their roles to the fullest, and were able to gain a place for themselves in the political structure of the country. We are asking the Lord to allow this movement, with the help of God, with the help of the Islamic revolution, to be able to establish an Islamic society based on the Koran so that the rule of the Faqih can be established over the society, so that all Muslims can join in.

[Correspondent] What are the obstacles placed in the path of the growth of the Islamic movement in Lebanon? The Christians have a unified view based on their Maronite beliefs in the establishment of a Christian society. They also strengthen their own position through their animosity toward the Islamic movement of Lebanon. The Islamic movement itself is suffering from diverse views, while it must be said that for any revolutionary movement to succeed there has to be unity so the movement can strengthen its base.

We can look at the Islamic revolution in Iran. Imam Khomeyni stressed nothing but unity and the removal of the Shah before the revolution and this was the only slogan before the success of the revolution. Those forces, which were either directly or indirectly involved with the revolution, presented differing and contradictory strategies on the future of the revolution. Therefore it can be said that struggle and conflicting views on the future of the revolution, which follow the philosophy of the revolution itself, are something natural. In Lebanon, however, these struggles are occurring before the revolution itself, and this shows that the Muslim forces are suffering from uncoordinated ideas. This is affecting what has been termed the "Islamic Alternative." How do you feel about this?

[Al-Musawi] Actually it is the imperialist, Zionist, and devilish groups that are the opponents of the Islamic movement in Lebanon and other Muslim countires. So it is natural for them to try to stop the movement from progressing, to block unity and to stop it from achieving its final goals, to place obstacles in its path.

The Islamic movement, as far as the Lebanese are concerned, is understood in two different ways. The first is that anyone who claims to be a Muslim is considered a part of the Islamic movement. The second is based on the understanding of a reality that says the Islamic movement in Lebanon is part of the global Islamic movement which has close ties with the line and path of the rule of the Faqih. We do not consider the first group to be members of the Islamic movement. In other words, Mufti Hasan Khalid cannot be considered as part of the Islamic movement nor can Abdul Amir Qabalan, although their slogans and appearances indicate that they are Islamic. The question is whether they are striving for the progress of the Islamic movement in Lebanon or are they trying to gain bonus points for various segments of the Shi'ite or Sunni community.

In the first case the interests of Islam are more important than anything else and in the second case the interests of a Muslim individual is given priority over the interests of Islam as a whole. [passage omitted]

This is why, considering what I said above, we cannot see any differences in the Islamic movement. For example, our relations with Shaykh Sha'ban are excellent and strong because he is not only a servant of the Lord, he has also closed ranks with Imam Khomeyni. Although he is a Sunni and we are Shi'ites, I have to say that his goals and ambitions are the same as ours.

Within the Islamic movement, sometimes there are justifiable differences in points of view. The reason for these differences is the way truth is evaluated. Some members evaluate an event while they are active. This puts more value on their plans. These people do not ignore the realities. In other words, they do not present plans that are unrealistic. There are others, however, who do not admit that there is a reality.

In explaining this, I must say that there are those for example who ask why we do not stipulate the formation of an Islamic republic in Lebanon as one of our demands. There are still others who say there are some obstacles that must be removed, such as reassuring other Muslims, like the Sunnis, and alleviating their worries about such a plan. The present realities in Lebanon are harsh and difficult. To present a plan for the formation of an Islamic republic is not proper at present. This is why it is proper to first lay the foundation for establishing an Islamic republic. [passage omitted]

There are those excited brothers who want us to behave as if the conditions are like those after the revolution in Iran... as if we have achieved victory. The conditions are different in Iran and Lebanon. The nature of the society in Lebanon and the nature of its Muslims are very different from those in Iran. The current situation in Lebanon is similar to that in Iran before the Islamic revolution. These issues all have an effect on the unity of the Islamic movement but by relying on God we are trying to overcome such problems with the help of dedicated people. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Do you agree that the Islamic movement in Lebanon should take control of the country's affairs? In other words, how do you see the situation? Do you think the Lebanese Islamic movement is ready to take control of the government's affairs?

[Al-Musawi] It is beneath the dignity of the Islamic movement to take control of a part of the government and to turn other segments of the government over to another faction. This is done by opportunistic people who are seeking a post or a governmental position. The leadership of the Islamic movement must itself decide to put this or that person in this or that position to benefit the entire movement.

This is why the people who are chosen for various posts are given the posts by the leadership of the Islamic movement. This does not mean that the movement itself has become involved in governmental affairs. Because the movement will only do that once it has taken complete political control. In other words, the Islamic movement will avoid this until such time that it has gained control as a result of a mass revolution by the Muslim people.

For example, how can we possibly agree, for instance, to have a prime minister from the Islamic movement while Amin al-Jumayyil is the president? This is a false and silly belief.

The Islamic movement must turn a backward, secular society in the direction of an ideological and Islamic society. Of course when an Islamic society is created, one of the results will be that the leadership of the Islamic movement will gain control of government affairs.

This can happen in the near or distant future. But it must be added that this issue is not only related to regional and local conditions, but is also directly related to the Islamic Republic of Iran's victory in the war fronts of right against wrong. This is why the Islamic movement is not planning to take over one post or another in the government, but is thinking about providing the groundwork to gain full political control. This, however, will not be possible until more and more struggles are initiated against the United States and Zionism. Within a larger framework I must add that personally I cannot visualize the formation of an Islamic regime in Lebanon without first gaining victory over the Zionist regime, and without first liberating the occupied lands in Palestine. In order to set up an Islamic government in Beirut, there must be victory over the Zionist regime and with the help of God we shall achieve this victory. An Islamic regime in Lebanon will not be possible until such time as we can have an Islamic flag flying over Baghdad.

[Correspondent] Considering the fact that the majority of Lebanon's population is Muslim, if they want to achieve an Islamic regime sooner than that, how ready are they to take control of governmental affairs?

[Al-Musawi] First I must find out what you mean by the Islamic movement? Do you think of it as the movement of the Hizballah ummah or do you think anyone who says he is a Muslim can be considered a member of the Islamic movement?

[Correspondent] We agree with your view that the Islamic movement is the movement of the Hizballah ummah.

[Al-Musawi] In that case I say that the Islamic movement has one thought and one belief, but there are plenty of Muslims who cannot be a part of the Islamic movement. Can one consider

Rashid Karami, or Nabih Birri as part of the Islamic movement? Can one equate the goals of Rashid Karami with those of Shaykh Sha'ban? [passage omitted]

There is nothing in common between these two groups. Even when it comes to the Zionist regime, there are differing ideas. Some say that the Zionist army must withdraw from Tyre and Sidon, or that they must evacuate south Lebanon. The other group believes in the expulsion of the Zionist regime from Jerusalem and other occupied territory. In any case Muslims cannot have a unified government.

I give another example. Suppose the Phalangists are defeated today and suppose they leave the scene. Suppose it was decided that an anti-Phalange government take power into its hands. Should Nabih Birri or Rashid Karami head this government? Can this government be called Islamic? What relation will it have with Muslims? Today the Islamic movement has close ties with the rule of the Faqih and the Islamic revolution and this is the true Islam. Those who are outside this framework cannot be considered Muslims.

Therefore there will be no change in the situation of the Muslims with this or that cabinet taking control. Muslims must not negotiate with the enemy. But these people talked with the Israelis in Naqoura and with the Phalangists in Geneva and Lausanne. They even signed the communiques that were issued. They are even ready to meet again with Philip Habib to sign those agreements which only Amin al-Jumayyil is capable of producing. They think of the Lebanese way of life the way Amin al-Jumayyil thinks of it. This means that Islam has no place in their programs or way of thinking.

On the one hand it is possible that the Phalangist regime may be brought down with the struggles of the Hizballah ummah and the regime may fall into the hands of those persons [Birri and Karami] and in that case, of course, it is natural that we prefer to have Rashid Karami in power rather than Amin al-Jumayyil. But we also believe that such a regime will not benefit the Muslims.

In other words, the Islamic movement may once again be attacked under such a regime, the same way it is attacked under the regime of Amin al-Jumayyil today. Maybe the treatment will even be harsher. The only difference between this regime and the rule of the Phalangists is that with the Phalangists it isAmin al-Jumayyil who undertakes such actions, but in a future regime it would be this Muslim or another who would undertake those oppressive actions.

[Correspondent] Are you saying that if the power falls into the hands of a Muslim like Rashid Karami, the Islamic movement will not take part in this regime?

[Al-Musawi] The leaders of the Islamic movement will examine this issue at the proper time. In other words, if the Islamic movement, which is based on the rule of the Faqih and the movement of the Hizballah ummah, sees some benefits in taking part in such a cabinet, it will do that. If this will not have any benefit for Muslims or Islam, of course it will not take part in the cabinet. This means that it will make a decision, based on the reality that exists at that time.

For example, perhaps next week a new government will be formed with the coordination of the Syrians headed by Rashid Karami or someone else. If they invite us to take part in that cabinet as minister, under the present circumstances, we are not ready to take part in such a cabinet. Of course no one has asked us such a thing yet, but even if something like this were requested, we would refuse it. Because if we accept this, we give legitimacy to this government and this is an issue that is not to the benefit of Muslims or the Islamic movement.

Perhaps it would be better if dedicated people serve the people in welfare posts as civil servants, but to have a Hizballah in the post of minister, under the present circumstances, is unacceptable. Maybe next year the situation will be different and at that time the situation will be reviewed.

[Correspondent] How dedicated is the Islamic movement of Lebanon to following the path and method of the Islamic revolution in Iran? Because there are special circumstances particular to the Lebanese Islamic movement that were not present either before or after the Iranian Islamic revolution. For example there are Lebanon's ethnic formations, the extraordinary democratic air in Lebanon, and the extreme views and final goals of the forces present on the scene.

[Al-Musawi] The nature and the issue that attracted the prophets and the wise men was the question of morality and a struggle against oppressors, and this is the basis for any Islamic movement, whether it is in Lebanon or Iran. In reality the paths and methods used by our brothers in Iran, both before and after the revolution are ones worthy of being copied and we shall modify it for Lebanon and use it as model. Of course no Lebanese or Iranian believes that what can happen in Tehran can also occur in Beirut. Naturally there are differences in Iranian and Lebanese society, environment, political makeup etc. Of course this does not mean that some of the experiences gained by the Iranian brothers cannot be used in Lebanon. This will be done.

[Correspondent] Experience shows that the actions of the forces of one regional power in Lebanon and the plans put forward by that regional power causes another regional power to react. Do you not think that the renewed arrival of Syrian forces into Beirut will repeat the senario of the late 70's and early 80's?

[Al-Musawi] The reason the Syrian forces are back is because the forces allied to Syria showed weakness in carrying out Syria's wishes in Lebanon. First among the goals is to have a force allied with Syria to have complete control of the security situation in the Muslim areas of Lebanon because Syria's leaders believe that Syria's security is linked to Lebanon's security. This is why Lebanon's security situation, as far as they are concerned, must be for the most part under the control of forces loyal to Syria. This calls for some areas to be occupied by these forces. Another point that is worth mentioning is that Syria is insisting on gaining control over the actions of those it calls terrorist elements who work against the interests of Lebanon and Syria, such as 'Arafat's group and others. It seems that those forces loyal to the Syrians could not achieve this important goal.

World and regional circles gave a green light to Syria to enter Beirut and this is why their forces entered the Lebanese capital. I do not think the reasons for the failure of the security plan have been examined properly and this is why I do not feel that this plan is a final solution. Suppose this plan does last for a while, in any case, like all previous plans, it will have a temporary flavor.

[Correspondent] The real question is: With the arrival of the Syrian troops, will the events of 1982-1985 be repeated?

[Al-Musawi] Perhaps they will be repeated because the reasons and the motives for those events still exist. There have also been no efforts made to remove these motives. Differences and arguments still exist and this is why I said any agreement will be temporary.

[Correspondent] The arrival of the Syrian troops has been at the request of the Lebanese Government. Is it accepted by the Lebanese people as well?

[Al-Musawi] Not all members of the Lebanese Cabinet were in favor of the Syrian troops' arrival. Actually, the Muslim faction in the cabinet approved of their arrival and the Christians opposed it. The people of Beirut, because they are so tired and so harassed, are ready to accept any force to achieve security. This is why most people there who want to live in peace agree with the arrival of the Syrian forces.

[Correspondent] The Hizballah has been turned into a real force in Lebanon, but so far it has not really taken part in any of the political debates and negotiations to solve Lebanese political problems. It has even condemned the participation of some active Islamic forces. How far will the Hizballah follow this strategy?

[Al-Musawi] As the Hizballah ummah in Lebanon we have to recognize the present reality and reach the basic fact that the presence of the Phalange regime as is, is totally unacceptable. We cannot only discuss this issue in press conferences or in speeches. To take part in any kind of negotiation, with the aim of finding a solution, is tantamount to recognition of the existence of this regime. We have plans to put our words into action. Perhaps this position-taking can be considered by some Lebanese Muslims as wrong in the short term. They might say that we do not take part in political negotiations, but others take part, therefore we may be outside the mainstream of events. So they say there is the danger that we may be ostracized.

This view may hold true for those who believe that this regime may last, but we believe that this regime does not have the legitimacy to last and this is why, through our continued struggles against the Zionist regime and the Phalange regime, we will deliver major blows to them. Since we believe that the toppling of this regime is possible we try to use all the means at our disposal to render this regime illigitimate and impotent so that the Lebanese Muslim ummah can find out that there are some Lebanese Muslims who are completely against this regime and who seek to topple it from power. There are some Islamic personalities who, for example, want to topple the Phalange as well, but they have contact with the regime and follow the methods that admit the legitimacy of the regime. This adds to the chances of the regime's survival. Perhaps we shall not be able to topple this regime in the near future but we are not unhappy or dissatisfied with our methods for toppling the regime. If God is willing we shall be successful.

[Correspondent] Did you take part in the negotiations or plans that did not include the Phalange?

[Al-Musawi] We reject any plan or solution which somehow recognizes the political presence of the Phalange, or one that counts the Phalange as partner or part of the regime. These plans which in some way recognize the Phalange, with or without their presence, are not acceptable.

With regard to not sending a delegate of our own to any talks, I must say that we are aware of the negotiations that go on. Even if we do not take part in the negotiations, our views are perfectly clear. We will not accept the Phalange regime and are not prepared to take part in any negotiations or talks with them. Because when the Zionist regime's troops invaded Lebanon and started to kill and loot the Muslims, the Phalange put all their equipment and means at the disposal of the Zionists. Anyone who cooperates with the Zionists becomes one of them. So any negotiations, although the Phalangists may not even be at the meeting, are rejected by us and this also applies to the Zionist regime.

Part II

PM171901 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 29 Jul 86 p 16

[Second and final part of Husayn al-Musawi interview with unidentified *Keyhan* correspondent]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Do you not think that this security plan is one that will entrap the Hizballah forces in the future? In other words, why did you this time openly support the security plan? Is this plan not part of a broader U.S. plan to entrap your forces in the future?

[Al-Musawi] We have not approved of the security plan in the political sense. We have approved of security for Muslims. In Beirut destruction and fighting rule over the Muslim population, therefore, it will not be acceptable to Muslims if we reject all the security plans put forward to stop the savage bloodshed in the camps or a plan that would ensure the security of Muslims. All Muslims know that if the Syrians had not sent troops to Beirut, in accordance with this plan that was approved by everyone, no power could stop the bloodshed. Neither the Hizballah, nor the Amal Movement, nor the Socialist Druze, alone, could stop or put a halt to the bloody clashes between the two sides. If we had rejected the plan, we would have been opposed by Muslims who want peace and security. The area of the camps, West Beirut, and the southern suburbs had recently become unbearable and this issue would eventually have had an effect on the resistance in the south.

This is why perhaps it may be possible that the present security plan for Beirut may be considered by some to be a step in a wider plan against the Islamic resistance in order to encircle the Lebanese political arena. The parts of the plan which have been publicized, however, cannot be rejected by us because that would bring Muslims against us. No one can question the reason we are objecting to another segment of the plan which will perhaps not be in our interests. In general we contacted all those who were involved in the issue and told them that the parts of the agreement which provide security for Muslims are acceptable to us but that we are completely against, and will oppose any kind of political solution which would be based on a cessation of our struggle against the Zionist regime.

Because of the suspicious nature of the security plan, some Muslims are insisting that it be rejected because they do not understand its results. We are responsible to God to continue our movement, and we must not be affected by the emotions of a group of young people who are against the plan. We have to examine the reality and we must carefully analyze all positions so that we can safeguard the Islamic movement and keep it free of any danger.

[Correspondent] What do you think about hostage-taking?

[Al-Musawi] To take spies, and U.S., French, or British military personnel hostage, or in other words, political hostage-taking which is limited to spies and military personnel, is, without a doubt, useful. Its uses have been seen clearly in the struggle against the enemies of the ummah and our movement. If hostage-taking had stayed within these boundaries and if it had obeyed the Islamic political decisionmaking, it would have been very good and could have had impressive results which would no doubt have improved our situation compared to what it is now. But some excited Muslims in Beirut started to take hostages, either Lebanese or international, and this has not been in the interests of Muslims. Because of these precipitate actions which were not evaluated beforehand, the image of Muslims became one of kidnappers. Some hostage-taking for which the Hizballah ummah have been held responsible and those which have been linked to the Islamic movement, in reality were not precise, thought-out operations, therefore they have had no positive results for Muslims.

We must not turn hostage-taking into a whimsical or common thing, meaning that we take as a hostage anyone from off the streets. Actually, hostage-taking has dropped to a silly and aimless level and many actions that have been undertaken in West Beirut have been done for personal, financial, and ordinary gains and without a doubt the Hizballah or the Islamic movement are not responsible for those. But some feel that the Hizballah has been responsible for these.

What I am trying to say is that hostage-taking has reached a chaotic level which has overshadowed and tarnished the major acts of hostage-taking which were undertaken to benefit and serve the Hizballah ummah.

Preplanned hostage-taking aimed at taking U.S. or French spies hostage is useful and has produced lasting results. But there have been other acts of hostage-taking for which the Muslims have been held responsible, but which have had no benefit at all for Muslims.

[Correspondent] What do you think about the Islamic Jihad organization and what are your relations with them?

[Al-Musawi] I do not distinctly know any member of the Islamic Jihad, but they have undertaken some operations which have been blessed by God and we have approved of these acts. Our approval has also been noted by the mass media, the television, and other foreign media. Perhaps for Westerners I am the number one target, and in addition to that perhaps I am recognized by them as one of the responsible persons in the Islamic Jihad organization. But in reality their position and their method of operations have been such that I supported their glorious attack agianst the U.S. and French forces in Lebanon. I have said repeatedly that I have no connection with them, but we respect them and we support them fully and we bow our heads to the immensity of their work.

They have undertaken practical operations and we have given them political and moral support so that it would not look as if their actions were of a criminal nature. In this sense if it had not been for our propaganda, their actions would have been condemned by the public as criminal acts. We have tried to make the public understand that their action was in the nature of a jihad, launched by the oppressed against the oppressors. And we all took part in this propaganda effort. But there are some actions which are attributed to the Islamic Jihad and in reality I do not know if the Islamic Jihad is responsible for them or not. Because Islamic Jihad is a name now often used by others who are not members of the Islamic Jihad organization. This is why we do not know them. We hope that if God is willing their actions would please the Lord. We have defended them and because of this we have taken on a great responsibility in the world. Of course any responsibility which would benefit Islam, and would be a struggle against the oppressors, will be acceptable to us. But since many actions are attributed to the Islamic Jihad, we cannot approve of all the actions of the Islamic Jihad, because some of these acts may be the responsibility of someone else. But their famous and noted actions are supported by us because they serve Islam.

[Correspondent] How do you feel about the Islamic Justice Organization and others like it?

[Al-Musawi] We have no contact with them. The fact that there are so many organizations is never, never, never, never — mention please in the *Keyhan* that I stressed this four times — to the benefit of Islam or Muslims. Not only am I upset, but I am also worried about the fact that these organizations spring up like mushrooms, issue statements, take hostages, and do other things. This causes rifts within the Islamic community.

I do not know what the Islamic Justice Organization is. They form a revolutionary council, take hostages, and issue statements.

Muslims have to be organized within one Islamic movement. It is unbrearable to have organizations forming in various corners every day to kidnap and take hostages, to make threats, etc. This is something that tarnishes the image of Muslims and hurts their relations with others throughout the world. Because of this the enemies' plots and plans will increase. We have to stand firm against the Americans, Zionists, and the Phalangists and this struggle has to be based on preplanned strategies in a unified path, connected to the leadership of [Iran's] Islamic revolution. The fact that there are 50 organizations which are claiming to be serving Muslims, but which are not cooperating with one another in any way, is inexcusable.

[Correspondent] The operations in south Lebanon against the forces of Lahad and the Israeli troops are carried out in the name of the Lebanese National Resistance. Does "national" mean that most of the forces in Lebanon are taking part in this resistance?

[Al-Musawi] No. Actually, the participation of some communists, nationalists, socialists, and Lebanese Ba'thists in the south Lebanese resistance is for propaganda purposes. The Muslim followers of Imam Husayn are actively against the Zionist regime and they will continue this, but the others are only play-acting. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] What is your evaluation of the role of the Iranian Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] present in Lebanon, in the struggle against Israel?

[Al-Musawi] The role of the IRGC has been one to mobilize and train the Muslim people and to move them in a direction to face and confront the aggressors and heretics. Their role has been a blessed and revolutionary one and we hope that it will please the Lord and will continue.

[Correspondent] What do you think is the main reason for the separation and dissention within the ranks of the Palestinians?

[Al-Musawi] It is very clear that they chose a path other than that of the Lord. This is why they did not choose the correct path.

[Correspondent] I meant the question in a strategic sense.

[Al-Musawi] I cannot accept that my answer was not in connection with their strategy. Their strategy has to be Islamic. In other words, Yasir 'Arafat who is heading the PLO, has never thought about Islam and their mode of operations has never been Islamic.

He has always thought about "cantons" [provinces], the world, and a small Palestinian government. He has given up on Jerusalem, other places holy to Islam and the entire Palestinian land. His greed, his reliance on the East and West has caused him and his followers to deviate. This is why the seeds of dissent have been sown among their ranks and this is why there is a major fit among them now. Each one of them is striving to attain his own material and political gains. They never think about the interests of Islam, Muslims, or the Palestinian people. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] What do you think is now causing more rifts among them? [passage omitted]

[Al-Musawi] Some reactionary Arabs have infiltrated the PLO and have started to express their opinions. The real issue is that the leadership of the organization is not immune to this influence and in this manner the leadership of the PLO has been diverted from its line of jihad. While 'Arafat was carrying a weapon on his shoulder, other combatants and the Palestinian people continued their path of jihad behind him, but later we saw that he was carrying an olive branch alongside the weapon. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] How serious do you think the reentry of forces loyal to 'Arafat into West Beirut is? What kind of future do you predict for these forces? Do you think the entry of these forces has a revolutionary flavor or do you think it will aggravate the clashes?

[Al-Musawi] In general the forces loyal to 'Arafat have been present in the camps for a long time. They have always prepared themselves militarily to take part in the clashes which are politically considered acts of support for 'Arafat's policies. I have to add that fresh troops loyal to 'Arafat have entered the camps through the Phalangists and other leftist parties. In addition to guns and ammunition, some Islamic organizations have allowed some forces loyal to 'Arafat to enter the camps, although these organizations themselves were fighting against the Palestinians. In exchange for dollars, they allowed 'Arafat's men to get into the camps.

Do they have revolutionary motives or goals? I must say that at present they lack any type of revolutionary motive or aim. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] All the forces in Lebanon tell the Palestinians to go to the south to fight against Israel. If they do go and start to fight against Israel, will the Hizballah help them?

[Al-Musawi] We are sure of the participation of some combatant Palestinian elements in the struggle against the Zionist regime. We are certain that they will conduct armed operations against the Zionist regime. But we have our doubts that the Palestinian organizations would give their members orders to fight against Israel in the south. This means that we have doubts about the leadership of their organizations because their return to the area might mean a return to the old chaos and tensions of the past which made life miserable for the people. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] The rest of the forces in Lebanon do not allow the Palestinians to fight against Israel in the south. Your plans also include the destruction of Palestinian organizations. Will this plan not pull the Palestinian organizations toward a deadlock, and will this not cause more severe internal clashes?

[Al-Musawi] If the PLO wants to fight against Israel, of course we would not want such an organization to fall apart. But it seems that the PLO of today is not willing to fight. This is why we cannot trust the present leadership of the Palestinians. We also feel that the Palestinians have to come under the banner of Islam and to enter the struggle against Israel. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] With regard to the existing problems in Lebanon, what is your step-by-step plan to preserve the unity of Lebanon?

[Al-Musawi] To us, the unity of the Lebanese people is the unity of the oppressed and poor people of Lebanon, and not all those who live in Lebanon. Because inside Lebanon there may be Zionists and Crusader-types as well as the oppressed and poor, unity does not include them. It is the poor who have to be unified to stand against Zionists. In reality the struggle against the Zionist regime is the only way for unity for all the poor and the Muslims.

[Correspondent] Do you mean that there is no way to achieve unity among the Lebanese people?

[Al-Musawi] We cannot call that unity. That may be called coexistence and there may be a better name for it. We are willing to coexist with some of the groups who may not be allied with us in our struggle against Israel, on the condition that they do not cooperate in any way with the Israelis, and provided they do not create any kind of obstacle for us and for our struggle. How can we achieve unity or even coexist with the Phalangists? They have taken a position completely opposite our jihad-like stance with regard to the Zionists. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] What is the basic cultural job for the revolutionary elements in Lebanon

[Al-Musawi] Our fundamental effort is to raise thinking, free, and Islamic humans. For example, under the present circumstances, some say that if the Israelis pull out of south Lebanon, our war is over. We do not accept this. We have to make it understood in our society and among our young people that a struggle against the Zionist regime is one of the corner stones of our movement. Another example is that some say we are Muslim Lebanese. No, we are Muslims of the world and we have close links with other Muslims of the world. Our path and our method have been chosen by God and we must be recognized as a force that fights the oppressor. In other words, we are trying to form a society that will have fighting power against the Zionists. We have mental and moral problems and we have to work to solve them. We have to replace the disgraceful traditions and behavior copied from the West with Islamic customs and manner. [passage omitted]

U.S. Policies Blamed for Hostage Stalemate

JN161427 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy appeared before a U.S. Senate committee and touched on the U.S. hostages issue. He referred to Syria during various parts of his testimony. It is not strange for U.S. officials to mention Syria because they — starting with President Reagan and ending with State Department Spokesman Kalb — are used to mentioning Syria in their statements, particularly when the United States is about to undertake a certain step in the region, or when U.S. policy is defeated -- and how numerous its defeats in the region are!

U.S. officials rarely say something good about Syria. If they do so, they are obliged to do so because facts are stronger then illusions and hopes. Syria — which looks forward to establishing good relations with the United States within the framework of frank dealings, and on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in international affairs, and respect for conventions, charters, and international laws — is upset by the fact that U.S. officials, as Bush did during his recent visit to the region, level criticism and express dissatisfaction with Syrian policy.

Since U.S. policy in the region follows Israel's stands, it is very difficult to ensure Syria's satisfaction with such a policy, or to ensure U.S. satisfaction with Syria's policy, which is designed to attain a just, durable, and comprehensive peace in the region. This should be based on the UN Charter and UN resolutions, together with Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and recognition of the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people. This peace must be hammered out within the framework of the UN, through an international conference with the participation of all concerned sides, including the United States and the Soviet Union.

As Syria's principled postion is constant, and as the U.S position is totally biased toward Israel's aggression and occupation, it is natural for the two sides to confront each other and to have disputes. Yet this absolutely does not mean this must snowball into a clash. The doors of dialogue and discussion are open in light of current regional and international developments. Fighting through argument is better than provocations and challenges and resorting to threats and ultimatums, together with military demonstrations and muscle flexing.

Syria has always shown good intentions, but it can not give up its principled positions nor can it bargain over the principles of recovering territory and Arab rights. Syria can deal with all situations and can adopt a civilized style based on mutual respect, but refuses all kinds of threats and pressures. Past experiences prove that threats, ultimatums, and pressures are not suitable language for dealing with Syria. The attempts to intimidate Syria by resorting to the issue of terrorism in the first part of this year proved that Syria — which resists and denounces terrorism and helps its victims — will be affected by neither psychological war, nor by threats.

When Richard Murphy says before the U.S. Congress that Syria has no interest in kidnapping U.S. citizens he will thus be expressing just views about Syria in one of his few public appearances. His claim that Syria had no role in releasing Father Jenco ignores the facts. All those who claim Syria never exerted great efforts to release the hostages ignore the facts. The policies and postions of the U.S. rulers are to blame for the failure to make efforts for releasing the hostages successful. All those who are interested in the release of the hostages hope that the statements and the behavior of the U.S. rulers will not extend the detention of the hostages by the kidnappers.

AL-ITTIHAD Reports Delivery of MiG-29

JN170750 Doha QNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Aug (QNA) — Western diplomatic sources in Damascus have said that Syria has received the first group of the latest Soviet fighters, the multi-task MiG-29, as part of an agreement concluded with the USSR by which Syria will receive 80 such aircraft to reinforce its defensive capabilities. In a statement published in *Al-Ittihad* today, these sources said they recently managed to see this type of aircraft at a Syrian Air Force base. Thus, Syria becomes the first country outside the USSR to possess this type of advanced aircraft, whose combat capabilities equal those of the latest U.S. and western fighters such as the F-16, F-18, Mirage-2000, and Tornado.

Reportage on Israel-USSR Talks in Helsinki

Meeting Place Set

TA160810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The talks between Israel and the Soviet Union in Helsinki will take place in the meeting hall of the Finnish Foreign Affairs Ministry. The Soviets had earlier rejected a proposal that the talks take place at a guest house outside Helsinki. The talks will begin this coming Monday and last for 2 days.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the advance team of the Israeli delegation — the head of the delegation, Yehuda Horn, and the assistant spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, Ehud Gol — yesterday met with senior officials of the Finnish Foreign Affairs Ministry. The rest of the Israeli delegation will leave for Helsinki tomorrow morning. These include a translator and the person who handles the claims department of the Foreign Ministry's legal section.

The Soviet delegation will arrive in Helsinki tonight or tomorrow morning. Many journalists have already arrived in the Finnish capital. At the request of the Israeli team, communications services will operate until the late hours of the night.

Delegation Leaves for Helsinki

TA170914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Hanan Bar-On, the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, and two other members of the Israeli delegation to the talks with the Soviet Union, left this morning for Helsinki. The delegation chairman, Yehuda Horam, left for Helsinki 3 days ago. At the airport Mr Bar-On refused to say what his function at the talks would be.

Protests in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv

TA171030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] In Jerusalem and Tel Aviv there were demonstrations today against the Helsinki talks. Members of the Gush 'Ezyon settlements held a protest rally in front of the Prime Minister's Office, demanding to make any contacts with the Soviets conditional upon the release of prisoners of Zion. First and foremost they demand the release of Prisoner of Zion Yuli Edelstein. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that Ministers Moshe Arens and Yosef Shapira met the demonstrators and promised to try and influence the government.

In downtown Jerusalem a group of immigrants from the Soviet Union demonstrated this morning, blocking a central junction. They protested the Israeli Government's policy regarding the Helsinki talks.

In Tel Aviv members of the Tehiya Party demonstrated in front of the Labor Party and Herut Movement offices. They are demanding the recall of the delegation from Helsinki unless the issue of the Prisoners of Zion is raised.

Bar-On To Direct Talks

TA171035 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 17 Aug 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpts] Israel is sending Hanan Bar-On, the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, to participate in the consular talks with the Soviets in Helsinki. During his stay there Bar-On will be in the Israeli Embassy in Helsinki, from where he will direct the Israeli delegation, headed by Yehuda Horam. The decision to send Bar-On was taken in high-level consultations. [passage omitted]

Hanan Bar-On will directly brief Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the talks every day. Bar-On is considered to be the number two man in the Foreign Ministry, and is a close associate of Shamir. Yitzhaq Shamir regards Bar-On as "his man," and intends to post him as Israel's ambassador in Washington, in place of Me'ir Rosenne. [passage omitted]

Delegation Head Interviewed

TA171040 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1012 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Interview with Yehuda Horam, head of Israeli delegation to Helsinki talks, by special correspondent Yisra'el Segal, "this morning" in Helsinki — recorded]

[Text] [Horam] I know that we will present the government's positions as precisely as possible, and I hope that they [the Soviets] will present matters in such a way as to make it possible for the talks to continue in a comfortable and suitable atmosphere.

[Segal] I understand that so far there has been no direct contact with the Russians.

[Horam] Here in Helsinki, no.

[Segal] Has an agenda for the talks been determined yet?

[Horam] As far as we understand, they have decided what issues they want to discuss, and for our part, we have determined those subjects which we will raise in line with the instructions we received.

[Segal] Were any papers exchanged, or was it decided how long the talks would last and whether they would continue?

[Horam] Messages were exchanged which define the framework of the discussions, which also includes the time factor.

[Segal] In your opinion, will these talks be followed up?

[Horam] Yes, in one way or another this is expected. On the agenda, for example, is the possibility that a delegation of theirs will come to Israel...

[Segal, interrupting] And afterward?

[Horam] ... to specifically examine things which we will touch on in a general manner here.

[Segal] Has the possibility of our delegation going to Moscow also been discussed?

[Horam] It will be discussed.

Document on Soviet Jews

TA180432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The talks between Israeli and Soviet representatives will open this morning in the government compound in Helsinki. The talks are expected to last 2 days. No agenda has yet been set and the spokesman for the Israeli delegation said that this will be the first item that will be discussed. The Israeli delegation will present the Soviet delegation with a special document on the predicament of the Soviet Jews. This has been learned by our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh. The document was formulated in Jerusalem following extensive consultations and was phrased in a diplomatic yet firm style. In its document, Israel states that it represents the Soviet Jews and is responsible for them. Israel believes that the Jews are entitled to observe their national, religious, and cultural rights; maintain contact with fellow Jews in other countries; and realize their right to return to their homeland. It is not clear whether or not the Soviet delegation will agree to accept the document, but in verbal contacts, the Israeli representatives will demand the release of the Prisoners of Zion and the reunification of people who were not allowed to join their families.

Talks Begin After Delay

TA180910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The talks between Israel and the Soviet Union started at the offices of the Council of State approximately 2 hours ago, after a 30-minute delay. Our envoy Yisra'el Segal reports that the three members of the Israeli delegation, accompanied by an adviser, were first to arrive. They parked their car at the entrance gate and walked to the conference building. They were applauded and welcomed by several Israeli tourists singing "Hevenu Shalom 'Aleykhem" ["we bring peace onto you," a popular Israeli-Jewish song]. One of the tourists carried a placard inscribed with the call: "Let My People Go."

Immediately afterward, the two Soviet representatives arrived. Their car whisked past the people waiting nearby and parked near the entrance to the building.

Yehuda Horam, the head of the Israeli delegation, told our correspondent that the delay in opening the talks was initiated by the Soviets. Right now, the participants are discussing the agenda and the topics for discussion. It is not clear whether another round will be held in the afternoon.

First Session Ends

TA180946 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0932 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The meeting in Helsinki between the Israeli and Soviet delegations ended a short while ago. It lasted approximately 90 minutes. The Soviets left by car, while the Israelis again chose to leave the building on foot to allow the many photographers to take their pictures. They entered the car only when they reached the nearby road. The Soviets changed something from their manner of arrival; this time they rolled down their car windows, permitting the photographers to take their pictures. Right now, it is not yet clear when the deliberations will resume. The two delegations returned to their respective embassies to report on this morning's session. As you may gather, we still have no details on the content of the talks.

No Second Meeting Scheduled

TA181026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1010 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Report from Helsinki by Yisra'el Segal — live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A few moments after they ended their meeting, Ehud Gol, the spokesman for the Israeli delegation, said the following:

[Begin recording] [Gol] [Sentence indistinct] We exchanged views. At this point I cannot divulge any details. The contacts will continue this afternoon. There will be a follow-up to the contacts, but I would not like to elaborate at this stage.

[Unindentified correspondent] How did the Soviets react to the demand that the Jews of the Soviet Union be released?

[Gol] I would not like to add any further details right now. As I said, the contacts will continue and [words indistinct] a little bit later. [end recording]

Right now the delegation, accompanied by the Foreign Ministry's Hanan Bar-On, is in session, analyzing the outcome of the first meeting. We have learned that no other session is scheduled for today, so that at this point we have more questions than answers and cannot tell whether a new opening has been created or whether it was discovered that the gap in the positions is so wide as to be unbridgeable.

'Crisis'; Talks 'Deadlocked'

TA181054 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1049 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Helsinki talks have reached a crisis, and the talks may not resume. Sources associated with the talks said a short while ago that there is no certainty that the meeting between Israel and the Soviet Union will be followed up. A source in the Israeli Embassy in Helsinki noted that a working session was held this morning, but he did not say whether the talks would resume. To repeat, according to reports that are reaching the newsdesk this very moment, the talks appear deadlocked and they will not continue.

Breakdown Denied

TA181107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1056 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Israeli-Soviet encounter in Helsinki ended immediately after the first meeting, which was not the original plan. The Soviet representatives announced through the Finnish news agency that the talks have ended. Sources in the Israeli delegation have told our correspondent that the talks have definitely not broken down. Our correspondent reports that the two delegates held a substantive 90-minute debate. The Soviets wish to dispatch a delegation which will comprise six diplomats and two accompanying people to Israel in October to carry out a survey of Soviet property in Israel. Yehuda Horam, the head of the Israeli delegation, read to the Soviet delegation the demand that the Soviet Jews be released. The representatives took note of this and even agreed to accept the document. As for a visit by an Israeli delegation to Moscow in October to preserve the principle of reciprocity, the Soviets replied that they were not authorized to give an answer to this, and that the follow-up of the contacts on this matter will be held through the usual channels, which is to say through the Finnish and Netherlands Embassies, which represent the countries' interests.

Delegation Returning

TA181310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Israel's delegation to the Helsinki talks is returning to Israel. This was announced by Ehud Gol, the spokesman of the Israeli delegation. It has been reported that the spokesman of the Israeli Embassy in Helsinki stated that additional contacts should be expected but he would not elaborate. Contrary to plans, the talks ended 90 minutes after they began. Both sides announced that the talks would not continue but did not provide any explanations.

Reciprocal Visits After Talks

TA170940 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Dani'el Dagan]

[Excerpt] Shortly after the preparatory talks in Helsinki which begin tomorrow, a Soviet delegation will arrive in Israel and an Israeli Foreign Ministry delegation will leave for Moscow. The Soviet representatives to the Helsinki talks have already made it clear that their government did not give them permission to discuss non-consular matters; after all, it was for consular reasons that they asked to visit Israel. The Israeli representatives responded by saying that they were instructed by their government to present the problem of free emigration, the distressing matter of the prisoners of Zion, and the anti-Zionist propaganda during the talks. Jerusalem, however, does not expect that as a result of this, discussions will be held on these matters; rather, the delegations will probably straight away get down to concluding technical details connected with the Soviet delegation's visit to Israel, for which reason the meeting in Helsinki was convened.

Today Yitzhaq Shalaf, a representative of the Foreign Ministry's Claims Department, will join the Israeli delegation.

Differences of opinion between the two delegations emerged over the extent of media coverage. The Soviets wanted the talks to be given a routine character and to be held in one of the Finnish Foreign Ministry buildings. The Israelis demanded that the talks be held in a hotel on the outskirts of Helsinki in order to emphasize the fact that the talks were direct ones, and not under the aegis of the Finnish Government, which represents Soviet interests in Israel. While Israel sent Ehud Gol, assistant spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, to handle the wide media coverage, the Soviets announced that they would object to press and television photographers photographing the meeting and even the opening of the discussions, as is usually the case in talks of this kind.

In Jerusalem it is expected that on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, the Soviets will make a gesture and release several prisoners of Zion. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Satisfied

TA181239 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1233 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] This afternoon the Foreign Ministry expressed satisfaction with the results of the brief round of talks Israel and the Soviet Union conducted in Helsinki. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said that Israel expects contacts with the Soviet Union to continue in the wake of the round of talks held today.

Political sources told our correspondent 'Oz Frankel that the cessation of the talks after just one session is not surprising and that it had been clear from the outset that they would be technical and brief talks.

Reportage on Economic Plan, CPI, Budget Cuts

CPI Zero Percent

TA151110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The consumer price index [CPI] for July remained unchanged: 0 percent. The data released by the Central Bureau of Statistics indicate that last months's outstanding price rises in the health services and in the culture and entertainment sphere were offset by decreases in the prices of housing, vegetables, and fruits. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that since the introduction of the economic plan prices on the economy increased by 24 percent. The annual rate of inflation since the beginning of 1986 is about 15 percent. No cost of living increment will be paid in the next salary.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres reacted with satisfaction to the July CPI which marks the end of a year since the introduction of the economic plan.

Peres Pleased

TA151125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1045 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the July CPI — recorded by telephone]

[Text] [Sukenik] A short while ago we asked for Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' reaction to the July consumer price index [CPI].

[Peres] Personally speaking, this is the most beautiful birthday present one can receive. Practically speaking though, the importance of this CPI is that it shows how far we can go. If we act correctly and do not get diverted from our set path we can indeed bring about stabilization in the economy. This is a condition for economic growth which, in turn, is a condition for independence. Namely, one should see the index in its full context. The CPI for July 1985 was 27.5 percent, and the index today points out the big change Israel has gone through. The main message is it is up to us, we can make things change and happen.

[Sukenik] We further asked Prime Minister Peres whether the time has come for changes in the economic plan now that inflation has stabilized on low levels.

[Peres] Yes. We have to introduce changes in the economic structure, in taxation and in the capital market. These change are, on the whole, less painful than those we effected in the past.

Tax Reform 'Goal'

TA151020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said today that one of the most important goals to reach in order to move on to the stage of economic growth is tax reform. At a meeting with the president of the Union of Chambers of Commerce, the prime minister said that tax reform is not only a U.S. target, but is also shared by Israel.

Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that Dani Gillerman, the president of the Union of Chambers of Commerce, presented the prime minister with a program for the reduction of the tax burden by between 15 and 40 percent.

Shultz' Suggestions Rejected

TA160845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Histadrut General Secretary Qeysar rejects the recommendations by the U.S. secretary of state not to raise wages. Secretary Qeysar said that although Secretary Shultz is Israel's friend, the message of recommendations he sent to the prime minister is somewhat offensive. On another matter he said that after the rotation, just as now, the Histadrut will take care to follow a restrained, professional policy. The Histadrut is not interested in struggles, so cooperation with the government will continue as long as there are no attempts to score achievements at the expense of the workers. The Histadrut secretary talked with our correspondent Tal Rabina.

Peres Praises Shultz

TA161923 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is about to present the U.S. Administration with a new economic plan for resuming growth in the Israeli economy. Mr Peres believes that tomorrow the government will approve the proposal to cut approximately 420 million shekels from the state budget, despite the opposition of many ministers. Immediately after this decision is made, the prime minister will answer the letter he received from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in which the latter raised proposals for a new and daring economic plan. Our economic affairs correspondent 'Oded Shahar spoke with Prime Minister Shimon Peres:

[Begin recroding][Shahar] Does not this letter actually constitute a dictate to Israel regarding the economic steps it should take?

[Peres] God forbid. I think that Mr Shultz is interested in the Israeli economy, just as an Israeli economist; the issue really fascinates him. I think the Americans are very proud about being partners in working out our plan, and Shultz' recommendations come from a real friend, a truly real friend, a real friend who understands economics.

[Shahar] But in these recommendations the real friend sets a timetable, and asks us to act urgently?

[Peres] He is only proposing. He is not asking anything of us, or setting conditions for us. He says that for our own good it is desirable that we act quickly, and this is my opinion as well. There are no contradictions between us. This is not a unique letter; we are continually talking and holding negotiations, and we cannot ignore the fact that the Americans have helped us reach our stability.

[Shahar] Mr Prime Minister, the rotation will take place in 2 months; do you intend to continue directing the economy, or will you give this job to the next prime minister, Minister Yitzhaq Shamir?

[Peres] We have a real problem here, which is not a personal problem of mine. Until now the government has been divided in the economic sphere in a rather problamatic way: A majority of the economic ministries were in the hands of the Likud, with a few in the hands of the Alignment. I assume that my personal involvement created a certain balance in this issue. We will have a real problem in creating a situation in which the two large parties share responsibility for the economy. However, this is not a personal problem.

[Shahar] Do you intend, for this reason, to get involved or to demand a well-defined economic post?

[Peres] I do not know whether I am looking for a well-defined economic post, but I am a representative of a large party in Israel which has social commitments and a world view, and these commitments and views have contributed quite a lot to bringing about our economic stability. We stopped the reckless and extravagant populism and returned to earth, and in whatever post I serve in the government this responsibility will not be taken away from me. [end recording]

Nisim Comments

TA151243 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1050 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Interview with Finance Minister Moshe Nisim on the July CPI by Gadi Sukenik — live, over the telephone]

[Text][Sukenik] Good day to you, Mr Finance Minister. What is your reaction to the zero consumer price index [CPI]?

[Nisim] I would advise everyone not to become complacent about this CPI. We should still exercise self-restraint, so that today's relative stability becomes permanent. The index clearly indicates that the public need not rush out to buy things. There is no need for exaggerated consumption or the drawing of credit for consumption. Our policy today is first and foremost intended to guarantee the stability of the economy. All of our activity these past months was aimed at guaranteeing this stability; I am referring to the issues of wages and the budget. If we safely pass through this stage, I hope we will be able to move from stability to the stage of economic recovery.

[Sukenik] Mr Finance Minister, are you afraid it will in fact be the ministers who will become too complacent as a result of this index, and will oppose the additional budget cut you are to raise in the Cabinet this Sunday?

[Nisim] I think this index should help the ministers understand that the budget cut is not only positive — or rather necessary — but also possible. The lower the indexes are, the more surplus we will have in the budget. This year's budget is based on a 16-percent inflation rate, after all. If the inflation rate during the present fiscal year, or by the end of this year, is lower than 16 percent — and this is not impossible, indeed — the budget cut will not be as painful as they may feel it is today. Therefore I believe this index can only help, and not disrupt, the very vital process of restoring the state budget to its original framework.

[Sukenik] Mr Finance Minister, we have heard recently about advice from Washington about renewing the economic growth process. Now that we are stabilizing inflation, has the time indeed come for reforms in the economic plan so that we can indeed move into the economic growth stage?

[Nisim] The policy I outlined in recent months was one of maintaining and solidifying economic stability. It is only from the point of stability that one can proceed forward. If, with God's help, stability is indeed achieved — as is indicated today by the wage agreements and by, I hope, the budget cut that will be decided on this Sunday — then surely the time has come to prepare the ground for economic growth. I said this a few months ago. I said this in the Cabinet meeting last Sunday, and I am repeating this today: If there is restraint in the budget and in consumption, then we can surely begin to think of reforms. In the Treasury we have been considering the idea of reforms in taxation as well as in the capital market for several weeks. I hope that a decline in inflation will also lead to a decrease in interest rates. This may, in turn, help us to begin the process of economic recovery.

We did not view the letter from the U.S. secretary of state as intervention in our domestic affairs, since Israel and the United States have been holding a dialogue for some time now. This is a matter-of-fact, internal dialogue, devoid of any dictate regarding the economic process in Israel. This is not objectionable. Secretary Shultz' advice does not seem to us as a dictate. Its content also, at least as far as I am concerned, is very acceptable since it is compatible with our own thinking. Incidentally, we said this to the delegation which discusses economic issues with us when it visited Israel in June. Reforms in taxation, in the capital market, and in the structure of employment are all very vital and will lead to economic recovery. We see eye-to-eye on this, and from now on we will have to act for the achievement of these objectives. [words indistinct] depends of course on the budget cut, since otherwise reforms in taxation and the capital market cannot be effected.

[Sukenik] On the assumption that the budget will in the end be cut, how long will it take the government to implement these reforms?

[Nisim] I estimate the reform in the capital market to begin this year, and the reform in taxation to take place next year. This is a big aspiration which calls for courage. We will conduct matters thoughtfully, cautiously, and courageously. We will want to bring about the implementation of these reforms since it is only in this way that we can begin to bring about economic recovery.

Shultz To Support Call for Elections Before Rotation

JN161820 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 16 (WAKH) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will support Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres if the latter calls for general elections before he switches jobs with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir under a government rotation agreement, the UAE Arabic language daily *Al-Ittihad* said.

Quoting Palestinian sources who said they acquired the information from Israeli Government circles, the paper said Shultz' tour will take place before the start of October, during which he will back Peres in case he calls for general elections.

The issue had been discussed between the US State Department and Peres, before he made his surprise trip to Morocco last month, the sources were quoted as saying.

They said although the recent Mideast tour by U.S. Vice President George Bush had helped improve the image of the Israeli premier, it did not encourage him to take the risk of calling for the elections

Cabinet Approves Budget Cuts

TA171852 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Interview with Finance Minister Moshe Nisim by economic affairs correspondent 'Oded Shahar at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Shahar] The Cabinet session has just ended and instead of approving a cut of 475 million shekels, the Cabinet decided to slash only 320 million shekels and to partially freeze government contracts. Good evening to you, Mr Finance Minister Moshe Nisim.

[Nisim] First of all I must correct you. The proposal had been to cut 475 million shekels whereas the cut approved is for 320 million shekels plus the cut in the defense budget, which is yet to be agreed upon. Consequently, the final cut will be close to what I thought and proposed. As for the freeze on government contracts, it was not our intention to acquire funds by freezing contracts. The intention this time was to make sure that the cuts are implemented.

[Shahar] Hence, what you are saying is that there has been no compromise?

[Nisim] There was no compromise whatsoever. My proposal to the Cabinet was accepted in full — lock, stock, and barrel.

[Shahar] Is the cut approved this evening the first step in a new economic program?

[Nisim] There is no doubt that this is a vital and essential step on the way to healing the economy. Henceforth we will have to give thought to reforms in taxation, the capital market, the employment structure, and expanding the provate sector at the expense of the public sector — that is, leading the economy to better days. All this will take place after we have solidified — and this is now in progress — the process of economic stabilization.

[Shahar] Mr Finance Minister, will you present the U.S. Administration with an economic program next month?

[Nisim] I do not think I will present it with an economic program. I will present the U.S. secretary of state with our ideas about continuing the process of economic recovery, the gist of which must be paving the road to resumed economic growth.

[Shahar] To sum up this interview, could you briefly tell us what these cuts actually mean to each of us?

[Nisim] They mean that we must go on exercising restraint. This will not be easy and we may have to lead a more frugal life, but it must be done for the sake of stability, the economy, and ultimately for the good of the individual worker and everybody in Israel.

[Shahar] Mr Finance Minister, I thank you very much.

IAI, Grumman To Sign Agreement for Marketing Lavi

TA160830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Within a few days the Israeli Aircraft Industries [IAI] will sign an agreement with the Grumman Aerospace Corporation of the U.S. on cooperation for marketing the Lavi plane overseas. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has learned that a delegation of the Grumman Corporation visited Israel a few weeks ago and expressed the desire to tighten cooperation with the IAI on marketing affairs as well. The Grumman Corporation produces the wings and tail of the Lavi aircraft. Sources in the IAI believe that the agreement will strengthen its commitment to the project. It also runs counter to the tendency of the Pentagon to find alternatives to the Lavi.

Talk of Agreement 'Premature'

TA170655 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by defense correspondent Avi Hoffmann]

[Text] The Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] has concluded a preliminary arrangement on cooperation in the production of IAI's Lavi fighter-bomber with the giant Grumman aircraft company of America, *The Jerusalem Post* learned last night. If IAI succeeds in signing a full co-production agreement with Grumman this could rescue Israel's most costly economic enterprise from the legions of opponents, both inside and outside the country, that are trying to stop the project.

However, an IAI source warned that the arrangement concluded last week with a visiting Grumman team was only "a memorandum of understanding" and that it was "premature" to talk of an agreement. The source did admit that progress had been made and that the memorandum spoke of Grumman's possible "entry" into the Lavi programme. The source stressed that nothing had yet been concluded and that negotiations were still in progress. He said the arrangement with Grumman was one of a series of contacts with major American manufacturers.

Grumman, however, has always been a likely candidate for a co-production agreement since it is already a major contractor for the Lavi. It is responsible for the development of the high-technology components of the wings and tail plane of the aircraft as well as for establishing a local factory for the production of these components. Since it is already involved in cooperative agreements in the production of the Lavi, the next logical step is co-production.

Such a partnership could be a giant step forward for Israel's next generation warplane, constantly under attack from critics at home and powerful opponents in the U.S., who contend that the project imposes an intolerable burden on the country's economy. The Lavi, due to fly for the first time in less than two months, is heavily supported by U.S. funding.

Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has gone on record as saying that Israel was actively seeking an American manufacturer to join IAI as an equal partner for the development and production of the Lavi. In addition to the direct financial and technological aid a large American aerospace company such as Grumman could provide, a vast export market would open in the U.S. and elsewhere. So far, the only customer for the Lavi is the Israel Air Force, and there is talk of cutting back the original order of 300 planes, which would definitely make it economically unfeasible.

Grumman builds the powerful F-14 fighter for the U.S. Navy and is the manufacturer of the Hawkeye and Mohawk electronic intelligence aircraft in service with the IAF.

Co-production with the Americans has always been on the cards and, in Rabin's words, Israel has seen the Lavi as "a joint project between IAI and the aeronautical industry in the U.S." Over 120 American subcontractors are involved in the development of major systems, including the engine.

An industry source noted that the U.S. armed services currently use several aircraft originally developed outside America. The IAI itself supplies, on lease, two squadrons of Kfir fighters to the U.S. Navy.

The U.S. does not have a high-performance strike aircraft in development for the 1990s and after. The Lavi fits the bill, said the source, noting that several U.S. congressmen, including presidential hopeful Jack Kemp, are lobbying for more active American participation in the Lavi programme.

Prime Minister Peres To Visit Cameroon 'Next Week'

TA180435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will next week travel to the capital of the West African state of Cameroon. The prime minister has been invited by Cameroon's President Paul Biya in a formal visit marking the renewal of diplomatic relations with Jerusalem. Cameroon broke ties with Israel after the 1973 Yom Kippur war. No more details about the prime minister's trip have been revealed.

Corfu Invited to International Congress in Fes

TA160855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Transportation Minister Hayim Corfu will take part in a congress of the International Organization for Public Transport which will take place in Fes, Morocco, in the winter. The invitation was sent by the Belgian secretary of the organization with the knowledge and approval of the Moroccan authorities. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On reports that this is the first time that an Israeli minister has been invited to participate in an international congress to be convened in an Arab country.

'Veteran' Polish Diplomat To Head Tel Aviv Office

TA171110 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by Noah Klieger]

[Text] Tadeusz Kwiatkowski, a veteran diplomat, will head the Polish "interests office" which will be opened in Tel Aviv next month.

Kwiatkowski is not a new face in Israel. In 1967, when relations between the two countries were cut, he was serving as first secretary of the Polish Embassy in Israel.

The Polish diplomat will head a representation which will be made up of members of the Foreign, Trade, and Culture Ministries. In the first stage the Polish delegation will be located in the P.K.O. bank (the Polish bank which continued to operate in Israel even after relations were cut) on Allenby St in Tel Aviv.

At the same time the Israeli delegation, which will be similar to the Polish delegation, will leave for Warsaw, where it will be located in the building in which the Israeli Embassy was located until relations were cut.

Israeli Central Bank Governor To Visit Hungary

TA170650 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Bank of Israel Governor Mikha'el Bruno is due to visit Hungary at the end of the month, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned. Bruno will travel in his capacity as president of the International Econometric Society which is due to convene there.

Sources at the Central Bank said yesterday that Bruno's visit had been planned long before he became governor. The sources said they did not know whether Bruno would meet Hungarian officials. They insisted that no special significance should be attached to the trip.

Health Minister: No Medical Ties With Egypt

TA151306 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Menahem Horowitz]

[Excerpt] Health Minister Mordekhay Gur said yesterday that his ministry's attempts to fit into the normalization process with Egypt and to develop a bilateral relationship in the medical sphere have so far been unsuccessful. Minister Gur, who toured the Golan Heights, said that the Egyptian Medical Association has very close contacts with Arab countries and is consistent in its opposition to the peace accords. [passage omitted]

Ambassador in Vienna To Be Replaced With Charge

TA171120 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Mikha'el Elitzur, Israel's ambassador in Austria, will continue to serve in his post until the day after the rotation. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has recently extended Elitzur's term in office. Elitzur was scheduled to return to Israel during August.

On the basis of a decision which has received the blessing of the Knesset's special committee on Waldheim, the level of the Israeli representation in Vienna is to be lowered to the rank of charge d'affaires, this following Ambassador Elitzur's retirement. Gid'on Yarden, one of the veteran diplomats in the Foreign Ministry, has already been appointed to that post.

Despite the fact that Elitzur has already reached the age of retirement, Shamir has decided to extend his term, in this way leaving to Shim'on Peres the job of lowering the level of Israeli representation in Vienna, all this in order to prevent an Israeli official from having to present his credentials to President Waldheim.

South African Jews Continue Investments in Israel

TA171315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Israel and South Africa have agreed to continue the arrangement allowing South African Jews to transfer funds for investment in Israel. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that next year South African Jews will be permitted to transfer to Israel approximately 40 million rands. The agreement was reached in talks in Pretoria. The Israeli economic delegation was headed by Dr 'Imanu'el Sharon. The talks also dealt with the credit given by South Africa to Israel for importing coal, as well as the fishing concessions enjoyed by Israeli companies in South African waters.

UN Request for Partial Lebanon Withdrawal Rejected

TA160500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Israel has turned down another UN request for a partial withdrawal from the security zone in southern Lebanon. The request was made by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at a meeting in New York with Israel's ambassador to the United Nations.

Shin Bet Chief To Continue; Replacement Postponed

TA151225 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] The Shin Bet chief who has resigned will continue in his post even though his replacement has already been decided on. Despite the criticism voiced by both police and political circles over the fact that the Shin Bet head will continue in his post during the police investigation, it has been learned from political circles that the prime minister and the vice prime minister decided to postpone the replacement process so that it would not appear to be a suspension.

POST on 'Jockeying' For IDF Top Echelon Positions

TA170715 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Avi Hoffman: "Jockeying for the Army's Top Job"]

[Text] There is no doubt of the consternation in the media at last week's announcement in the top echelons of the Israeli Defence Forces only six months after a previous reshuffle. But there is less certainty that the dismay in the press reflected widespread disgruntlement in the armed services.

What is certain is that the latest round of appointments signals the final round in the battle for the plum IDF job — the position of chief of general staff [CGS]. With CGS Rav-Aluf [Lieutenant General] Moshe Levi due to retire in the spring (though his term could be extended for another year), the main contenders for the job are veteran major-generals Deputy CGS Aluf [Major General] Dan Shomron (Defence Minister Rabin's favourite), and Ground Corps Command Head Aluf [Major General] Amir Drori (Levi's choice), with former O/C [Officer in Command] Northern Command Aluf Ori-Or waiting on the sidelines.

The story broke late last week when it was announced that Drori would replace Shomron, while O/C Southern Command Aluf [Major General] Uri Sagi would take over the GCC, with Aluf [Major General] Yitzhaq Mordekhay leaving the IDF Training Department to replace Sagi in the south.

Both Sagi and Mordekhay have served less than half a year in their respective positions, and moving them was seen by some military sources as indicating a lack of planning at the top. A few retired generals were quoted in the press as terming Levi's decision "stupid," a "foul-up", and a "chaotic mess." These comments were taken as justification for front-page banner headlines.

That this is the August silly season, with not much in the way of big news, might also have had something to do with the way the matter was handled.

There is no doubt, as Levi freely admits, that some harm will be caused to Southern Command and the Training Department because of the game of musical chairs being played with their commanders. But Levi stoutly defends his move by saying that the greater good of the GCC was his foremost concern.

The context for all this is the time-honoured IDF principle of rotation. No one, not even the best of generals, stays in the top ranks much past the age of 50. So in the IDF, a man in the prime of life and at the height of his powers, must constantly be looking ahead to see what spots are available and looking back over his shoulder to see which up-and-coming "youngster" is getting ready to overtake him.

There are obvious and proven advantages in this continuous rejuvenation of the IDF ranks. But there are also problems with politicking for positions of power, and appointments are a standard topic in IDF drawing rooms.

The origins of the present storm in a teacup about the latest round of appointments lie in the previous round, in which heads of the territorial commands (including Sagi) were named. That had been preceded by months of negotiation and jockeying for power.

But, at that time, the problem of who would head the GCC was left unresolved. Levi was insistent on getting an officer of the highest calibre to head the command in order to consolidate this important arm of the service after its stormy birth only three years ago. Or, Levi's original choice, declined the offer possibly because he thought it would hamper his chance of getting the top job.

So Levi was left with a problem. With the second rank of appointments (heads of the territorial commands, who are then next in line as candidates for CGS) out of the way, he had to address himself to the issue of his immediate successor. Levi had to find a replacement for Drori so as to move him up to Deputy CGS, thus giving him an equal opportunity with Shomron. The issue was becoming more and more urgent as Levi's term approached its scheduled end.

Levi turned his eyes south. Once the most prestigious, Southern Command is now something of a backwater; and with some arm-twisting, Levi was able to persuade Sagi that it would nothurt his careeer to head the GCC. This left the southern post vacant and Mordekhay jumped at the chance since the Training Department, also once a powerful fiefdom, has lost much of its power with the emergence of the GCC, which has taken over many of its functions.

This put into motion the latest reshuffle, and much as it may temporarily impair the smooth running of two (less crucial) commands, the army is not (or should not be) such a hidebound institution that a couple of new commanders put it in a tizzy. In wartime, which is after all the real test of an army, many changes of command occur (due to death, injury or other causes), without the organization crumbling.

The bottom line is, as Levi puts it, "We are dealing with human beings, thank goodness, and the human factor has to be taken into account." On the other hand, he stresses, the motives of the critics are not always the purest.

Family Reunifications Approved for 'Id al-Adha

TA151841 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Civilian Administration in the territories has approved approximately 214 requests for family reunification submitted by inhabitants of the territories. The requests were approved as a humanitarian gesture on the occasion of the 'Id al-Adha Muslim celebration, which began today. Our correspondent notes that the Civilian Administration is holding thousands of additional requests that are not being approved; this is because the declared policy at present is to minimize the number of permits for family reunification. [passage omitted]

TANJUG Reports on Political Draft Document

LD141630 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1022 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 14 (TANJUG) — The Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East crisis and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict, stresses a draft political document drawn up by Zimbabwe for the coming eighth nonaligned summit in Harare. The draft expresses the Nonaligned Movement's solidarity with the Arab Frontline States and affirms that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The nonaligned condemn the "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel which enhances the aggressive and expansionist role of the Israeli regime.

The nonaligned urge the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, and the permanent members of the UN Security Council. The draft also condemns Israel's invasion of Lebanon and demands the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Lebanese territories.

Speaking of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, the draft deplores the delay in convening the conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo. This has led to the escalation of foreign military presence in the region against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean that the region be declared a zone of peace. The nonaligned will continue their efforts to ensure that the conference be held at the earliest possible date, but not later than 1988.

On the question of Europe, the draft gives priority to Cyprus, supporting the endeavours to preserve the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonaligned status of the country, and calling for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops.

In the view of the nonaligned, the Mediterranean region is the scene of military pressures and continuous bloc confronation. The Mediterranean should be transformed into a zone of peace, security and cooperation, stresses the draft and welcomes the meeting of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries' foreign ministers scheduled for this year.

Where Latin American and Caribbean issues are concerned, the nonaligned express their solidarity with Nicaragua's struggle to preserve its national independence. They welcome the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group and reiterate their conviction that it represents an authentic regional initiative to solve the Central American crisis by political means. The nonaligned also call for the elimination of all foreign military bases, especially in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Malvinas Islands. They acclaim the Haitian people's struggle for the full restoration of their human rights and civil liberties. The people of Haiti have the right to decide on their own political and economic system.

The draft also expresses solidarity with the Chilean people's legitimate aspiration to recover their freedom and basic human rights and to re-establish the policy of nonalignment pursued by President Salvador Allende.

For the first time, a nonaligned summit document devotes a chapter to international terrorism. The nonaligned condemn all acts of terrorism, whether perpetrated by individuals, groups or states. Terrorism endangers innocent human lives and the nonaligned are resolved to combat the evil with all possible legal means. But they stress that the right of liberation movements, especially in South Africa, Namibia, and Palestine, to self-determination and independence must be recognized.

In conclusion, the draft political document focuses on endeavours to establish the new international information and communication order. The nonaligned support the action program adopted in Havana for the further development of the nonaligned countries news agencies pool and the new project of economic information of the pool (Ecopol). They also support the further development of the broadcasting organization of the nonaligned countries.

Economic Draft Declaration Viewed

LD171435 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1250 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 17 (TANJUG) — The widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, as well as the lack of change in [words indistinct] and inequitable international economic system are the basic causes of the current international economic crisis. The nonaligned countries therefore insist on the necessity of a serious and equitable political North-South dialogue with a view to starting the process of the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

This was stated in a draft economic declaration prepared for the eighth nonaligned summit opening in Harare early next month by Zimbabwe as host of the conference.

In the draft's preamble the nonaligned countries noted the lack of progress in dealing with the problems of the world economic crisis in spite of the highly flexible, positive, and constructive proposals submitted by the nonaligned and other developing countries in the period from the seventh summit in Delhi (March 1983) to date, notably through a series of international organizations (GATT, UNCTAD, and others).

The draft notes that some of the developed countries come out against multilateralism more and more [word indistinct] and offer bilateral negotiations only, while deliberately neglecting the interdependence in the world economy and the necessity of political will for dealing with current economic problems. The nonaligned countries therefore insist on serious political and economic negotiations, on abstaining from coercive measures and discrimination in bilateral arrangements.

Peace, disarmament, and development are interrelated and progress in one sector will enable consolidation in the others, points out the draft.

Along with a call to negotiations, the nonaligned recommend also to the developing countries the widest possible programme of mutual cooperation, so as to achieve an even higher level of collective self-reliance.

The second chapter, dealing with the world economic situation, sets out a concrete assessment of this situation, which most seriously affects the nonaligned and other developing countries. The crisis is not merely a cyclical phenomenon but a symptom of deeprooted structural imbalances influencing the inequitable position of the developing countries. It is also aggravated by the shortsighted economic policy considerations of some developed countries, resulting in the increasingly frequent world economic disruptions. In some cases the developed countries are trying to transfer the cost of their readjustment primarily to the developing countries

The developing countries are affected by the [word indistinct] prices of primary commodities, spreading protectionism, and the enormous financial burden of external debt principal and interest payments.

Concerned at the serious international political dimensions of the world economic crisis, the nonaligned countries recommend that the most substantial assistance be made accessible to the developing countries along with the largest possible flows of financial resources. They deplored the fact that the Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme, calling on the developed countries to allocate 0.7 per cent of their GNP in favour of the developing countries, has remained largely unfulfilled. Also essential is an economic adjustment in the developing countries hampered by international credit and financial institutions. The nonaligned countries therefore insist on the adoption of urgent concrete measures for restructuring the world monetary, financial, and trade systems to the benefit of both the developed and the underdeveloped countries. Positive corrections in these sectors would ease the conditions for the opening of negotiations on the establishment of the New International Economic Order. These negotiations must be global and held within the framework of the United Nations.

LIBYA

'Masses of South' Welcome Al-Qadhdhafi Visit

LD181009 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT 18 Aug 86

[All place-names as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 13, Shahr Hannibal 18, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The masses of south Great al-Jamahiriyah have taken to the streets to welcome the leader of victory and defiance. They are the inhabitants of the areas of Tamnahit, Samno, Zighin, Brak, Zulwaz, Azwiya, Tamzawah, Qimqum, Aqar Walmahruqah, al-Iyun, Qadqod, Al-Zahra', Nazik, Al-Mansorah, Adri, Al-Qardaho al-Mishashi', Qirah and Al-Shati'.

The welcoming masses have expressed their great happiness to see their leader expressing the permanent cohesion between the leader and the people.

In their human waves amassed along the road passed by the leader these masses have renewed their pledge to be faithful and devoted to the Great al-Fateh Revolution through their loud chants defying the arrogance of crusading USA, Zionism and reaction. They chanted aloud 'Down [word indistinct] With USA and Britain' raising the green banners — the symbol of life and development and lifting the big photographs and portraits of the leader and placards stressing that the Libyan Arab people are all Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Chirac, Hosts Dinner

LD160148 Paris Domestic Service in French 0100 GMT 16 Aug 86

[tExt] Prime Minister Jacques Chirac was received by King Hassan II in Rabat last night. Their talks covered cooperation between France and Morocco, the situation of Moroccan immigrants in France, and Middle East problems. After the talks, the Moroccan king gave a dinner in honor of the French prime minister.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Returns From USSR Visit 15 Aug

JN161022 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 16m SUNA — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi arrived here yesterday concluded a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

While there, Al-Mahdi held talks with the deputy chairman of the Soviet Supreme Presidium, his Soviet counterpart and the chairman of the republic of Uzbek.

In arrival statement, Al-Mahdi described the visit as successful in all domains in its first stage which would be followed by future visits to regulate the bilateral relations.

He added that maintaining of relations with the Soviet Union is inevitable in view of its position as a superpower.

Al-Mahdi commended the receptive response of the Soviet Union saying that Sudan deals with all states on the basis of mutual interest.

He added that the Soviet Union and Sudan held identical viewpoints in the international and regional issues.

Holds News Conference

EA162007 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 15 Aug 86

[News conference given by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in Khartoum on 15 August upon his return from the Soviet Union with unidentified reporters — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Your Excellency Prime Minister: Now that you have arrived home following this blessed trip to the USSR, we are interested in an overall statement from you on what you did there and the resulting developments affecting Soviet-Sudanese relations.

[Al-Mahdi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. First of all happy 'Id to you all. The trip has opened a new page in Sudanese-Soviet relations which, as you know, were damaged by Numayri because he used to trade in destruction. There is no doubt that Sudan's interests require strong relations with the USSR which is a superpower. This trip concentrated on responding to the Soviet president's invitation to hold talks with him and Soviet officials. On our part, the Sudanese delegation which participated in the talks included, in addition to myself, [Health Minister] Husayn Abu Salih, [Trade Minister] Muhammad abu Harirah, and officials of all the relevant Sudanese ministries and departments.

The meetings centered on opening a new page and on planning future meetings for a ministerial committee and for protocols to regulate bilateral work and cooperation. This is what, God willing, will happen soon. In addition to opening relations and the beginning of talks, the trip included a visit to the Republic of Uzbekistan which, as you know, is a very important region in the sense that its inhabitants are Muslims with whom we have old and historical relations. We seized the opportunity to attend the 'Id with them and to renew relations. As you know, this region has produced many Muslim thinkers. There was Imam al-Bukhari and the second teacher, Al-Farabi. There was the prominent Shaykh Ibn Sina and so on. All these are great landmarks. There also are great Islamic monuments such as [words indistinct] which we visited. All of this raised my spirits and the visit was an opportunity to renew relations with those Muslims of our Islamic family.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, there are certain installations which the Soviets initiated and wish to complete, such as the Great Hospital north of Omdurman and a number of factories which have come to a standstill. To what extent will the visit serve to reactivate these?

[Al-Mahdi] (?The aim) of the visit was to revive all the installations put up with Soviet assistance. This will be the first step.

Things required will be listed and then, God willing, the work will commence.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, certain circles inside and outside the country may interpret the visit as representing some kind of alignment with the Eastern bloc for the sake of obtaining assistance with regard to a certian narrow political matter. How do you respond to that?
[Al-Mahdi] Well, naturally if there were no differences in tastes, commodities would find no markets. Opinions differ, but this talk is not correct. What we did was take a corrective step to achieve nonalignment. With regard to solving certain problems, naturally, this is short-sighted thinking. We regard the USSR as a superpower. Dealing with it as a superpower [words indistinct] being conscious of the modern state's role. It is within this framework that dealings takes place. There is no particular political issue, but the basic issue is that the Sudan in which we live, and given its interests at this stage, must deal with international facts as they are. It is not possible to deal with international facts without dealing with the USSR. We have undertaken this — I mean the corrective step — to ensure that Sudanese policy is based upon nonalignment and deals with modern international realities. This, I believe, we have achieved.

[Reporter] Has the question of diversifying arms for the Sudanese Armed Forces been discussed with Soviet officials?
[Al-Mahdi] As a government and a state, we endeavor to have dealings with the whole world. In order to achieve that, we endeavor to ensure that our country obtains technology in every sector and in all fields. All of our discussions took place on the basis of what would be in our country's interests.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] large quantities of Sudanese cotton?
[Al-Mahdi] No, I did not discuss details this time, because this visit was to open the door of relations. [30-second break in transmission] It was a matter of common interest. That is what we saw and what we said. For this reason our dealings will be on this basis — I mean the common interest. If we take anything, it will be in exchange for something and under clear agreements. The readiness we found in this regard was considerable. As to understanding, we did find understanding for the positive developments that have taken place in Sudan. The truth is that Soviet policy now treats many issues with flexibility and with consciousness of the modern reality in a way that I believe will greatly help in dealings, because there is a great deal of flexibility and understanding of reality and knowledge of the horizons the Sudanese people have attained in their political development and democratic achievements.

[Reporter] What is the Soviet stand on the Middle East issue, South Africa, and [words indistinct] Afghanistan?
[Al-Mahdi] With regard to the Middle East, there is a closeness of views, as you know, bearing in mind that we call for a just and peaceful solution without capitulation, and which when discussed must be discussed with all the parties concerned present. Here the points of view are close to one another.

As to the question of South Africa, there also is closeness, since the USSR supports the African stand which calls for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa and the isolation of that country as an inhuman system.

Naturally our principled stand regarding Afghanistan is that it must be independent and free of any external interference and that the final matter must be in the hands of its people who should decide their future. The USSR [3-minute break in transmission]

[Reporter] Do you believe that your visit [to the USSR] will help improve Sudanese-Ethiopian relations in the future and will contribute even a little to solving the problems in southern Sudan?
[Al-Mahdi] With regard to improving relations with Ethiopia, I believe we made a start on that prior to this visit. We actually agreed to hold a joint ministerial meeting. I received a message from Ethiopia a day prior to my departure for Moscow [10 August] stressing that the talks must continue. I believe we expect this meeting to take place next September. We have taken steps to bring this about.

Regarding the south, we have taken steps and we are continuing to do so. But these questions are related to one other. For example, we can clearly say that Numayri began relations or opened negotiations with Ethiopia in the past while he simultaneously attacked the USSR as if that is not logical [as heard]. We work logically on something that we believe to be complementary, although the results may not be a consequence of each other. We want our international policy to be balanced and nonaligned and we want our relations with our neighbors to be based on good-neighborliness. We also want to deal with our issues peacefully and on a just basis. These things are complementary in my opinion but are not tied in a way that, for example, we can say this or that relationship will lead directly to that result. These matters, these principles were discussed, but we will convene other meetings to look into these matters and protocols can be concluded when agreement is reached.

[Reporter] Thank you. The prime minister following his return from a successful trip to the USSR. Thank you, very much.

SUNA Reports Joint Communique on Moscow Talks

JN171202 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum/Moscow, 17 Aug (SUNA) — A Sudanese-Soviet joint communique was issued in Khartoum and Moscow yesterday on talks held in the Soviet capital. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the recent steps aimed at restoring cordiality to bilateral relations and voiced their determination to develop their cooperation in all fields.

The communique expressed the two countries' agreement on the need to prevent a nuclear disaster and on the importance of a just, comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict.

At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and minister of defense of the Republic of Sudan, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 11-15 August 1986. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his delegation were accorded a warm, cordial reception.

During the visit, Al-Mahdi laid two wreaths of flowers on the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Kremlin.

Talks were held between Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and minister of defense of the Republic of Sudan; and N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Taking part on the Sudanese side were Dr Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, minister of health and social welfare; Dr Muhammad Abu Harirah, minister of trade, cooperation, and Supply; 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah, the Sudanese ambassador in Moscow; and Al-Tayyib Ahmad Hamidah, director general of the Sudanese Foreign Ministry's Political Department.

The talks were attended on the Soviet side by (I.M. Gorokhov), first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; (A.A. Kakatanov), chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Y.V. Musiyko, the USSR ambassador to Sudan.

A meeting was held between Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The visit by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his delegation included the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. The guests had the opportunity to tour the sites of Tashkent and Samarkand during their stay there. They met with senior officials in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and learned about the efforts to enhance the process of economic and social development on an advanced technological and scientific basis.

During the Sudanese-Soviet talks, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi explained recent political developments in the Sudan following the Sudanese people's uprising in April 1985 and the susbequent return of democracy and national sovereignty.

Ryzhkov reviewed the Soviet people's achievements in building socialism and working toward implementing the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions. The two sides expressed satisfaction with recent steps to restore cordiality to bilateral relations between the two countries. They affirmed their joint endeavor to develop and strengthen relations between them on the basis and principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The two sides also expressed their joint determination to promote trade, economic, cultural, and health cooperation in all fields that provide mutual benefit and serve the two countries' common interests. They affirmed their eagerness to achieve joint cooperation in the government, popular, and parliamentary fields. Within this context, an invitation was extended to Soviet parliamentary and information delegations to visit Sudan.

The two sides expressed deep concern over increasing tension in the world, the escalation of the nuclear arms race, and the dangers of taking the arms race into space. They expressed their conviction of the need to impose a total ban on nuclear tests. The two sides noted that preventing a nuclear holocaust is an extremely important objective in our present age. They urged all peace-loving forces to effectively cooperate to reinforce international peace and security and create an atmosphere of trust and constructive cooperation. The two sides noted the connection between disarmament and development, and stressed the need to reemploy military expenditure to bolster the social and economic growth of the world's countries, especially the developing countries.

The Soviet side explained its proposals to eliminate nuclear arms and other mass killing arms before the end of this century. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi expressed appreciation for the USSR's peaceful initiatives which are aimed at containing the arms race, achieving disarmament, and formulating a comprehensive system for international security. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi also appaled to all the concerned sides to adopt positive stands and initiatives to achieve this objective.

While reviewing the current situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their firm conviction that a just, comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict can only be achieved through the Israeli withdrawal from all of the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the attainment of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination and their rights to establish their independent state. The two sides renewed their support for the convocation of an international conference attended by all of the concerned parties including the PLO. The also called for taking practical, urgent steps to convene this conference.

The two sides affirmed support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to achieve their national rights. They stressed the need for the unity and cohesion of the PLO in its brave struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The two sides affirmed their respect for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and the unity of its territory. They also voiced support for the efforts of the Lebanese Government and people to achieve the immediate and complete Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon in accordance with Security Council resolutions.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the two sides expressed their concern over the serious situation resulting from the continuation of this war. They appealed to the two sides to immediately stop this war and achieve a just settlement to their conflict through peaceful negotiations. The two sides attached great importance to the activities of the OAU, which is playing a major role in the African nations' struggle to eliminate colonialism and racial discrimination and achieve true political and economic independence. The two sides voiced support for an atmosphere of understanding and good-neighborliness among African countries on the bases of mutual respect, guaranteeing the sovereignty and unity of territory, respect for borders, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. The USSR expressed support for the efforts of the developing African countries aimed at making this continent a nuclear-free zone and free of foreign military bases. The two sides denounced the aggressive nuclear aspirations of the racist regime in Pretoria.

The two sides called for the urgent elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and called on the international community to take urgent steps to achieve the independence of Namibia in accordance with UN and OAU resolutions. They affirmed that Sudan and the USSR support increasing assistance to the struggle of the people of southern Africa and Namibia under the African National Congress and SWAPO against the racists of South Africa, who are backed by international imperialism. The two sides voiced their solidarity with the confrontation states that face the hostile attacks of Pretoria's racist regime. They also expressed support for the call to impose urgent, comprehensive, and binding sanctions against the Pretoria regime. The USSR and Sudan deem it necessary to adopt comprehensive steps on the international level to overcome the economic difficulties facing the African countries on the basis of reorganizing international economic relations and establishing a just international economic system.

Sudan and the Soviet Union noted the dangerous developments in the Mediterranean region and voice their support for transforming it into an area of peace.

The two sides stressed the positive, effective role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle to preserve peace and reduce international tension as well as the movement's efforts to wipe out racism and neocolonialism in this regard, emphasis was placed on the importance of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit which will be held in Harare.

The Soviet Union and Sudan firmly stand by efforts to enhance the reputation and effectiveness of the United Nations, which is a collective instrument to preserve world peace and security. The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to the USSR and their conviction that this visit will open wider vistas for promoting cordial bilateral relations.

Al-Mahdi expressed to the Soviet leadership and people his thanks and gratitude for the hospitality that was accorded to him and the Sudanese delegation, and extended an official invitation to N.I. Ryzhkov to visit Sudan. The invitation was accepted with thanks and gratitude and will be set up later through diplomatic channels.

Government Said To Plan 'Major Offensive'

EA151524 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1315 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Radio SPLA has just received the following urgent information. A spokesman for the SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command has just confirmed that any plane, military or civil, flying to Juba, (Wao), Malakal, or any other town in war zone No 1 would be doing so at their own risk.

The spokesman has told Radio SPLA that SPLA sources in Khartoum Army General Headquarters have irrefutable evidence thet Mr Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in a recent visit to a foreign country planned with that country to launch a major offensive against SPLA forces in Juba, (Wao), Malakal, Bentiu and Bor before they hold their version of the national constitutional conference in Khartoum in October, and that they plan to isolate the SPLA. Sayyid al-Sadiq will use international food relief to support this offensive.

These reliable SPLA sources in Khartoum reported that retired Maj-Gen Uthman Abdallah was sent to the said foreign country by Al-Sadiq to solicit for emergency military assistance with instructions to return to Khartoum on 6 August 86. Two days later the said foreign country ordered Al-Sadiq to its capital, to go there himself as a condition for military assistance. Al-Sadiq complied and went there on 8 August 86 and worked out a military plan that is now in SPLA hands. [Al-Sadiq began a visit to Libya on 8 August]

This plan is designed to take advantage of and to coincide with the international food airlift. One of these offensives is already underway involving a division-sized force under the command of Brigadier 'Abd al-Qadir Marhum, and SPLA High Command has already taken the necessary measures to repulse it. Other details of the military plan are sensitive, but the SPLA is confident to crush such offensives.

The spokesman reiterated to Radio SPLA that there is abundant evidence that Khartoum is using the hunger situation in the cities for military advantage without the slightest iota of concern for those affected. The spokesman told Radio SPLA that under these conditions of war hysteria in the SPLA High Command has issued the following orders to all SPLA forces everywhere:

Order No 1. Effective as from 0600 today, 15 August 86, all SPLA air defense units will shoot down any aircraft flying over SPLA-controlled airspace without exception.
Order No 2. All SPLA forces everywhere are put under maximum alert as from 1500 today, 15 August 86, and ordered to combine classical guerrilla, semi-conventional, and conventional warfare to bombard, attack, raid, harass all the major enemy garrisons including Juba, (Wao), Malakal, Bentiu, Kapoeta, Aweil, Ar-Rank, Torit, Bor, Yei, Maridi and to ambush and destroy anything not friendly that moves by river, rail, land, or air.
Order No 3. All SPLA leave of any type are [as heard] canceled as of 1500 today, 15 August 86, and all those on such leave are to report to their units or to the nearest SPLA unit within 48 hours.

The aforesaid stated orders are issued in self defense without prejudice to the Koka Dam peace process, and this is because the SPLA has irrefutable proof that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has connived, agreed, and planned with a foreign country to launch a major offensive against the SPLA, and has actually already done so under a division commanded by Brig Abd al-Qadir Marhum, and the foreign country has 13,000 troops already in occupation of one of Sudan regions, not so much to be used against the SPLA but to occupy that region by blackmailing Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi with assistance.

The spokesman has regretted, while the international community is genuinely concern and preoccupied with getting humanitarian relief to the Sudan, that relief is being used for war purposes, and while Khartoum is preoccupied with the military means to destroy the SPLA, other countries posing as Sudan's friends are preoccupied with its occupation.

The spokesman has disclosed that the SPLA High Command was going to declare a cease-fire as it has done in the past on the occasion of the Id al-Adha holiday, but regrettably learned that Al-Sadiq and his General Command anticipated this gesture and instead decided to launch their offensive. For this reason the SPLA did not declare a cease-fire for Id al-Adha holiday as it used to during the era of Numayri.

Rebel Forces Down Airliner in Malakal 16 Aug

JN171446 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Malakal, 17 Aug (SUNA) — A SUNA report from Malakal says that the rebel forces in southern Sudan downed a Sudanese airliner the minute it took off from Malakal airport on its way back to Khartoum at 1030 yesterday. The report adds that the plane, which was hit by a SAM-7 missile, was carrying about 57 civilian passengers in addition to the crew.

The Defense Ministry issued the following statement this morning: A Sudanese airliner of the (Arandash) type had an accident yesterday morning, which is believed to have been deliberate, a few minutes after taking off from Malakal airport on a routine flight to Khartoum. Meanwhile, the civil aviation authorities, together with the Upper Nile Region authorities, are carrying out investigations in order to obtain more details and to determine the fate of the airliner's passengers and crew. The ministry will later issue a detailed statement once information is available.

Mourning Period Announced for Victims

EA171944 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The military governor of Upper Nile Region, Colonel Simon Paul Manang, has announced with great grief and sorrow the death of the victims of the Sudan Airways aircraft which was downed by the traitors and agents of the forces of the so-called the SPLA yesterday, Saturday, 16 August 1986, praying to Almighty God to house them in His spacious paradise with the honest and the martyrs and to inspire their relatives with patience and the best of consolation. His excellency will accept condolences at the guest house of Upper Nile Region at Al-Amarat Extension, 35th Street. His excellency also announced 3 days of mourning starting from today until 20 August throughout Upper Nile Region and the regional branch offices in Kosti and Khartoum.

Flights to South Suspended

EA172046 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] We have received the following statement from Mr Salah 'Abd al-Salam al-Khalafah, minister of presidential affairs.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. When the report on the painful incident [downing of a civilian airliner by rebel forces] reached Khartoum, the prime minister and defense minister acted; they personally got in touch with the military command in Malakal and ordered the following:

A patrol must move to look for the site of the incident and to establish the number of victims. A statement must be broadcast to the citizens after the information is obtained. Actually, a statement was broadcast twice today and contact was made with the executive committee of the pilots union. It was agreed with them to lift the strike in the presence of the minister of presidential affairs and the minister of information and after persuading them with the steps that the government has taken to establish the cause of the incident. The prime minister has ordered the suspension of air traffic to and from the south until further notice.

The minister of presidential affairs stressed that all authorities concerned were working in total coordination to establish the cause of the incident and its results and that a detailed statement will be broadcast in the next hour [fi al-saah al-qadimah].

The minister stressed the government's concern for the lives of the citizens and its concern about broadcasting the facts — however absolutely bitter — because they are for the citizens, particularly since we live in a democratic era. As to the Sudanese Airways trade union decision to stop work, I warn that this is an illegal decision and that the government will discharge its responsibilities to the country, particularly under such circumstances which impel it to stand firmly and decisively and to take the necessary steps in the public interest.

SPLA Radio: Relief Planes Warned Out of War Zone

EA161453 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The official SPLM/SPLA spokesman has confirmed that the order directing SPLA antiaircraft units to shoot down any plane overflying War Zone No 1 applies to all aircraft, including those involved in relief operations.

According to the spokesman, since relief flights to the south are being exploited by Khartoum for military ends, planes transporting relief items to the south could not be exempted from the warning against use of the airspace over SPLA-controlled areas. The spokesman said that any relief organizations that have been sending flights to War Zone No 1 upon either explicit or implicit SPLA permission should now consider all such permits to have been automatically revoked by this order enabling SPLA troops to fire at any aircraft violating the airspace of War Zone No 1.

We cannot connive against our own security by allowing the Khartoum government to use international relief efforts to our detriment, the spokesman concluded.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Son Rumored To Be Next Foreign Minister

WA181200 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 19 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] At the beginning of this week, certain high-level Arab circles received information from Tunisia to the effect that there is a good possibility that a new cabinet change will occur in the Tunisian Government which is headed by Rachid Sfar; the change will result in the removal of Beji Caid Essebsi from hisposition as foreign minister and the appointment of another political figure as his successor. This information indicates that President Habib Bourguiba had intended for some time to appoint another foreign minister in place of Caid Essebsi and that he had considered at one point choosing Hedi Mabrouk, the present Tunisian ambassador in Paris, for this post. However, at present, Mabrouk prefers to remain in his position in Paris, especially since he has close relations with senior French officials in the government as well as in the opposition. The information from Tunisia indicates that one of the prominent candidates to replace Caid Essebsi is Habib Bourguiba, Jr., son of the president, who previously held this post.

DJIBOUTI

PDRY Intercepts Plane; Air, Sea Relations 'Severed'

JN171421 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1400 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Djibouti today severed all its contacts as well as it air and maritime relations with South Yemen after the South Yemeni Air Force intercepted a Djibouti passenger plane yesterday afternoon.

It seems that this plane, which was on a flight from Sanaa to Djibouti, was intercepted in order to search for former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's supporters. However, the plane took off from Aden airport with all its passengers. Nevertheless, the Djibouti Government, as we have already said, has decided to sever its air and sea contacts with South Yemen.

Foreign Minister Issues 'Protest'

EA181107 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
0345 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Republic of Djibouti has decided to stop its air and sea links with South Yemen. The decision was reached following [words indistinct]. The Boeing-720 aircraft was detained in South Yemen for 4 hours before it returned to the country [as heard] at night.

Minister for Foreign Affairs Moumin Bahdon Farah handed a protest note to the South Yemen charge d'affaires yesterday describing the incident as an act of piracy not to be expected from a neighboring and fraternal country. The minister briefed Arab envoys in the country on the Air Djibouti aircraft which South Yemen [words indistinct]. But after failing to find those people among the passengers, all those aboard the aircraft returned to the country [as heard].

So far the Government of South Yemen [words indistinct]. The measure, which is viewed as tantamount to piracy, has resulted in the suspension of transport links between the Republic of Djibouti and South Yemen.

Questioned on relations between Djibouti and South Yemen after a South Yemen emissary had been received by the president, Moumin Bahdon Farah said [words indistinct] for that reason we have had good relations with the past and present regimes in South Yemen [words indistinct] who hatch plots in Djibouti aimed at causing chaos in South Yemen and neighboring countries.

ETHIOPIA

Goshu Wolde Receives Syrian Foreign Minister

JN141836 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with Goshu Wolde, member of the Political Bureau of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Ethiopian foreign minister, at the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry in Addis Ababa this morning. During the meeting, talks revolved around developments in the region and bilateral relations.

The Ethiopian minister affirmed his country's condemnation of the Camp David accords and all separate deals and agreements. He stressed his country's opposition to contacts and negotiations with Israel because they aim to subjugate the Arab countries, one after the other. He denounced the Moroccan king's meeting with Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. He said that Ethiopia firmly stands with Syria in all international forums and unhesitatingly supports all of Syria's stands, especially on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question.

The Ethiopian minister praised the importance of Syria's role under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes and its influence on liberation and progress movements in Africa and the world.

SOMALIA

Wish To Resume Ethiopian Talks Noted in Barre Message

EA152045 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1715 GMT 15 Aug 86

[From the "Radio Forum" program; report by head of Presidential Press Unit Yasun Haji Ismail Girdeh]

[Excerpts] Marking 'Id al-Adha, SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre met SDR journalists at the Presidency here in Mogadishu and congratulated the Somali people and Muslims throughout the world who are celebrating this great occasion today. Challe Siad prayed that Almighty God will accept and bless their Hajj which they are now making in the holy land. The president also prayed to Almighty God to instill love and cooperation in the Somali people and all Muslims and called upon them to forgive each other and strengthen their brotherhood.

The SDR president [words indistinct]. The president further urged Muslims throughout the world to use the wealth Almighty God has given them wisely [words indistinct]. The SDR president [words indistinct] to live in peace and brotherhood. The president said that there is a need to find out how to replace war and hatred with peace, love, and understanding. [passage omitted]

Speaking on ways to find peace and understanding wherever there is war, the president said that Somalia wishes to resume the peace talks between the SDR and Ethiopia. He added that it is imperative that the wars and the hatred that have existed between the two countries be transformed into peace, understanding, and cooperation.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre's speech on this great occasion of 'Id al-Adha included:

[Begin Barre recording] Today is the day when Muslims throughout the world are celebrating 'Id al-Adha. They also are praying to God to grant them forgiveness and His bounty. God grants all that He wishes to His creatures. God requires you to pray to Him alone. God requires you to pray as if you were to die at once. God requires you to seek out His riches well as if you will never die.

Do whatever you are doing well. Luckily, the rains in Somalia have been plentiful this year as in the previous year. We pray that such rains will continue. Those rains had no [harmful] side effects upon our people or livestock. I urge the Somali people to cultivate [words indistinct]. Those who are sick, may God grant them health and as for the others [not further identified] may God be with them.

For the many Muslims who are celebrating 'Id al-Adha today, may God grant them wisdom and understanding among themselves. On those who are at war such as Iraq and Iran, the two Muslim nations who have been at war for some time, we pray that God may grant them the wisdom to realize the destruction of men and material wrought by the war. I conclude by wishing that the Somali people may live in peace and prosperity in the years ahead. I wish you all a happy Id. Thank you. [end recording]

UGANDA

Museveni Warns Against Abusing Appeasement Policy

EA181117 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has disclosed that two attacks launched upon NRA [National Resistance Army] detachments at Acholibur and Pajule in Kitgum District and Kilak Corner in Gulu District were repulsed last week, and measures are underway to exterminate the threat.

The president, who was officiating at a fund-raising drive in aid of orphans in Luwero District, added that political tactics will be adjusted so that criminal elements who have abused the policy of appeasement are weeded out. He was optimistic that in spite of other limitations, the justness of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] cause and the correctness of its political line will ensure total victory. He said the problem of insecurity is being created by elements who believe that Africa should not be strong, united, and peaceful. In the case of Uganda, he added, those elements propagate the false belief that the different tribes in the country cannot live together.

The president also castigated parasitic elements in Uganda who want to reap enormous profits through hardships faced by the people. [passage omitted]

To View Relief Supply Problems

EA171404 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has expressed dismay to learn that relief supplies are not reaching the people in war-ravaged areas. The president, who was attending a show by the (Jimmy Katumba) and the (Ebony) group of musicians in aid of the people of Luwero, blamed this on gross negligence among government officials and called for constant pressure to get things done. The president promised to look into the problems which are causing rehabilitation targets not to be fulfilled. [passage omitted]

Buganda Elders Present Memo on Society to Museveni

EA151930 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a memorandum presented to him by the council of traditional hereditary heads of clans in Buganda who met at State House, Entebbe. In the memorandum the elders observed that the best that can be done for this country is to accept tribal and clan diversities while promoting unity, marrying the similarities, and burying the differences to forge progress based on understanding, awareness, and love.

On social ills in society, the elders said religion had been misunderstood and used as an agent of disunity. They reported that politics in the past had brought about hatred, unwarranted competition, injustice and unfair play in national matters. They gave the assurance that as clan heads they owe no allegiance to any political party. They blamed the general deterioration of the quality of service in the country on tribes and nepotism.

Commenting on the elders memorandum, President Museveni said the issue raised on the kabakship, the restoration of [word indistinct] to the royal family (?under) the federal system of administration were serious and needed careful consideration and he would appoint a committee to advise him on them. The president, however, reiterated the NRM government position for a broad consensus to consolidate peace for reconciliation and reconstruction. He pointed that as an interim government they would leave controversial issues to the constitutional process.

The president appealed to the elders to avoid any incitement and provocation which would jeopardize efforts for unity. He gave the example of newspaper reports alleging that the president had refused to meet the elders and yet it was his own initiative which resulted in the meeting today. The council was led by its chairman, Mr (Grace Ssemakula Musoke), and its secretary, the reverend (Gwambade).

Nairobi Paper Comments

EA171523 Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION in English
17 Aug 86 p 1

["Museveni Says No Again to Kingdoms," attributed to Edward Kitaka, Kampala]

[Excerpt] One day after the return to Uganda of Prince Ronald Mutebi, heir-apparent to the vacant Buganda throne and son of the late Kabaka, President Yoweri Museveni has reiterated that his interim administration has no mandate to revive hereditary kingdoms. President Museveni said that such matters must be determined by a constituent assembly to be set up later, adding that Mr Mutebi had gone home as a private citizen to enjoy his right to stay in his homeland. The president made those remarks after receiving a memorandum from 52 traditional heads of Baganda clans at State House, Entebbe on Friday [15 August] according to Radio Uganda.

Details of the memorandum were not made public, but reliable sources among the clan's council revealed today that the group demanded, among other things, that Mutebi be allowed to officially succeed his father as king and as ssabataka, overall head of the Baganda clans. The elders also demanded that buildings like the Lubiri, the former palace of the Kabaka, which now houses the biggest military regiment in Kampala, the Bulange, once the seat of the Kabaka's government at Mengo, but which has since been renamed Republic House and made Army headquarters, be given to Mutebi.

Addressing the delegation, President Museveni said: The issues they have raised on the kabakaship, the restoration of estates to the royal families and the federal system of administration are serious matters and need careful consideration, Radio Uganda quoted him. He would therefore appoint a committee to advise him on all the issues raised. The president, however, repeated his governments position, which calls for a broad consenus to consolidate peace for reconciliation and reconstruction. He added that as an interim government they would leave controversial issues to the constitutional process.

President Museveni appealed to the clan leaders to avoid any incitement and provocation which would jeopardize efforts for unity. But he denied press reports which he said had earlier given the impression that he had refused to meet the clan heads. [passage omitted]

Deputy Minister Addresses Rallies Against Raiding

EA162003 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The people of Kotido District have been strongly advised to enter into a binding covenant of mutual trust with the NRM government that they recognize their fellow citizens as blood relatives. The deputy minister in the office of the president, Mr Andrew Aliat, called upon them to declare that spilling blood or robbing the property of their fellow citizens is sacrilege.

Addressing a series of rallies in Kotido District, Mr Aliat called upon the people of Kotido, and particularly Jie County, to honor the promise they made recently not to raid the Acholi, Langi, and Iteso. He warned that unless they do so it would be difficult to take them seriously in future. He said failure to honor their word is not only betrayal of trust but also deliberate defiance and misuse of the illegal guns in their possession and direct provocation to the government. Mr Aliat, a Karamojong himself, declared: Our hands are over stained with the blood of our innocent fellow countrymen. Let us turn up [as heard] and humble ourselves before God and our fellow countrymen.

Mr Aliat also called for the intensification, mobilization, and politicization of the masses. He said: Without this, crimes will continue to be committed. He called upon the educated persons to volunteer to translate the NRM literature into Karamojong.

At Kaabong, Mr Aliat commended the leaders of all [words indistinct] of the county, but called upon them to be vigilant as there are reports of preference of some pockets of some UNLA runaways. The deputy minister also drew the attention of the administration to the alarming inflex and crowding of Kaabong by troops of foreigners. He called on the authorities to examine and establish their identity. At Karenga was impressed by the devotion and commitment to duty by the medical staff and assured them that efforts are being made to improve communication in the district. [sentence as heard]

Zairian Delegation Arrives for Commission Meeting

EA171834 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] An 8-man Zairean delegation has arrived in Uganda to attend the third Uganda-Zaire joint commission meeting, which opens in Kampala tomorrow. The meeting is a follow-up of the regional summit in Nairobi last month by the East and Central African heads of states. The meeting is expected to strengthen the bilateral and multilateral relationship in various fields, including border security, trade, transport and communications, and social cultural exchanges. The delegation, led by the Zairean secretary of state for foreign affairs, Kabala Kiseka Seka, was welcomed at the international airport of Entebbe by the Minister of Regional Cooperation Sebaana Kizito, and the Zairean ambassador to Uganda, Dr (Banjira Wanganburahke).

Nairobi Paper Comments on Tasks Facing Museveni

EA171458 Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION in English
17 Aug 86 p 7

["Letter from Kampala" feature, headlined "Honeymoon Over for Museveni," attributed to Edward Kitaka]

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni, who came to power just under 7 months ago after leading a successful 5-year guerrilla campaign against the then established authorities in Kampala, is now coming face to face with some of the toughest challenges of his career. The president has to contend, first of all, with remnants of the defeated army of the ousted head of state, General Tito Okello, who have apparently regrouped into small but persistent pockets increasingly harassing his NRA [National Resistance Army] troops in the northern part of the country. He has to find a way of reviving the country's devastated economy. Then he has to deal with the traditional monarchists who are pressing for a revival of hereditary institutions abolished in 1967 by former President Milton Obote.

The honeymoon is now clearly over and Museveni must now work for his money, commented a Kampala observer the other day.

Although on Thursday [14 August] night, Radio Uganda carried a government denial of a BBC report to the effect that former soldiers in Okello's army had over-run an NRA barracks at Gulu in northern Uganda and occupied it for 2 hours, there is information to suggest that all is not well in the area. Members of the disbanded army on 7th August surprised a small NRA detachment at Pabo, 24 km northwest of Gulu, occupied it for at least

1 and 1/2 hours after the troops there had fled, and made off with 5 rifles, army rations, and some uniforms, according to the Catholic Church-backed Luganda language daily *Munno*. But other sources say the whole of northern Uganda is an insecure area because of the ambushes by the rebels. The northeastern part of the country is also being ripped apart by cattle rustlers.

The monarchists, especially in the former Buganda kingdom, must be another thorn in Museveni's side. After telling them off in a tough statement issued 10 days ago by the Secretariat of the NRM, the president apparently veered round and agreed to arrange for the sudden and furtive return to the country of Prince Ronald Mutebi, heir to the late Sir Edward Mutesa, the last kabaka of Uganda.

Museveni on Friday [15 August] met with the 52 clan leaders of Buganda and started what must be a series of protracted discussions on the sensitive issue of reviving or not reviving the monarchies.

Commenting on the return of Mutebi and Friday's meeting between the clan heads and the president, the government-owned *New Vision* newspaper said among other things: The last piece of Museveni's political jigsaw is now nearly in place. He is coming close to accommodating all the different political forces in the country so that petty squabbling can end and the emphasis placed on economic development.

But perhaps the biggest challenge is the economy, which is now in the doldrums after many years of mismanagement, destruction, and neglect.

CAR

Egypt's Ghali Arrives After Congo Visit

To Deliver Message

NC151547 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Bangui today from Brazzaville on a visit to the CAR in the course of his current African tour. While in Bangui, Dr Ghali will deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to President Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba.

Dr Ghali delivered a similar message from President Mubarak to Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the President of Congo and the current chairman of the OAU. He also held talks with senior Congolese officials, including Prime Minister Ange Edouard Poungui, on the works of the Joint Egyptian-Congolese Committee and ways to strengthen and develop cooperation between the two countries. Dr Ghali also met with the heads of diplomatic missions in Brazzaville and affirmed to them the importance of strengthening the cooperation among the African states on the various levels.

Talks Held 16 Aug

NC160706 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Jean-Louis [as heard], CAR minister of foreign affairs, have begun official talks in Bangui. They discussed bilateral cooperation and ways of promoting it in various areas. The two men also reviewed the important part played by Egyptian experts in the CAR's social and economic development. African problems were examined as well, as part of the consultations and coordination between Egypt and the CAR in the service of peace and security.

Minister Ghali met yesterday afternoon with Egyptian advisers in the CAR, and dealt with the work they are doing. Ghali said that CAR officials have praised Egypt's role in the fields of technology, agriculture, and education. He noted that Egypt is helping African countries and is contributing to their development projects.

Joint Communique Issued

NC171601 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — Egypt and the CAR have emphasized that a just and permanent peace in the Middle East requires recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to self-determination. Both sides expressed support for an international Middle East peace conference. This came in a joint communique released today in Cairo and Bangui at the conclusion of a visit to the CAR yesterday by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The communique stressed the CAR's appreciation of the positive and constructive role played by Egyptian advisers working in the country. The communique also stressed the CAR's interest in a larger number of Egyptian technicians assisting in economic and social projects.

The two sides called on the international community to apply wide-ranging, obligatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria. They stressed the importance of the principle of resolving African disputes through peaceful means. They made appeals for national reconciliation in Chad, and asserted their support and backing for the legitimate government under President Hissein Habre and their concern over Chad's independence and territorial integrity.

They highlighted the importance they attach to the Ondougou group and stressed their determination to do their best to make the group a positive model for regional cooperation in Africa in line with the Lagos plan. The communique stressed the two countries' interest in strengthening bilateral cooperation.

Dr Ghali and the CAR foreign minister held several meetings in Bangui and signed an agreement on a joint higher committee charged with discussing and developing bilateral cooperation in various fields and consulting and coordinating on issues of common concern. Ghali left for Chad yesterday as part of his tour of a number of African countries.

CHAD

Egypt's Ghali Arrives; Delivers Message, Comments

AB171014 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Butrus Ghali, has delivered a message of friendship and fraternity from President Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian head of state, to the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre. During a meeting in Ndjamena today with Mr Lassou Gouara, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the two ministers discussed bilateral relations and cooperation and the situation in the region. The minister of state, Mr Butrus Ghali, stated that Egypt is standing by Chad, ready to support all the efforts aimed at ensuring peace, security, the territorial integrity and the independence of Chad. Mr Butrus Ghali, who had just arrived from Bangui at the end of an African tour which took him to the Congo, Zaire and the CAR, said during his technical stopover at Ndjamena International Airport that the Congo, Zaire, the Central African Republic, and Egypt support the Chadian people and their leader, El Hadj Hissein Habre, in their efforts to restore peace to our country. Mr Butrus Ghali talked with our reporter, (Abba Ali Kassa).

[Begin recording] [Ghali] We have joint commissions: a joint commission between Egypt and Zaire, a joint commission between Egypt and the Congo, and a joint commission between Egypt and the Central African Republic. We meet every 2 years to take stock of the economic, cultural, and technical ties between Egypt and the three countries which I have had the honor of visiting. I also delivered messages of friendship from President

Mubarak to the heads of state and government of Zaire, the Congo, and the Central African Republic.

[(Kassa)] Mr Minister, in the various countries you have visited or will visit, [words indistinct] directly on the situation of Chad? Did you tackle this question with your intellectuals, and if so, what is your personal impression of the development of the Chadian situation?

[Ghali] In fact, in the three joint communiques that were issued in Kinshasa, Brazzaville, and Bangui, we once again devoted a paragraph to the Republic of Chad, and restated our support for Hissein Habre's government. We favor peace in Chad, we favor the territorial integrity of Chad, and we support the principle of the inviolability of Chad's borders. This was Egypt's position also during the last OAU summit which took place in Addis Ababa about a week or two ago. I must add that there is perfect coordination between Chad's foreign minister and myself. We hold regular consultations, and we just ended a consultation meeting. We hold meetings before, during, and after international conferences. [passage omitted]

[(Kassa)] Mr Minister, Egypt's support for the government of the third republic has up till now been at the diplomatic level only. Can we hope that it will be more active, and that Egypt (?will assist) militarily to stop the harm being caused by the Libyan regime [words indistinct]?

[Ghali] We are at the stage of diplomatic consultations between our two countries, and any contribution that Egypt can make to help Chad will be made within the framework of the OAU. [passage omitted]

[(Kassa)] Egypt, a friend of Chad [words indistinct] Arab countries that encourage Libya in its aggression against Chad. Don't you think that this constitutes a strain in Arab-African cooperation?

[Ghali] This issue of cooperation between Arab countries and Africa was examined in the bilateral discussions that I had with the authorities of the three countries that I visited, that is Zaire, the Congo, and the CAR. This subject was also discussed at the last OAU summit, and we believe that the year 1987 will be extremely important as it will mark the 10th anniversary of this cooperation. In fact, the first Afro-Arab summit took place in Cairo in March 1977. We are in favor of Afro-Arab cooperation, and we believe that this cooperation is vital in strengthening south-south cooperation [as heard]. One must not underestimate the difficulties, which are extremely numerous. You even mentioned this a while ago. We must through (?concerted political) action try and find a new framework that will help strengthen cooperation between the Arab world and Africa, in the interest of peace and strengthening of solidarity between all Third World countries. [passage omitted]

[(Kassa)] Mr Minister, what is the state of relations between Chad and Egypt?

[Ghali] I think I have already told you, [words indistinct] to receive President Hissein Habre in Cairo for an official visit. I am in contact with the foreign minister. We consult with each other regularly, and our relations are excellent. We attach a lot of importance to relations between our two countries, and we believe that cooperation between Ndjamena and Cairo is in the interest of peace and development of the African continent. [end recording]

Further on Oumar's, CDR's Withdrawal From GUNT

Oueddei Accused of 'Extortions'

AB151940 Paris AFP in French 1845 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 15 Aug (AFP) — Acheikh ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), one of the major components of the Chadian opposition, on Friday accused Goukouni Oueddei, leader of this Libya-supported opposition, of indulging in "extortions, tortures, and physical liquidations."

In a statement to Radio France Internationale, Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar pointed out that his movement on Thursday decided to "suspend its activities" in the GUNT (Chadian national union government) because of "differences" with its leader, Goukouni Oueddei, and "some of his aides" whom he accused of "violating political and administrative measures aimed at strenghtening unity within the GUNT and by sometimes carrying out extortions, tortures, and physical liquidation."

Acheikh ibn Oumar is the second Chadian opposition personality, after Colonel Wadal Abdelkadir Kamougue, vice president of the GUNT, to leave the antigovernment coalition within 2 months. The CDR secretary general affirmed that he still maintains "solidarity with the other combattant and political forces associated with the GUNT, including the forces headed by Goukouni Oueddei."

Acheikh ibn Oumar confirmed his support for the principle of negotiation with Ndjamena but said he has refused to honor the invitation extended to him by the government of President Hissein Habre to return home. "Winning back a few personalities will not solve the problem of the Chadian masses," he stated.

Acheikh ibn Oumar Interviewed

LD151630 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Telephone interview with Acheikh ibn Oumar, secretary of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) by station correspondent Alain de Chalvron preceded by unidentified announcer's introductory remarks; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] As we announced yesterday, the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) led by Acheikh ibn Oumar has decided to withdraw from Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT and from all the bodies affiliated to it. According to a text issued from Sabha, Libya, Acheikh ibn Oumar condemned both the Ndjamena regime and the Bardail GUNT, who according to him, are responsible for the continuation of the Chadian tragedy. It appers that Acheikh ibn Oumar is holding more things against Goukouni Oueddei than against the policy of GUNT itself, a fact which represented the reason for his withdrawal.

The Ndjamene government immediately reacted to this defection by proposing yesterday evening to negotiate anywhere and at any time with Acheikh ibn Oumar if this can restore peace to Chad. The Chadian secretary of state in charge of information indicated that this proposal also applied to Colonel Kamougue: Both are invited to start the process of returning to the country, without hypocrisy. We already have had Acheikh ibn Oumar's own answer: He said no to this invitation if it is made on a personal basis. Here is Acheikh ibn Oumar's answer. He was interviewed on the telephone by French radio correspondent Alain de Chalvron, a long interview which casts full light on Acheikh ibn Oumar's stand:

[Begin recording] [Oumar] It must be made clear that the CDR has always strived for a peaceful, political solution to the Chadian conflict and therefore, logically, for talks with Ndjamena.

[De Chalvron] Then why do you reject Hissein Habre's proposal today?
[Oumar] Experience, even recent experience, has shown that Hissein Habre does not want real negotiations and a real reconciliation. His aim is to bring several personalities back into the fold, to give them some ministerial jobs by considering that the Chadian peoples' problems can be solved in this manner when in fact (?some people are still in prison) despite the agreements signed with other groups, while the country's economy is in shambles, and so on and so forth. The problem cannot be solved as conceived until now by Hissein Habre by bringing this or that personality back to the fold, no matter how famous. Therefore, we maintain our solidarity with the fighting forces and the political currents and trends which are not associated with the four members of GUNT, including Goukouni's fat, [Chadian Armed Forces] and any political solution can only exist within a global framework, evidently taking into account past and present failures.

[De Chalvron] Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar, in that case I do not understand your initiative very well. You say you maintain solidarity with GUNT and yet you break...
[Oumar, interrupting] It must be understood that the GUNT is not an institution limited to the person of its president. It is first of all a coalition of forces incorporating Mr Kamougue's fate, the small army of Mahamat Abba, and so on. We maintain absolute solidarity with these forces and any solution which is to be worked out will necessarily be agreed and discussed among our partners. We only have differences with the GUNT president and some of his men.

[De Chalvron] What differences?
[Oumar] It would take too long [to tell you].

[De Chalvron] Do you, for example, reproach Goukouni Oueddei for not being present at the meeting organized by President Sassou Nguesso and by Senegelese President Abdou Diouf?
[Oumar] The problem is not his absence per se. This is not a problem and (?moreover) the conditions promised had not been observed but one should have behaved differently so as not to miss an opportunity.

[De Chalvron] So, is this one of your grievances against Goukoni Oueddi?
[Oumar] Not the most important one. A series of internal, political, administrative, and other attempts have been made to strengthen GUNT's internal unity. All of these attempts have been deliberately violated at times, at the cost of exactions, tortures, arrests and even killings by Goukouni Oueddei and his chief of staff.

[De Chalvron] However, do you think that the page of the armed struggle has now been turned?
[Oumar] No one has chosen the armed struggle. War has the upper hand in Chad as long as there is no peace. The problem will not be solved even if we decide to put an end to the armed struggle. The war will only end with a global, definitive, structural, and political agreement.

[De Chalvron] One last question, Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar: When you had a quarrel with Goukouni Oueddei nearly 2 years ago you spent nearly a year in prison if I remember correctly. Do you not fear for your safety today?
[Oumar] I believe that the threat to physical safety is absolutely indissociable from political responsibility; thus, this is a problem which does not arise. [end recording]

Former GUNT Member Interviewed

LD151649 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Telephone interview with Abderaman Koulamallah, former GUNT member by station correspondent Raymond Pincon preceded by unidentified announcer's introductory remarks; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] Other GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] elements dissociated themselves from the movement yesterday to set up a new force: the Chadian Socialist Union (UST). Its organizer is Abderaman Koulamallah. Station journalist Raymond Pincon managed to reach him on the telephone. Koulamallah is not surprised by Acheikh ibn Oumar's initiative and he explains why:

[Begin recording] [Koulamallah] We are not surprised inasmuch as this situation could be foreseen for some time but the question we are now asked is whether Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar will follow up his thinking to its logical conclusion; that is, to create the conditions for Chad's reconstruction and this necessarily means through direct negotiations with the Ndjamena government.

[Pincon] Does this logic involve an abandonment of the armed struggle?

[Koulamallah] It means an abandonment of the armed struggle inasmuch as the war has been going on for a long time and we have not managed to find a solution through war, and perhaps we ought to try a peaceful solution. Such a solution involves a meeting of all Chadians, a direct contact with the Ndjamena government because one must have someone to hold a dialogue with.

[Pincon] Would you be prepared to take a 2-step initiative, that is first consultations with the CDR and then consultations with Ndjamena?

[Koulamallah] Yes, absolutely. We are willing to hold a consultation with the CDR. First we will contact them and if we reach agreement, obviously we will try to establish contact with Ndjamena. [end recording]

CONGO

Egypt's Ghali Says Resources at Government's Service

NC131209 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 13 Aug (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is currently on a visit to Brazzaville, has stressed that Egypt is fully prepared, through the Egyptian fund for technical cooperation in Africa, to place its resources at the service of the Congolese Government and people. He added that this will help the Congo to carry out its plan for economic, cultural, and social development.

This came during the first session of the Higher Joint Committee for Cooperation between Egypt and the Congo. The session was chaired jointly by Dr Butrus Ghali and Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Oba. [passage omitted]

Court Sentences Those Involved in 1982 Bombings

AB171743 Paris AFP in French 1740 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Aug (AFP) — The Congolese Revolutionary Court today sentenced to death Claude-Ernest Ndalla in the trial of persons accused to having planted two bombs in 1982 in Brazzaville leaving 9 dead and 92 wounded. The verdict of the court broadcast live by the Congolese radio and television monitored in Kinshasa is not subject to appeal. Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya, former number two man of the regime, and Colonel Blaise Nzalakanda of the Peoples National Army, have been given 5-year suspended sentences.

Frenchman Jean Bouissou, aged 61, accused of having devised and prepared an explosive device, has been sentenced to 10 years of hard labor along with his compatriot Michel Le Cornec who has been tried in absentia. The accused Kembissila, Gaspard Kivouna, and the Peoples Army officer Cadet Daniel Biampandou, have been sentenced to 20 years of hard labor along with two other aliens tried in absentia, CAR national Robert Keouane and Zairian Ndolo.

GABON

President Bongo Addresses Nation on Anniversary

AB162214 Libreville Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Address to the nation by President Omar Bongo's on 16 August 1986 on the eve of the 26th independence anniversary — place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpts] My dear fellow countrymen and women, 26 years ago, our country attained international sovereignty. The commemoration of this event is always a source of joy and merry-making for us. On this occasion, as usual, I have the pleasure to address you and at the same time wish you a happy independence anniversary celebration. (?I am doing this with much ease) because today I can see we are a mature people, sure of their [word indistinct], confident in their destiny, free in their political and economic choice, and living in peace, harmony, and unity. We have come a long way, and made great achievements and remarkable successes. [passage omitted]

I can say today that we have won thanks to our determination, thanks to the sacrifices made by each of you, and finally thanks to our unflinching unity. The Trans-Gabon Railroad project is our common success, our pride, and our common patrimony. It is the sign of the unity of our people and at the same time the vector of their integration. The Trans-Gabon Railroad project will not be the only major event which we shall have completed by the end of the year. To mention just one example, there is also the project of extending radio and television throughout our national territory which will soon be completed. By doing this, a new step will be taken toward a greater integration of our people. People listen to our country, its voice travels far, and its advice is sought by others. (?It is very often) at the service of peace and African unity. The stability of its institutions and their democratic nature have come to ensure its harmonious development, and have won for it the respect, and at times the admiration, of other nations. Some people from time to time say untrue and defamatory things about us, but no serious observer has ever been [word indistinct]. We have a long way to go in order to guarantee the well-being of all Gabonese nationals and to supply the country with the necessary equipment in all fields.

Our future course will be difficult because of the protracted crisis coupled with the decline in the prices of our resources which we find difficult to control. The next congress of our great party will deepen the reflections which we have already initiated on this issue during the previous session of the Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Our country has several important resources. Whatever the hardship that the difficult economic situation imposes on us, we must ensure or guarantee its development by all means. That is why despite the difficult economic situation, I have decided to pursue fruitful objectives such as health, education, housing, water, and electricity for all. Development is the guarantee for independence. But, as (?I have always said), the actions of the state alone cannot suffice. Every Gabonese must feel concerned with the national construction effort. Gabon is everyone's business. It is not only the business of the president or the authorities. This is why it is necessary more than ever that all the nationals should take over by investing in sectors of activity which up to today have been in the hands of only foreign entrepreneurs. It is time for our fellow countrymen to organize themselves so that the state should not suffer. The private sector must become more active and more credible in order to lead to the birth of real class of Gabonese entrepreneurs. In this regard, our efforts must be further geared toward the promotion of small- and medium-scale enterprises which have a determinant role to play. [passage omitted]

At this difficult period, a practical show of patriotism must be effected through the mobilization of physical and intellectual energy, a rational and rigorous supervision of public funds, and effective participation in development efforts. [passage omitted]

Bongo Receives Beninese Foreign Minister

AB150911 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpt] El Hadj Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state, yesterday granted an audience to Affo Frederic Assogba, the Beninese minister of foreign affairs.

The Beninese minister of foreign affairs is in Gabon to attend the meeting of the Gabon/Benin joint commission for cooperation which is taking place in Libreville.

At the end of his audience, Mr Assogba told newsmen about the discussions he held with President Omar Bongo:

[Begin Assogba recording] The head of state, despite his very heavy schedule, honored me with an audience. We discussed economic, technical issues [passage indistinct]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

ZAIRE

Former Prime Minister Mulamba Dies 12 Aug

AB131054 Paris AFP in French 1017 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 August (AFP) — General Leonard Mulamba, who had been President Mobutu's prime minister for 1 year following the Army's seizure of power in Zaire in 1965, died in Kinshasa on Tuesday, the Voice of Zaire [Radio Kinshasa] announced on Wednesday morning.

Gen Mulamba, who had been living in retirement since 1979, was the victim of an attack, the official Zairian radio specified. Gen Mulamba, who was born in Kasai-Occidental (southern part of the country) around 1930 and who belonged to the Lulua ethnic group, was one of the first warrant officers of the Force Publique [Zaire's pre-independence military force], the highest rank an African could attain before the independence of the Belgian Congo.

A colonel at the time, General Mobutu appointed him prime minister following the military takeover on 24 November 1965; he became a general in 1966. When the post of prime minister was abolished in December 1966, Gen Mulamba was appointed ambassador to India, Japan, and Brazil successively. On his return to Kinshasa in 1979, he became chancellor of the Order of the Companions of the Revolution (which regroups the authors of the 24 November military coup) and of the national orders but he was obliged to abandon these responsibilities some months later because of the state of his health.

GHANA

Further on Cooperation Commission With Burkino Faso

Communique Cites 'Political Union'

AB161747 Paris AFP in French 1728 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Accra, 16 Aug (AFP) — Ghana and Burkina Faso today agreed to create a "high-level political institution" which will draw up a program aimed at forging a political union between the two countries within 10 years.

In a joint communique issued today in Accra, the two countries' foreign ministers expressed the common desire of their two peoples to form a common political union in order to consolidate their revolutions. The two sides also agreed to make the teaching of French and English compulsory in their secondary schools in order to favor such an integration.

The joint communique, which crowned 2 days of meetings by the Burkina Faso-Ghana Permanent Joint Cooperation Commission, also envisaged the establishment of joint institutions in the field of energy and transportation as well as the harmonization of legislation in the judicial and criminal fields.

The two countries also agreed on the principle of belonging to the same monetary zone in order to facilitate their economic integration.

According to the communique, the two parties agreed to speed up the process of their integration by implementing the clauses of the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), particularly those concerning the liberalization of trade; mutual assistance in the field of customs and excise; the free movement of people, services, and capital; as well as the transportation and transit of goods. Concerning trade, the two countries discussed the barter agreements and obstacles to the development of trade relations between them.

According to the communique, Ghana has decided to cede to Burkina Faso a plot of 20,000 square meters near the Port of Tema, 25 kilometers west of Accra, for the construction of warehouses. The two parties also agreed that the next meetings of the joint commission will be presided over by the heads of state, and with the presence of all ministers concerned.

Extraordinary Session To Be Held

AB162053 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] At the end of its sixth session in Accra today, the Ghana-Burkina Faso Joint Commission for Cooperation has decided that annual sessions of the commission should be presided over by the heads of state of the two countries. These sessions should also be attended by all ministers responsible for matters to be discussed. In addition, individual ministers of the two countries will meet their counterparts every 3 months to review progress in the implementation of decisions taken by the commission. These are contained in a communique adopted by the delegates, which they hoped will help provide solutions to common problems and accelerate the pace of political and economic integration of the two countries.

In this direction, the commission is to hold an extraordinary session in Accra next November with the leaders of the two countries jointly presiding, to help resolve certain outstanding issues affecting effective cooperation. The session also agreed that a number of initiatives be taken to bring about effective political integration of both states. [passage omitted]

Ghana's delegation was led by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, while the Burkina Faso delegation was led by Mr Basile Guissou, minister of external relations and cooperation.

Common Currency Zone Discussed

AB171124 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchwey, has observed that it is possible to create a common currency zone for Ghana and Burkina Faso. The important thing the two countries have to do is to give correct value to their currencies to enable them to be legal tender in each other's country.

A *Ghana News Agency* report said Dr Botchwey was commenting on a proposal for the common currency zone by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, at the just ended sixth session of the Ghana-Burkina Faso permanent joint commission for cooperation in Accra. Dr Asamoah's proposal was among others made to speed up political and economic integration between the two countries.

Dr Botchwey said in so far as the pound sterling can be legally tendered in West Germany, France, and elsewhere, the same system can be carried out for the two countries. He explained that when the correct value is given to the currencies, it can eliminate currency trafficking and enhance trade between the two countries.

Another important thing to do is to integrate the economies of the two countries at the level of production. The two nations must start by making production efficient.

On his part the Burkina Faso minister for external relations and cooperation, Mr Basile Guissou, noted that the creation of the common currency zone is one way of overcoming obstacles in trade between the two countries. He said because the two currencies do not have a common value it has paved the way for illegal trade and currency trafficking.

Addressing Burkinabe citizens in Ghana, Mr Basile Guissou appealed to them to abide by the laws of the country. He announced that the general secretary for CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] Captain Pierre Ouedraogo, will visit Ghana soon to discuss the welfare of Burkinabe citizens. Mr Guissou said since there are about 1 million Burkinabe citizens in Ghana, it is important that his government should keep in touch with them to enable it to plan for their welfare. He told them that Ghana and Burkina Faso have reached agreement on the payment of retirement benefits to Burkinabe citizens who worked in Ghana but are now back home.

Burkinabe Minister on Session

AB171855 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The Burkina Faso minister of external affairs and cooperation, Mr Basile Guissou, has observed that the sixth session of the Ghana-Burkina Faso Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation which has just ended in Accra underscores the will of the two countries to translate bilateral decisions into concrete policies. Speaking to newsmen before he left for home, Mr Guissou, who led a 12-member team to the meeting, said the commission initiated decisions which had never before been taken. He said the success of the session has paved the way for the holding of an extraordinary session in November next year, either in Accra or Ouagadougou.

The minister expressed regrets that during the past decade, bilateral cooperation among West African states under the ECOWAS Treaty has been more theoretical than practical, and he hoped the outcome of the just-ended session will mark a turning point in cooperation among states.

Joint Military Exercises To Be Held

AB151952 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] A military exercise codenamed Teamwork 1986 will be held in four regions in September and October. The exercise, which will be in two phases, will involve officers and men of the Ghana Armed Forces and their counterparts of Burkina Faso. The first phase, codenamed Operation Mercury Express, takes place in Tema in greater Accra, and at Akuse and Akosombo in the Eastern Region from the 19th to the 26th of September. The second phase, Operation Warlord, will be held at Komenda in the Central Region and in Sekondi-Takoradi in the Western Region from the 23d to the 31st of October.

Announcing this at a news conference in Accra today, the director of General Staff, Colonel (?Frits Ayite), said the aim is to assess the preparedness of the military in the defense of the country from both internal and external aggression. Also to take part are personnel from the Customs, Excise, and Preventive Service, the Civil Defense Organization, regional administrations of the regions concerned, and canoe fishermen. Col (Ayite) said maximum security measures have been taken to ensure public safety during the exercise.

Rawlings on Military Objectives, Politics

AB161244 Accra Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] A passing-out parade was held this morning for 51 officer cadets of the Ghana Military Academy and Training School, at Teshie in Accra. At the ceremony, the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, called on the Ghana Armed Forces to be creative and assist in the development of the country. He said they can do this by helping to produce food, building bridges and dams, as well as providing good drinking water and medical care for the people.

Chairman Rawlings, who is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, explained that political activities currently taking place in the country are not at variance with the objectives of the Armed Forces. He therefore charged the new officers to be aware of and participate in activities of the CDR's [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] as their contribution toward efforts to change the environment.

The leader of the revolution warned against neocolonialist maneuvers to destabilize the African revolution and pledged the preparedness of the Ghana Armed Forces to respond at all time to defend the ongoing process.

Finance Secretary on Crisis in National Economy

AB161508 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchwey, today warned that the country's economy is in deep crisis and if steps are not taken to remedy it, the gains so far made in the economic recovery program will be eroded.

Dr Botchwey was briefing newsmen on the emergency session of the economic management team. The briefing was also to clarify rumors and speculations on the state of the economy. Dr Botchwey said the team is discussing the crisis in the economy with a view to finding ways of consolidating the gains made in the first phase of the recovery program and lay a firm base for the medium-term recovery program. The secretary emphasized that there is a fundamental imbalance in the national budget. This is because as of last week it had been established that government account has been largely withdrawn to the tune of 12 billion cedis. This means that the government has to generate extra revenue of 5 billion cedis beyond what is needed to be spent at the end of next month. And from the next month to the end of December, enough revenue will have to be generated to enable the government to discharge its obligations.

To achieve this, it has been decided that the extent of government borrowing from the Central Bank should not exceed 7 billion cedis. He stated that some enterprises from which much revenue is expected are not performing as well as expected. The tax liabilities of 95 such enterprises totalled 12.9 billion cedis but out of this figure they have paid only 4.2 billion cedis.

The secretary also attributed the slack in the economic growth to the activities of those expected to make remittances to the state. He said instead of these people channeling their remittances to the Central Bank, they rather go to the black market.

On wages and salaries, Dr Botchwey said the size of the wage bill is so large that it constitutes another source of pressure on the national budget. Nobody should therefore take things for granted that the government will continue subsidizing the wage bill without very fundmamental policy changes. The secretary declared, it is not in the national interest for the state to set up enterprises and allow the enterprises to help socialize the cost of their inefficiency. He said external trade also constitutes another aspect of the crisis. At the moment there is less money to finance imports because the external receipts have gone down and indications are that the estimated target of $50 million may not be attained. Dr Botchwey said if this situation is not arrested, the rate of inflation is likely to be higher than the 20 percent anticipated. This might therefore result in the erosion of income and a depreciation in the value of the cedi.

Commentaries Discuss Economic Options, IMF

'United Stand' Called For

AB161820 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Kweku Seiah Johnson commentary]

[Text] The attempt by the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation to obtain official clarification on persistent rumors of an alleged pending currency readjustment has expectedly opened up once again a heated debate among the generality of Ghanaians. This is not unexpected since any such mention of adjustment has a special message for the populace. A report widely carried by the local media yesterday made mention of the presence of an International Monetary Fund, IMF, team in the country for negotiations with the government and which to some people is an ominous sign and automatic confirmation of a new exchange rate of our cedi to the dollar.

The report has at least succeeded in generating and bringing the attention of all Ghanaians to the crucial issue of the method by which a sound economic foundation for the country could be developed and maintained. Whilst at it, however, care must be taken not to allow theoretical and other emotional responses to haunt us. What we need is a dispassionate discussion spurred on by our individual concern for the economic and social well-being of not only ourselves, but our fellow countrymen and women. This cannot be done through sentimental and emotional attachment to dogmatic positions. The issues call for the strength and will to confront cold logic and simple common sense. As the *Daily Graphic* put it yesterday, the nation is faced with choosing between the devil or the deep blue sea. A critical analysis may suggest that jumping into the blue sea is surely to plunge into the unknown. The survival factor is about 20 to 80. The situation is complex and not a period for anti-IMF haranguing. There is the absolute need for all to ponder over the issue for a while and what definitely appears to be the solution is the need to put our house in order. Most of us dread the presence of the IMF. The only names by which we can confidently drive it away from our homes is to strive toward the establishment of a sound, buoyant, and self-reliant economy. We must therefore address ourselves to the real issue of negligence, apathy, incompetence, laziness, and endless demands for benefits we have not earned.

The so-called IMF experts do not leave London, Paris, France, and New York with a fixed mind that they are coming to force a bitter pill down the throat of Ghana. Their attitude, to a large extent, is informed by the kind of conditions they come to find, and those conditions are surely known to us to be responsible for the severe economic distortions. Fortunately for us, the IMF is committed in a way to our cause since it is their intention to make a success story out of Ghana for the developing world. But that does not mean we should sit down, fold our arms, and wait for annual pledges. Even if we should succeed, that way, we cannot claim any credit as citizens. And sight must not be lost of the fact that any abrupt chasing out of the IMF now means automatic stoppage of concessional funds from multilateral institutions and other donor countries, including the World Bank and so on.

The alternative is diligent work for higher expert revenue to offset the long list and high cost of imports. No other country or organization can do that for us. No amount of loans and adjustments can do that. It is only the understanding and united stand of all Ghanaians which would prevent us from making a fall into the deep blue sea even if we are able to escape from the devil.

'Sacrifices' Necessary

AB171600 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Joe Hamilton commentary]

[Text] The state of the economy vis-a-vis our continued relationship with some international financial institutions has surely provided food for thought and for once, one can say that the people of this country have been awakened from a false sense of security and complacency. The issues involved in the current crisis vis-a-vis our dealings with the IMF and others should be viewed purely from the standpoint of the realities of our situation. In other words, our dealings should be stripped of all trappings of useless ideological arguments.

The question of whether we should have gone to the IMF or whether we should continue to deal with them now does not arise here. No one goes to borrow if one is capable of living within one's resources. No one visits the hospital if one is in good health. On the other hand, the lender also parts with his resources on some conditions. It is when some form of agreement seems to have emerged that the borrower and lender get satisfied. It may be a temporary satisfaction which is subject to renewal at another date, or a permanent satisfaction which leaves no one in doubt at the end of the day. The present state of affairs centers around two main options left for us.

The first choice is to continue to take additional international financial assistance. But that would not be for nothing. In other words, we must be prepared to accept the consequences of that decision. For us it is a choice whose resultant effect cannot be overlooked. The position is that once having committed ourselves to dealing with international financial bodies as an additional support to the policy of economic recovery, we must pursue this line to its logical conclusion. The spirit of sacrifice on the part of our citizens must be emphasized. Let us ask ourselves, however, if we as Ghanaians are ready to endure a little more in view of the realities of the moment.

The second option before us is to turn inward. In other words, we must put a stop to further dealings with these international financial bodies and tap our own resources. This would bring us to an era of draconian economic measures. It would call for the cutting of one's coat according to size. Are we ready for the sacrifices this second line of action calls for?

One thing which is clear is that as soon as we turn our backs to our foreign creditors, we would come face to face with the sharper squeezing tactics of the international finance shylocks. The situation is akin to that of a man who has burned his boat at the river side and yet wants to cross it.

Several questions emerge here: Are we ready to shift from our overstaffed offices to the field to undertake productive activities with our hands? Are we ready to accept to live with petrol rationing again for example? Are we ready to manage the little resources we have?

The recent revelations in many corporations clearly show that even the little we have is being embezzled, stolen, and misused. These are resources which could have solved some of the problems we are facing today. Are we ready to do away with many of the useless tastes and habits which we have acquired for foreign foods and clothing? Is it not our luxurious and ostentatious lifestyles which have brought us to where we are now? Are we at this critical stage of our history prepared to question the basis of our existence? Going with or without the IMF means in the final analysis, greater sacrifices ahead.

GUINEA BISSAU

Vieira Says Import-Export Sector To Be 'Liberalized'

AB151650 Paris AFP in French 1217 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bissau, 15 Aug (AFP) — The Guinea-Bissau president, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, announced on Thursday that his government had decided to liberalize most of the import-export sector of the country which has been so far exclusively in the hands of the state.

Addressing a meeting of traders' representatives in Bissau, Gen Vieira stated that from now on, the import-export sector of the country will be run by private traders who should form associations or a chamber of commerce, industry, and agriculture. The importations of rice, petroleum products, pesticides, and a number of goods and equipment will be the preserve of the state, which will direct and supervise the commercial operations with foreign countries as well as the basic prices policy, President Vieira added.

Since Guinea-Bissau achieved its independence in 1974, its import-export activities have been carried out by two state-owned enterprises, that is the Armazens do Povo (people's stores) and the Socomin (importing and commercial company). Private traders were only petty retailers since these two state-owned enterprises had branches.

LIBERIA

Further Reportage on Opposition Leaders' Detention

Maximum Security Decision Questioned

AB161118 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Justice Minister Jenkins Scott and several prison authorities have been invited to the Supreme Court in connection with the transfer of the three opposition political leaders to the military Belle Yeallah prison in Lofa County from the civilian prison in Monrovia.

According to today's edition of the *Suntimes* newspaper, the justice minister and others are to appear before the Supreme Court on August 26 to explain why they sent the three men to the military prison instead of the civilian prison in Monrovia without the command of the court. They were cited yesterday to appear before the Supreme Court by the justice in chambers, Patrick Bidow.

Doe Recommends 25 Year Jail Term

AB161241 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1110 GMT 16 Aug

[Text] The Senate Standing Committee on Judiciary has begun debating a recommendation by the President of Liberia, Dr Samuel K. Doe, that the three opposition political leaders now in detention for defying the Supreme Court should be in jail for a maximum of 25 years.

According to our local newspaper, the president has also recommended that the men be barred from engaging in politics after their 25-year prison term. LAP's [Liberia Action Party] Jackson F. Doe, LUP's [Liberia Unification Party] Gabriel Kpoleh and Dr Edward B. Kessely of LUP [Unity Party] were by order of the Supreme Court of Liberia arrested and incarcerated at the Monrovia Central Prison last for failing to pay $1000 fine imposed on each of them. They were found guilty by the court for disobeying its mandate restraining them from operating under the banner of the Grand Coalition as it was illegal. While at the Monrovia Central Prison, the men were removed from there and sent to the Belle Yeallah maximum security prison in Lofa County.

Meanwhile yesterday's edition of the *Suntimes* newspaper reported that the chief justice of the Supreme Court, James Nagbe, has officially informed President Doe about the situation and noted that there was no record to indicate that a decision of the Supreme Court was ever disobeyed or treated with such disregard and scorn.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary is therefore debating the recommendation after which a report will be forwarded to the full Senate for action.

AFP Reports Decision To Demonstrate

AB161856 Paris AFP in French 1836 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Monrovia, 16 Aug (AFP) — Three Liberian opposition parties, the Liberia Action Party (LAP), the Liberia Unification Party (LUP), and Unity Party (UP) today expressed their intention to demonstrate Monday [18 August] against the government's "disrespect for public liberties" and "the injustice in Liberian society."

The spokesman for the three parties disclosed that they had written to the minister of justice to seek permission to demonstrate, but that they would demonstrate even if their request is rejected.

Leaders' Wives Say No Demonstration

AB171227 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1200 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Amidst growing concern about a demonstration tomorrow by a group of concerned women, the wives of the three opposition political leaders have said that there will be no marches and demonstrations tomorrow as reported. The wives of the three detained men disclosed that in accordance with their own rights in the Constitution, the wives and women of Liberia are simply going to present a petition to government, adding that they are law abiding citizens.

The Ministry of Justice has, however, warned the concerned women and the public in general against any public marches and demonstrations without obtaining a permit from the ministry as required by law.

Leaders' Wives Issue Statement

AB180910 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 18 Aug 86

["Important Statement for the Women of Liberia" made by wives of opposition leaders in Monrovia on 18 August — live or recorded]

[Text] We wish to introduce Mrs Morodo and I, Adelina Kessely. Women of Liberia, fellow citizens, we the wives of the patriotic sons of Liberia — Jackson Doe, Gabriel Kpoleh, and Edward Kesselly — have come to you at this time in respect of certain developments affecting us and you fellow citizens of Liberia. As you are probably aware, the women of Liberia wish to present a citizens' petition to government outlining our concerns about official actions on issues affecting our human and constitutional rights. This presentation is a legal, lawful, peaceful petition (?covering) our grievances in line with the fundamental constitutional rights guaranteed all citizens.

Why this presentation, you might ask? Because we believe it is equally the citizens' responsibility to help government protect and respect human and constitutional rights by pointing out violations when they occur.

We, the women of Liberia, feel that it is now time, and past time, to point out the salient facts and put our grievances before government, since government is the only one with the power to redress our grievances and right the wrongs. We never planned a demonstration, a march, or rally. We never issued any challenge to government. We simply wish to exercise our rights under the Constitution, and we believe that a responsible government equally holds the responsibility to listen to its citizens, and most especially to its wives and mothers. We are not politicians, although we are the wives of politicians, but even there (?we) have the right as citizens and human beings, to ensure that their rights should not be abridged, abused, or denied simply because they have opposing views.

We and the women agreed to present the petition in respect of their constitutional rights. We did not say that they would march in the streets to present it. Nevertheless, the [word indistinct] newspaper carried a banner headline stating that we were going to march and demonstrate. It is important to clarify this issue, because that headline raised fears at certain levels and because of those fears various threats and intimidations have been made against some in our midst. The justice minister, Jenkins Scott, was heard over national radio alerting the joint security forces. Now, while Mary, [name indistinct], and I have been subjected to (?meet) more threatening experiences, and are prepared to put our lives on the line for human rights in Liberia, we are unable to accept the responsibility for the (?mobilization) and possible murder of fellow citizens, our sisters.

Therefore, in view of the prevailing situation where the lives or safety of Liberian women may not be secure, we request our sympathizers and supporters to join us on Monday, August 18th, at the First Methodist Church on Ashmond Street at noon during its regular 1-hour noonday prayer instead of at the Justice Ministry at 7:30. We repeat, because of the serious problems posed by security forces to the personal safety of our women sympathizers, we ask everybody to gather at the First Methodist Church, Ashmond Street, for prayers at the regular noon prayer service on Monday, August 18th, and not at the Justice Ministry at 7:30 am. We will all meet at the First Methodist Church Monday, August 18th at 12 pm.

God has not given us a spirit of fear, but one of prowess and (?might) and self-control. In the time of trouble, we will call upon God and He will answer us. Thank you.

Banned UPP Urges No Demonstration

AB171246 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1200 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The banned United People's Party [UPP] has called on its members, sympathizers, and supporters not to participate in any public demonstration. In a press release issued in Monrovia yesterday, the UPP reaffirmed its interest in the political stabilization of the country.

Its officials have said that they are committed to a process of dialogue and a confrontation would undermine the interest of everyone. In a release, the UPP officials said they do recognize that there are indeed political problems in the country which need to be resolved. However, they said it is their experience that these problems can be compounded by confrontation. They went on to observe that the current political atmosphere is tense, as such, they said, a demonstration, however peaceful intended has the potential of getting out of hand.

ECOM Warns Against Demonstration

AB171304 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The elections commission, ECOM, has cautioned the executive committees of the three opposition political parties in the country against holding a joint political demonstration tomorrow, Monday.

In a press release issued here yesterday from ECOM, the commission's chairman Mr Isaac Randoph said the planned joint political parties demonstration was illegal and ill-advised.

He said he considers the joint political parties planned demonstration as an extension of the banned coalition and contravention of the elections law and the Supreme Court's decision.

The ECOM chairman, however, said his commission will support the request of any duly registered political party to stage a political rally or demonstration as an entity, because, he added, a demonstration under the umbrella of that entity goes with it the responsibility that should damages ensue during its demonstration, it can be held liable and sued.

The ECOM chairman then called on all peace-loving Liberians irrespective of party affiliation, not to participate in activities in defiance of the law. Chairman Randoph also advised the Ministry of Justice not to grant a permit to what he described as this illegal organization.

Mr Randoph was reacting to a front-page story in yesterday's edition of the *Daily Star* newspaper captioned, Opposition Parties To Demonstrate on Monday.

Plans To Demonstrate Reaffirmed

AB171748 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The three opposition parties, LUP, LAP, and UP, have requested the Justice Ministry to provide them with police protection to peacefully assemble and demonstrate in Monrovia tomorrow against injustice in the country.

The Unity Party secretary general has said that if the justice minister refuses to grant them permit in contravention of the law, they will have no other alternative but to proceed with the protest march, adding that they can no longer tolerate their fundamental rights to be trampled underfoot by anyone because of political [word indistinct] who turn blind eyes to the law of the land.

NIGERIA

Former Head of State Urges Remaining in Commonwealth

AB171818 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] A former head of state, Dr Yacubu Gowon, has urged other African nations to emulate the human rights posture of Nigeria. Dr Gowon told journalists at Jos Airport that Nigeria had upheld human rights even at the time when the country nearly fell apart during the civil war.

He said that although there was a lot of interference in the internal affairs of the country which had serious consequences on the nation, the spirit and methods of human rights were kept faithfully.

Dr Gowon said that he would want such conditions to be applied in African countries, adding that he believed that African heads of state were concerned with their image on the issue and would not want it violated.

Dr Gowon said that there had been a lot of political will by member countries of the Economic Community of West African States to make the community a success in spite of misgivings, pointing out that the last meeting of the community at Abuja attested to that. Dr Gowon said that Nigeria should not withdraw from the Commonwealth, saying that whatever difficulties were encountered could be surmounted.

ANGOLA

UNITA Says Fighting in Cuito Cuanavale Continues

MB160649 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern Central Africa 0600 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] UNITA has challenged the Luanda government to publicly show the four South African soldiers allegedly captured during a battle in Cuito Cuanavale.

In its latest communique signed by its chief of general staff, UNITA accuses the MPLA of being in the service of Soviet expansionism and of trying to misinform the international community about the truth about Cuito Cuanavale. The communique says the truth is that the MPLA has captured three wounded UNITA soldiers belonging to Battalions 513 and 333.

The communique adds that fighting continues in and around Cuito Cuanavale and that the MPLA has lost the capacity to launch attacks against Mavinga from Cuito Cuanavale.

UNITA Claims Two MiG Fighters Shot Down

AU161359 Paris AFP in English 1353 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Lisbon, Aug 16 (AFP) — Angolan rebels claimed Saturday that they had shot down two MiG fighters, destroyed nine Soviet-made tanks and captured 10 government soldiers during an attack last week on the major government base of Cuito Cuanavale in southeast Angola.

In a statement released here, the South African- and U.S.-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said it would present the captured troops to the international press at an unspecified future date.

Also Saturday the Angolan Government, in an official statement reported by the Portuguese news agency ANOP, said its forces had killed "about 100 invaders" during the attack on Cuito Cuanavale, in Cuando Cubango Province.

The authorities had earlier announced that 40 South African troops had been killed and four captured during the attack on Cuito Cuanavale, which the government said had been carried out by the South African military.

Luanda sayd the South Africans had been sent across the border from neighboring Namibia to help dull a government drive against UNITA bases in Cuando Cubango. Pretoria has neither denied or confirmed the charges. In its statement, UNITA said its forces had shot down a MiG-21 and a MiG-23 and destroyed nine T-55 tanks in the fighting.

Further Details

PA161330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Lisbon, 16 Aug — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA today announced it downed two enemy airplanes and captured 10 soldiers during its attack on the city of Cuito Cuanavale in southwestern Angola.

According to a communique released in Lisbon, on Wednesday a MIG-21 and on Thursday a MIG-23 were downed and nine Soviet-made T-55 tanks were destroyed.

The communique, signed by Brigadier Chendovava, chief of staff of UNITA, indicated that the attack led to the destruction of all the supplies of support ammunition and food for a possible offensive against Mavinga, a city controlled by the guerrillas located 150 km east of Cuito Cuanavale.

On Monday, 11 August, UNITA announced the attack on Cuito Cuanavale as a massive preventive strike. That same day, the Luanda authorities reported an attack with artillery and South African troops against the city.

UNITA stated that South African troops did not participate in the action and it publicly challenged Luanda to present the four South Africans it said had been captured during the attack.

The guerrilla organization led by Jonas Savimbi announced that it will soon present the prisoners captured in Cuito Cuanavale. It said that they disclosed the presence of 30 Soviets in the 25th Brigade of the regular Angolan troops (FAPLA) and another 60 in the command post.

Dos Santos Receives Jesse Jackson

MB170908 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Official talks were held yesterday between the U.S. delegation led by Jesse Jackson and an Angolan delegation led by Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, a member of the party political bureau. Also yesterday in the afternoon, Jesse Jackson was received by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. In the meeting they examined various international issues, particularly the prevailing situation in southern Africa and the effects of South African aggression against our country.

Today, Jesse Jackson, accompanied by Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, will visit the Province of Cabinda where he will observe on the spot the efforts being carried out by the Angolan Government toward development despite the attempts at economic sabotage by the racist South African regime in connivance with armed bandits aimed at destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola and undermining its noble goal of building socialism and restoring peace.

Dos Santos Speaks on U.S. Relations at Dinner

MB171203 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at a dinner in honor of Jesse Jackson in Luanda on 16 August — recorded]

[Text] Reverend Jesse Jackson, ladies and gentlemen, comrades: To begin with, I would like to warmly welcome you to the People's Republic of Angola. It is my hope that your stay here will be a (?memorable) one. Your visit is aimed at establishing direct contact with Angolan officials and obtaining on the spot an in-depth understanding of the Angolan situation and our concerns. Accordingly, we are convinced that after your visit, you will be able to better contribute to a greater understanding of our aims and difficulties among the American people.

Like us, Rev Jesse Jackson has been defending the principle of just relations among peoples and we cannot fail to encourage you in your efforts to make a better world, a world of peace, justice, and harmony among nations. We consider you and receive you today as one who is (?representing) the feelings of the overwhelming majority of the American people, who have great respect for liberty and independence which they have maintained and developed through the years following their own struggle for these noble objectives.

Your deep feelings for the legitimate aspirations of southern African peoples in particular and other peoples of the world in general will enable you to better understand us and assist us in our efforts, using your influence to usher in a new era in relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the United States. The present state of political relations between our two countries does not correspond with our readiness to broaden economic, trade, and financial relations with reciprocal advantages in view of the present U.S. Government's unrealistic policy toward southern Africa, and Angola in particular. [passage indistinct]

Angola has been an independent and sovereign state for over 10 years. It defends and follows a policy of (?active) nonalignment and tries (?within its limits) to express its solidarity with peoples fighting for their independence, particularly the Namibian people fighting for their independence based on UN Security Council Resolution 435, and the patriotic South African people fighting for the elimination of apartheid and the subsequent achievement of their right to liberty and [words indistinct]. (?Our actions) are within the framework of efforts undertaken by the international community to solve the problems of southern Africa and bring about a just and lasting peace.

Unfortunately, our role is misinterpreted by the present U.S. Administration whose contribution to the establishment of peace in our war-torn region would be very positive if it was exercising the role of a broker with impartiality. However, by (?siding) with racist South Africa in the problems facing our southern African region and assisting South Africa's UNITA puppets, the Reagan administration has placed itself on the side of the apartheid regime and lost credibility.

Events in southern Africa in the past (?decade) are characterized by [words indistinct] of the apartheid regime, which is thus trying to ensure the survival of this heinous system. The People's Republic of Angola has never had a day of peace because of South Africa's aggressive and belligerent policy. Obviously, and in self-defense, it saw the need to resort to Article 51 of the UN Charter by appealing for international assistance to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity which has been strongly threatened by the Pretoria regime since Angola's proclamation of independence on 11 November 1975. It was in this context that various countries of Africa and other continents [words indistinct] and it is with the same reasons that to this day there are Cuban internationalist troops in Angola. Evidently, once it is felt that their presence in our country is [words indistinct], the sovereign Government of Angola and Cuba [words indistinct]. However, we doubt whether there will be peace in our region as long as the system of apartheid exists and whether acts of aggression against Angola will cease as long as there is apartheid in South Africa. [Words indistinct] and for this reason, we still consider valid our proposals sent to the UN secretary general in November 1984.

Rev Jesse Jackson, ladies and gentlemen, I hope that your brief stay in our country and your visit to southern Africa will truly be a factor leading to closer relations between our peoples, that is, between the peoples of Angola and the United States, as well as a contribution to a change in the U.S. policy in southern Africa so as to conform to the wishes of the international community. Please convey our greetings to all those in the United States fighting for a better world, to all those supporting your efforts for equality, understanding, and peace in the world. In conclusion, allow me to propose a toast to your health and to the health of your distinguished delegation. Please feel at home [words indistinct].

MOZAMBIQUE

Planes Bearing 'War Materiel' Landing Illegally

MB151823 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The Mozambican People's National Security Service [SNASP] revealed in Maputo today that in recent days Mozambican airspace in Manica Province has been violated by aircraft which have been landing men and unloading war materiel. SNASP pointed out that the aircraft were identical to South African planes which provided regular supplies of weapons to armed bandits in Gorongosa district before the capture of their principal base, Casa Banana, in August last year by Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops. Some of the aircraft detected recently have been landing on runways in Manica Province, SNASP revealed.

This resupply of armed bandits is being carried out during a period of continued violations of the Nkomati Accord by South Africa, a member of the Mozambican Government connected with the Mozambican-South African Joint Commission created following Nkomati Accord told AIM. This resupply is made in in preparation for military actions gainst the Beira corridor, he added. Following pressures by Zambia and Zimbabwe for economic sanctions agains the Republic of South Africa during the recent Commonwealth mini-summit in London, the Pretoria government has drastically reduced the railroad traffic of these two countries to and from South African ports. Pretoria has also imposed a 25 percent surcharge on goods from these two countries, thus increasing it against neighboring countries.

The Beira corridor which was already important for Zimbabwe became vital in that it is the only route capable of relieving the effects of Pretoria's action. In April, a donor conference was held in Beira during which a $130 million investment was pledged to rehabiliation projects for communications linking that port city to Zimbabwe.

This week, it was announced that the Zambian and Tanzanian authorities have decided to give particular attention to the defense of Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia Railway] railroad linking Zambia to the port of Dar es Salaam. They fear that the South African Armed Forces might launch actions against this railroad which is vital for Zambia. This followed the detention of South African spies in Zambia. The violations of Mozambican airspace in the central region are being carried out at a time when Nathan Shamuyarira, the Zimbabwean infromation minister, has warned international public opinion of the possibility of actions by Pretoria against the Nonaligned Movement summit due in Harare early in September.

NAMIBIA

Three Civilians Killed by SWAPO Insurgents

MB160549 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0548 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 16, SAPA — Three civilians were killed and 10 injured in a stand-off bombardment by SWAPO insurgents on Oshakati in northern SWA/Namibia early this morning.

All the victims were of the Okatana black residential area near the town, the SWA Territory Force said in a statement in Windhoek.

Slight damaged was caused to property in another bombardment on Ruacana town in northern SWA/Namibia at 2am today, but the statement made no mention of casualities.

Insurgents used mortar bombs and recoilless cannons in both attacks.

The shelling of Oshakati began at 1.15am and lasted briefly, causing light damage to property, the SWATF said.

Among the injured were two children aged four years and 10 years.

All the injured received emergency treatment and were later transferred to hospital.

The SWATF said security forces had launched follow-up operations which were still in progress.

"The security have earlier warned that SWAPO terrorists will use these and other lowly tactics to commit their acts of terror," the statement said.

The security forces would not hesitate to take appropriate action to protect SWA/Namibia and its people, it added.

The names of the dead would be announced later, the SWTF said.

Four SWAPO 'Insurgents' Killed

MB161141 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1139 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 16, SAPA — Security Forces in Northern SWA/Namibia have tracked down and killed four SWAPO insurgents who were involved in a stand-off bombardment on Oshakati early today, the SWATF said in a statement in Windhoek.

A recoilless B10 cannon used in the brief attack on the nerve centre of the SWA/Namibian war zone was found in operations by pursuing members of the security forces.

At least three civilians were killed and 10 others injured in he nearby Okatana black residential area in the bombardment at 1.15am.

The SWATF statement said the four insurgents were shot dead in a skirmish 24km south west of Oshakati at about 11am.

Follow-up action was continuing.

The SWATF said six B10 bombs and three 82mm mortar bombs fell inside Oshakati but it was not yet known how many of the projectiles had hit Okatana township.

Follow-up operations were still in progress against SWAPO insurgents who had launched a similar stand-off bombardment on Ruacana on the border between SWA/Namibia and Angola at 2am today.

The statement gave no details of the follow-up operations.

Soldier Killed

MB170454 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1436 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 16, SAPA — Lance-Corp Andre Herscholl Erasmus, 20, was killed in a "stand-off bombardment" by alleged terrorists in Ruacama in the operational area early today, defence headquarters in Pretoria announced.

Lance-Corp Erasmus is survived by his parents, Mr and Mr D.J. Erasmus, of Mitchells plain, Cape Town.

The spokesman would give no further details.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Condemns Senate Acceptance of Sanctions

MB170517 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the acceptance of sanctions legislation against South Africa by the American Senate is hampering the process of negotiating a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa. He says it will encourage the incitement of violence in South Africa aimed at a system under which no American would live of his own free will.

Mr Botha said that steps of this nature could harm American interests.

Further on Pik Botha 'Attack'

MB180510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 17, SAPA — In an attack on the United States Senate's decision to impose borad economic sanctions against South Africa, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today "it is clear that the development of the black communities here holds no weight for the U.S. legislators."

Mr Botha said the sanctions move was "a renunciation of that which the U.S. regards as the norms which are dear to them.

"While the South African Government is busy broadening democracy the Senate is busy prohibiting it," he said.

Last night, the Senate voted 84-14 approving a sanctions package that includes a ban on importing South African steel, textiles, uranium, coal and farm produce. The bill, likely to be written into law afer compromise debates between the Senate and the House of Representatives, includes a ban on new American investment and a freeze on Pretoria's bank deposits in the United States.

Mr Botha said while South Africa was ready to hold negotiations with a view to building a new constitutional dispensation basic to certain fundamental rights "the U.S. Senate, through its actions, is busy encouraging the perpetrators of violence to continue with their actions."

The aim of this was to bring about "a political system which the U.S. people would not live freely under." He said the move by the Senate was a distortion of the realities of South Africa.

"The South African Government rejects this step, not only as unpermitted interference in South Africa's internal affairs, but as a step which holds no moral consideration," Mr Botha said.

He added it was to be regretted the steps by the Senate harmed the interests of the U.S. while allowing the enemies of the free world to further their interests. The Senate, by pushing for sanctions, was hampering efforts by the government to negotiate a constitution that would bring blacks into the national political system.

Deputy Finance Minister Condemns Senate Vote

MB170549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The deputy minister of finance, Mr Kent Durr, has condemned the vote in the American Senate approving sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Durr was reacting to the approval in the Senate by 84 votes to 14 of a package of economic and political sanctions against this country. He said the measures amounted to protectionism dressed in morality. Implementation of the sanctions would hurt black people and retard reform, he said.

5 Killed, 4 Injured in Nelspruit Landmine Blasts

MB180448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2123 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Nelspruit, Aug 17, SAPA — Two landmines were detonated in the vicinity of Nelspruit in the eastern Transvaal this afternoon and tonight, killing three women, two children and injuring four others.

The first mine was detonated at 5.30pm by a private car on the farm Kingston Vale belonging to Mr Hannie Bekker about 12km from Nelspruit. Three black women, aged 28, 20 and 23 were killed instantly in the blast. Two children, aged 10 months and nine months, were also killed. A spokesman for the Department [as recieved] of Information Mrs Ronelle Henning, said their names had not been released as their next-of-kin had not been informed. The mine was planted at the junction between the gravel road from the farm and the main road between Nelspruit and the nearby township of Kanyamazane.

The second landmine was detonated when a white 32-year-old mother and her three children were returning home to their farm Stellenrus after church at about 8.30pm. The mother and her nine-year-old child were seriously injured. The other two children sustained slight injuries. Mrs Henning said their names could also not be released as all their relatives had not been informed.

Th explosion occurred about 300m from the farm house a short distance along the farm road from the Nelspruit-Komatipoort road. They are being treated at the Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit.

Further on Nelspruit Explosions

MB180846 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 18, SAPA — Landmines blew up two cars in the eastern Transvaal last night, killing five people, including two babies and seriously injuring four.

The dead are three black women and two children. The injured a white woman, her 9-year-old son and two black men.

The blasts on dirt roads near Nelspruit were preceded by an early morning explosion at a pump station about 4km outside the town which was believed to have been caused by mini-limpet mines.

The first evening blast, which came near a fork on a well used dirt road on the farm, Kingston Vale, belonging to Mr Hennie Becker, destroyed the back of a BMW, killing three young black women and two babies aged nine and 10 months.

The second landmine was detonated by a car driven by Mrs Marietjie Cornelia Roos (32) who was on her way home from church with her three children. Mrs Roos and her son Johannes (9) were seriously injured in the blast. Her two other children were not seriously hurt.

The landmine exploded under the family's Mercedes at 8.20pm some 300m from their farm Stellenrust, about 15km from Nelspruit on the Komatiepoort road.

Mrs Roos and Johannes were in a "very serious condition" in the Bob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit, said Miss Ronelle Henning, spokeswoman for the Bureau for Information in Pretoria.

In the earlier blast, two men, including the driver of the car, were injured and taken to Nelspruit hospital. The names of the dead and injured in this incident — all black — have not been released.

"There was a hell of an explosion which sounded like someone letting off dynamite," said Mr Deon Erasmus, who lives on the farm.

Mr Erasmus told *The Citizen* he rushed out of the house and saw a dazed and injured black man staggering towards him.

The explosion occurred less than 500m from the Erasmus house. "We ran to the car and tried to help, but there was nothing we could do for the women and babies who had been sitting in the back of the car," he said.

Mr Erasmus said he believed the landmine must have been planted on Saturday night. "There was a bright moon and the mine was laid near a fork in the road which is used by lots of cars. If it had been there very long it would surely have been detonated earlier."

He said his family was still feeling shocked by the blast which "sounded as if it was bringing our house down."

Miss Ronelle Henning, said the landmine was detonated at about 5.45pm last night.

The mine had been planted near a junction with the main road between Nelspruit and the township of Kanyamazane, she said.

The dead black women were aged 20, 23 and 28. Their names and those of the dead children where not released by the bureau, pending notification of next of kin.

The early morning blast came at about 5.20am and occurred at the pump station at Kingston Vale. An employee who arrived for work later discovered slight damage to sewage pipes.

The eastern Transvaal region has been hit by several previous blasts blamed on landmines planted by ANC terrorists.

South African police last Thursday night killed four heavily-armed terrorists and wounded a fifth in a gun battle in the eastern Transvaal near the Swaziland border. After the shoot-out, police took possession of a large quantity of weapons, including limpet mines.

Nel Condemns West For 'Double Standards'

MB181133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1131 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 18, SAPA — Deputy Information Minister Mr Louis Nel today slammed the West for practising double standards, following last nights two landmine blasts near Nelspruit that killed five and seriously injured four people.

The ANC was responsible for "these horrendous deeds of terror," he said in Pretoria — yet the ANC was not condemned by the outside world.

"The succour and the tacit support given to the perpetrators of these murders, friends of the Ted Kennedys, Bill [name as received] Hawkes and Bill Grays of this world, again demonstrate the double standards applied to South Africa," he told a press conference at the Bureau for Information.

The West was trying to eradicate terrorism world-wide, yet it was aiding and abetting those responsible for "blatantly brutal acts of terror in South Africa," Mr Nel said.

The South African Government and people would not be intimidated, however.

"The South African security forces will continue to hunt down and bring to trial the perpetrators of these senseless crimes," he said at the conference, which was attended by numerous foreign television and news services.

Mr Nel said it was difficult to say whether those who planted the mines had infiltrated the country from Mozambique or Swaziland.

Asked about sanctions, Mr Nel said the West was following a "completely immoral approach."

Sanctions would not destroy the South African economy, but would have a "very negative effect on employment," he said.

For instance, a ban on coal exports would affect 38000 black jobs and 200000 black people. Not only the government but the man in the street — of which the majority were black — would suffer in southern Africa, Mr Nel said.

"Even cats and dogs will suffer," he said.

"It is like chemical warfare: Everybody will suffer."

However there were people all over the world who wanted to trade with South Africa for practical and moral reasons, and who would work with South Africa to have the sanctions campaign defeated, Mr Nel said.

"We have a positive approach towards sanctions. We have defeated sanctions before and we will defeat them again."

Mr Nel would not "elaborate whatsoever" on statements Bishop Desmond Tutu had been making abroad concerning sanctions, but said the bishop was "completely out of touch with the views and sentiments of the majority of black people in South Africa."

The majority of blacks did not want sanctions, economic regression, or more unemployment, he said.

Bishop Tutu fell into the category of the rich who would not lose their jobs if sanctions were applied, Mr Nel added.

'Several Terrorists' Reported Killed on Border

MB151620 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Several terrorists were killed in a shooting incident on the border last night. The incident occurred on one of the country's borders while the terrorists were trying to infiltrate South Africa. According to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, a large quantity of sophisticated weapons was confiscated.

Further on Incident

MB160429 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2049 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 15, SAPA — Four men were shot dead and a fifth was wounded in a skirmish with police in the eastern Transvaal this week. A police spokesman in Pretoria said tonight the fifth man was arrested this morning in the vicinity of where the skirmish took place last night.

The incident, which happened near the Swaziland border, resulted in police confiscating a number of Russian weapons including an RPG rocket launcher and projectiles, limpet mines, handgrenades and AK47 rifles. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the incident happened while the men were trying to enter South Africa.

Whites Open Fire on Crowd of Black Children

MB170455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1449 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — Two white men, believed to have been drunk, opened fire on a group of black children in the East Rand township of Alexandra, injuring at least one girl, a police spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the men, who had been arrested, were being held at the Sandton police station and would be charged with attempted murder. A pistol and a revolver were confiscated.

The incident happened on Thursday and the injured 13-year old girl was taken to hospital. Efforts to check on her condition were unsuccessful.

A source in the township told SAPA the two white men suddenly started firing at a group of 10 children and one of the attackers was quoted as saying "he had been excited." The police spokesman said the two were in illegal possession of the firearms.

"As I gathered they were on their way to a firm. They were from a party," the spokesman said. He did not say when the two would appear in court.

SADF Denies Providing 'War Supplies' to Renamo

MB160546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The Defense Force in Pretoria has denied a report by a foreign news agency that South Africa is supplying the Renamo movement in Mozambique with war supplies. A Defense Force spokesman says South Africa's stand on Mozambique and Renamo had been explained at the highest level numerous times. This had not changed.

The report, quoting American and Mozambican officials, says the South African war supplies to Renamo are for an attack on the so-called Beira corridor.

Commentary Discusses Elections for Black Leaders

MB180529 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The reform process has gained a momentum that cannot be stopped — even though there are those, on the one hand, who say the pace is too slow and those, on the other hand, who would like the brakes applied. These two extremes aside — and international pressures notwithstanding — reform is continuing at a pace that is realistic and that takes complex circumstances into account. The steady course of reform can no longer be detoured or derailed.

Indeed, the process of reform is ready for acceleration for the next important stage of negotiating a new political dispensation for the black communities in South Africa. Such acceleration, however, is being thwarted by one important factor. This is the dispute as to who the authentic leaders of black South Africans are, and, more particularly, who the authentic leaders are in areas outside the national states. One argument is that the government is not negotiating with the real black leaders, that the real leaders are sitting in prison. Another argument is that there are too many self-professed black leaders who have never been elected to a position of authority and have never proved their popular support through an acceptable democratic test.

Now a firm proposal has been placed on the negotiation table that can put an end, once and for all, to these arguments. The proposal, as outlined by the minister of constitutional development and planning, is for electoral divisions to be established and voters lists compiled so that elections may be held in which the black people can themselves decide through democratic means who their authentic leaders are.

The proposal is that such elections should be for the planned national statutory council. The form of the council can be amended, if necessary, to make it more appropriate for the purposes of the proposed election or another forum can be considered. That will depend on represntations from within the black communities themselves, as, indeed, will any decision on the actual holding of elections.

There will be those who would aruge that such elections would be unacceptable because imprisoned leaders would not be able to particpate. The answer to that argument is simple: The government has stated emphatically that any person or political group, including the so-called political prisoners, is free to take part in the political process at all levels provided violent and revolutionary action is renounced.

There will be others who would refuse to take part in the proposed elections on the grounds that they are not prepared to be part of the present system. Such an attitude would be tantamount to an admission on their part that they are not prepared to risk exposure of the degree of their popular support and would destroy their credibility and their claims to be leaders of their people. Should the black communities decide to hold elections, these would not be the end of the matter but the beginning of accelerated reform.

The leaders thus elected in democratic fashion would become the spokesmen for their communities in the negotiations on a new political dispensation acceptable to all the various population groups in this country. They would, in fact, be history makers who would be helping to build a new South Africa.

Restrictions Imposed on Eastern Cape Funerals

MB160431 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2030 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Aug 15, SAPA — Month-long restrictions on funerals were tonight imposed on 13 eastern Cape magisterial districts by the divisional commissioner of police in the area, Brigadier Ernst Schnetler.

The restrictions are effective from tomorrow until and including September 16, and affect the districts of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Fort Beaufort, Albany, Humansdorp, Hankey, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Bedford, Adelaide, Alexandria, Cradock and Bathhurst.

They include orders that no memorial or commemorative service in connection with the funeral of a deceased person shall be held out of doors and that only an ordained minister of a religious denomination organisation may act as a speaker at any funeral ceremony.

Mourners have to travel from the venue of a memorial or commemorative service to the site of the burial by vehicle and only along routes determined by the commissioner of police.

No flags, banners, placards or posters may be displayed at any time during a funeral, no public address systems may be used and the number of mourners is restricted to 200.

Only one person at a time may be buried at a particular service and the proceedings may not last for more than four hours.

Special University Assembly Protests Emergency

MB151258 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1251 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 15 SAPA — About 3000 students and staff members packed the great hall at Wits University today to hear the vice-chancellor, Prof Karl Tober, call on the government to lift the state of emergency. Addressing a special university assembly called to protest at the state of emergency and the stifling of academic freedom, Prof Tober read a joint statement by the vice-chancellors of five South African universities calling for an end to the state of emergency, the release of all detainees and an end to the curbs on the free flow of information. Prof Tober also called on the government to "address the problems on black education immediately and imaginatively, without measures as drastic as those currently in force, but through negotiation and a receptive spirit."

Crowds of students sang freedom songs and did the toi-toi, a protest dance, before the meeting began. Those who could not fit into the hall were able to watch a live televised recording of the meeting in lecture theatres.

Similar unviersity assemblies, which are called only in exceptional circumstances, were held simultaneously at the Universities of Cape Town, Natal, Rhodes and the Western Cape.

"It takes a crisis of huge proportions and devastating impact to justify an assembly representing all the constituencies of the university," said Prof Phillip Tobias, a member of the university senate and key speaker at the assembly in Johannesburg. He pointed out that only three special assemblies had been called in the history of the university — in 1957, when the government passed legislation to close the universities to black students; in 1972, after police invaded the campus for the first time; and in 1983 when the government threatened to impose a quota on the number of black students at the university. "Freedom is the very lifeblood of a university," Prof Tobias said. "and today in the university freedom is under siege as never before."

He said it was the task of the university to pursue ideas and weigh up different schools of though on controversial issues. "What appraisal can we make when we are fed a diet of half truths, three-quarter truths, disinformation and mainly misinformation?" he asked. "No university worth its salt should take the present situation lying down. Let this moment of history become a shining light in the new, old struggle for the emancipation of the human spirit."

During the assembly the audience rose to applaud Miss Claire Wright, President of the SRC, [Students Representative Council] and Mr Dali Mpofu, president of the Black Students Society [BSS]. Both were released from detention on August 13 but were unable to address the meeting because of restrictions imposed on them. Mr Tiego Mosencke, an ex-president of the BSS, said in his address the assembly was "part of a vital and bigger process in which South African universities and other institutions should re-examine their allegiances. The true interests of this university lie fully with supporting the democratic movement in this country and not with supporting PW Botha and his government." Mr Mosencke said the best way to ensure a peaceful transition to a "post apartheid" society would be for all non-government organisations to throw their weight behind the demand for a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

Mr Sydney Kentridge, leading human rights attorney and member of the university council, said in his address that the powers of the government were as "absolute and unbridled as ever" and were designed to prevent the "expression of opposition to lawlessness." "Thirty years ago the university dedicated itself to academic freedom. But freedom is indivisible ... an institution devoted to the freedom of ideas cannot support the suppression, of truth." Commenting on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's claim that the recent federal congress of the National Party was held under the banner of freedom, Mr Kentridge said to much laughter: "This was said not by Pieter Dirk Uys but by the leader of the party himself. He must have meant freedom to persercute others."

Others speakers at the assembly were Dr Alan Mabin, chairman of the Academic Staff Association and Miss Fran Buntman, vice-president of the SRC. The gathering ended with the singing of the Inkosi Sikeli Afrika. [God Bless Africa]

Professor Criticizes 'Repression'

MB151234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 15 SAPA — The present state of emergency in South Africa demonstrated government's contempt for the democratic rights of free expression, of assembly and of fair trial, the chairman of the Academic Staff Association at the University of the Witwatersrand [Wits], Dr Alan Mabin, said today.

Speaking at the university's general assembly called to respond to the current crisis in the country, Dr Mabin called for the immediate ending of the emergency and the unconditional release of all those detained under it.

"But whether or not the state of emergency is lifted, whether or not other arbitrary laws remain, together we will strive to continue with our project — a responsible and responsive university, open and non-racial, will continue to be built at Wits, whatever the opposition may be, and it will contribute to the building of a non-racial and democratic South Africa," he said.

The detentions of students and student leaders was an attack on Wits attempts to realise the ideal of non-racial education.

"The attack includes violent actions such as the assaults on peaceful assembly witnessed on this campus last term. The attack includes attempts to discredit this university, its staff and its students despite their striving to bring forth something new and just in South African education," Dr Mabin said.

Over the years Wits had laid a rightful claim to being a more open institution than most other South African universities by seeking to admit students and to appoint staff on a non-discriminatory basis.

But, said Dr Mabin, the ideal of a non-racial university was not popular in certain quarters.

"As the years have passed, there have been increasingly provocative actions by those opposed to the building of a non-racial community on this campus."

Student leaders and members of the academic staff had been harassed, arrested and in some cases, banned. He said members of the university's academic community were now being adversely affected by what was possibly "the most repressive" state of emergency in the country's history. The present crisis in the country had its roots in the generally appalling conditions of life under which most people were forced to live.

Dr Mabin said at no time had the need to reflect critically on the situation in the country been greater than it was today. But, instead of responding adequately to criticisms and call for fundamental change, the government had chosen instead to stifle free expression by "arbitrary administrative repression."

"The peace that is being created is the peace of the prison and the cemetry," he said.

University Joint Statement Issued

MB151227 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The vice chancellors of five South African universities have called on the government to lift the state of emergency, release or charge all detainees, and to lift the curbs on what they described as the free flow of information. In a joint statement issued in Johannesburg the five vice chancellors also called on the government to address the problems of black education immediately and imaginatively without measures as drastic as those in force but through negotiation and receptive spirit. The statement was signed by the heads of the Universities of Cape Town, Natal, Rhodes, the Witwatersrand, and the Western Cape.

Hendrickse Wants University Closed

MB170550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text The chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, says that the sooner the University of the Western Cape [UWC] is closed the better.

Speaking at the Orange-Kalahari congress at Keimoes in the northern Cape, Mr Hendrickse also said that students at the university were being reared as vehicles for communism and Marxism. He told his audience of about 2,000 people that he would never allow that education be used as an instrument to overthrow the stability of the South African society.

Regulation on Visiting Detainees Repealed

MB151606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1603 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria August 15 SAPA — A public safety act rule which severely restricted visits to state of emergency detainees was repealed today, according to a notice published in the government gazette. The notice simply reads: "Rule 5 of the rules published by government notice 1196 of 12 June 1986 is hereby repealed." The rule, which consisted of eight sub-sections, severely restricted visits to detainees and the conditions under which such visits could be paid. No immediate official clarification on the conditions which now apply to visiting detainees could be obtained.

Still No Access To Detainees

MB160830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0825 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 16, SAPA — A state of emergency rule restricting visits to detainees was repealed yesterday — but an emergency regulation still bars access to detainees.

Rule 5 issued by the minister of justice on June 12 which restricted visits to detainees was repealed yesterday, according to a government gazette notice. However, detainees still cannot be visited without official permission as emergency regulation 3 (10) is still in force. This states that no one can visit detainees without the consent of the minister of law and order or an authorised person.

Furthermore, no one "shall be entitled to official information relating to such (detained) person, or to any other information of whatever nature obtained from or in respect of such person," the sub-regulation states.

A Prisons Service spokesman said in Pretoria today the minister of justice had scrapped the rule following a recent Supreme Court judgment

Le Grange Says Situation 'Virtually Back to Normal'

MB151221 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange says the revolutionary climate in South Africa has not been sufficiently dispelled. Opening a new police station at Margate, Mr le Grange said that this factor was one of the most important reasons why the state president could not lift the state of emergency at present. However, he said that (?thanks) to the state of emergency the situation in South Africa was virtually back to normal.

Buthelezi Renews Plea for Mandela's Release

MB151039 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Potchefstroom, Aug 15, SAPA — In a renewed plea for Nelson Mandela's urgent release Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today called on Afrikaners to compare his imprisonment with that of Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Eugene Terreblanche and Mr Jaap Marais.

Speaking at a University of Potchefstroom symposium on unrest in South Africa, he recalled that Afrikaners had changed their government when they moved from what he called the Vorsterian era and made Mr P.W. Botha prime minister.

What chance would Mr Botha have had if other Afrikaner leaders were languishing in jail, the chief asked in a speech read by his minister of welfare and pensions, Mr Stephen Sithebe. The whole process of lobbying which led to the transition was possible because National Party office bearers and decision makers were free to decide their party-political fate.

"How would the National Party now cope with its right-wing problems if Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Eugene Terreblanche and Mr Jaap Marais were thrust into jail?" he asked.

"How do you expect black leaders to cope if Dr Nelson Mandela, (the PAC's [Pan Africanist Congress]) Mr Zeph Mothopeng and others are in jail?"

Whites had now to trust blacks to produce the leaders which the whole country was presently crying out for. If there was not this crying out for leadership, he would not have his own "vast" constituencies.

"Thus, when I of all people say, release Dr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, I should be heard. I hope that I will be able to work with Dr Mandela on the same political platform, but I and all my people say: Release him, release him unconditionally and release him now. I have not appealed for the release of Dr Mandela because I have had sneak discussions with him and he has promised to stand on the same platform as me. If I can say release him, then he should be released."

Chief Buthelezi told the symposium that unrest in South Africa could still be curbed today — "but I really do not know how many todays we have left."

The "comrades" in the townships were becoming ever more "vagrant" in their use of violence and owed allegiance to nobody. The point had already been reached where the ANC mission in exile, the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] could not bring the violence to an end even in their best joint efforts.

"In fact," he said, "only the state president can do so by doing more than he has done to date. He is failing because he has done too little. He can only succeed if he now takes these bold steps forward which history demands."

Buthelezi Predicts Assault on Group Areas Act

MB151043 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0746 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Umlazi, Aug 15, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned today there would be a mounting assault on the Group

Areas Act and blacks were not going to be satisfied with being shunted into white-created ghettoes.

"This is our country and we share it with all our fellow South Africans," he said at the opening of a housing scheme in Umlazi.

Without blacks the country's great riches would never have been developed, and without exploiting every development provided by their vast spending power there would be economic stagnation. However, blacks could not wait until the act was scrapped before doing what they could to improve their environment. Whatever happened in the future, Umlazi would remain a Durban suburban area.

The chief said the housing development was a pioneering endeavour by private enterprise to build homes for blacks which met what he called the criteria of decency in all industrialised societies.

His people had been "brutally robbed" of their title deeds by successive National Party governments. Now at last it was being recognised that witholding such rights was totally incompatible with social, economic and political demands.

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

16 Aug
MB160823 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0820 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 16, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report:

"Unrest report for the period 06H00 (16 July)[month as received] to 06H00 (16 July).

"The number of incidents remained low.

"In Tembisa on the East Rand two people, Mr Jakob Wolabela and Mrs Dawina Waribane, were burnt to death with tyres in an incident last night.

"In Kwamashu near Durban a group of about 20 people set house 168 in C Section of the township alight. Mr Mathemdele Hlongwane died when the group of people stabbed and threw him into the burning house.

"A unidentified black man was burnt to death in a house in Khutsong, Oberholzer in Western Transvaal."

17 Aug
MB171123 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1121 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 17, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report for the period from 6am yesterday to 6am today.

The number of unrest incidents remains low and incidents were limited to only a few areas of the country.

In Sebokeng near Vereeniging, Mr Jacob Mapisi died last night when the security forces fired in self defence at a group of stone throwing blacks.

In KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth, the security forces arrived at the scene of an attempted murder when a group of blacks tried to burn a man to death. The security forces saved the victim and fired at the attackers fatally [wounding] an unknown black man. Five of the attackers were arrested and will face charges.

In Soweto, an unknown black man died when a group of blaks set the vehicle he was in alight. Another man was injured

In Umlazi durban, a hand grenade attack last night on the private home of a security force member resulted in slight damage. The man and his wife sustained slight injuries.

18 Aug
MB181025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1023 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 18, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information unrest report for the period 06H00 (17 August) to 06H00 (18 August):

"As was the case for the rest of the weekend, the number of unrest-related incidents yesterday remained low.

"In Katlehong on the East Rand, five blacks attempted to murder a black man by burning him to death. He was sjambokked before a tyre was placed around his neck. The security forces arrived on the scene before the attackers could set the tyre alight and saved the man.

"Three of the attackers were arrested and will face charges. We also reported yesterday on another incident where the victims was saved from certain death by the timely arrival of the security forces.

"The names of the 3 women and 2 children that were killed in the landmine blast near Nelspruit yesterday, have been released.

"They were: Ernelena Sebiti, 28, Linbiwe Mdluli, 20, Katie Sambo, 23, Joyce Nkowayne, 10 months, Regina Nkowayne, 9 months.

"Two men were also injured in the blast. They are Absolom Nkosi, 31, and Roger Nowayne, 43."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CAPE TIMES on Lifting Emergency
In an editorial on page 6, Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 13 August says that since the Bureau for Information has assured

that violence is decreasing and "the emergency measures are in disarrary as a result of a series of court judgments, the obvious course is to abandon emergency rule and the policy of repression which has accompanied it." "The country cannot be ruled indefinitely at the point of a gun, whether formally in a state of emergency or not. It is folly to imagine that the detention of politically-conscious blacks in their thousands is tenable as a permanent policy. Sooner or later there will be a constitutional settlement, negotiated with recognized black leaders, including the leaders of banned African nationalist movements. So why delay?"

CAPE TIMES on Gold Price

Commenting on the rise in the price of gold in another editorial on the same page, the *Cape Times* says that gold's "strong performance appears as a light of hope in the gathering darkness. But let's keep it in perspective." If it is the case that gold's performance over the past few day is attributed to fears for supplies, "the price could well come down again when counter sanctions in the metal do not materialize." Although South Africa has "the world over a barrel on supplies," it would be folly to believe that this will force changes in world thinking on our problems. If anything, perceptions of inequality in South Africa would be heightened by a soaring gold price in the face of black poverty. We did not make use of the real gold boom to bring about change that might have avoided many of our economic problems, which in turn account for not a few of our political difficulties. Here's hoping the metal continues to gather strength and that we use the bonanza better this time round."

Rubicon of Black Political Rights

In his "Politics Midweek" column on the same page, Michael Acott writes that the real issue before the National Party federal congress is black political rights. Although the government has made some changes and is prepared to consider others, President Botha "has not given black people a parliamentary vote, parliamentary seats or even a share of power by including black representatives in his cabinet. This is the Rubicon which awaits, a decision which — if not hedged about by if, buts and preconditions — would earn President Botha praise here and abroad for taking a decision no other government leader, regardless of party, has taken." It would be a "tragedy" if the National Party federal and provincial congresses ignore this "Rubicon decision." "The National Party has taken us into the laager because it is unwilling to undo the apartheid laws of the past. There will be no hope beyond the laager if the government cannot face the inclusion of genuine and acknowledged black leaders in Parliament and in government at all levels."

CITIZEN Urges Clarity on Future Plans

Commenting on President P.W. Botha's speech at the National Party federal congress in Durban in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 14 August says that "Mr Botha gave a well-reasoned and lengthy argument about why South Africa should not be singled out for sanctions, and the nature of the onslaught against it, but unfortunately the world is not listening, preferring the distorted picture that Bishop Desmond Tutu and others give of this country." However, Botha gave the assurance that reform would continue and his remarks revealed some details about the country's future constitutional dispensation. Judging from his remarks on black city-states, it would appear that the government has some sort of federal system in mind. The government is acting "overcautiously in case it is accused of foisting its own plans on the Blacks." However, "if there is possibility of a general election or a referendum, it is imperative that the government spell out its plans. If it does not, it will find itself in the same situation as it was after the constitutional referendum, with the Right claiming that the reforms the Government has introduced were not stipulated in the referendum and the government therefore, has no mandate to proceed with them." "The sooner the constitutional options the government favours are spelled out, the better the government will be able to satisfy moderates of all colours on whom the introduction of a new dispensation ultimately depends."

STAR Names Missing People

On page 8, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 14 August gives the names of 754 people who have been reported as missing to the Detainees Parents Support Committee. "A large percentage of these people have been detained at one or other time since the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12, 1986 and many, perhaps most, are still in detention in terms of the emergency regulations. This list is published in the public interest and as a service to readers. It is by no means exhaustive."

STAR on Group Areas Act

"The Group Areas Act is the heartbeat of apartheid. Limbs may be lopped off the ugly body, but apartheid will be kept alive as long as race groups are told where they may live — or,more particularly, where they may not live. When the State President said at the National Party's federal congress last night that he was prepared to make the Act more flexible but not to end separate residential areas, he was announcing that apartheid would be kept on a life support system indefinitely," *The Star* says in an editorial on page 16. Botha's "concession to flexibility" would seem to indicate that there will be some "'grey'" areas. "And grey areas will be a tacit admission that the Group Areas Act, like all the other harmful inventions of apartheid is a phony. So long as the Government does not pull the life support system, so long will reform be a slogan rather than a fact."

STAR on KwaNdebele Decision

Commenting on KwaNdebele's rejection of independence in another editorial on the same page, *The Star* says that "it's a wise decision, but it is a pity they took so long to see the obvious. And it is a pity the Government did not help them, instead of encouraging them in their intended act of folly. Grand apartheid is doomed by the Government's own reform policies (last night's Group Areas statement notwithstanding) and going ahead in this climate made no sense." KwaNdebele leaders should now begin "urging the Government to open the way for constructive negotiation on constitutional change. They will be the first to admit, from recent experience, that there is a strong dissident force in black politics which needs to be given a platform from which to negotiate."

SOWETAN on KwaNdebele Decision

"The nightmare for KwaNdebele is thankfully over," Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 14 August says in an editorial on page 4. KwaNdebele's original plan to become independent led to violence and deaths and the homeland "was placed under siege as an embattled leadership tried to sort out the awful muddle.

We are sure that most South Africans, even those who believe in the bogus policy of statehood for homelands, are relieved. We are equally sure that KwaNdebele has just set a precedent that will be joyously followed by other homeland people."

SOWETAN on Sullivan Code

Commenting on a dispute between General Motors and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union in another editorial on the same page, the *Sowetan* notes that General Motors is a signatory of the Sullivan Code and asks how one can expect "members of the black community to have any respect for the code. General Motors has shown that the code is not worth the paper it is written on."

'Focus' on Botha Speech

Reporting on P.W. Botha's speech to the National Party federal congress in Durban, Themba Molefe writes in the "Focus" column on the same page that "the message Mr P.W. Botha seemed to have sent across the world this week" is that "apartheid will not go." The speech has been interpreted "locally and abroad as South Africa's pledge to go it alone." Noting Botha's statement that "'first we were attacked because of so-called "petty apartheid." Now "grand apartheid" gets the blame. It is neither of the two. It is the peaceful co-existence of a diversity of cultures,'" Molefe says: "The world does not believe that. South Africa blacks do not either."

Apartheid Revived

Under the above headline, Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 14 August notes in an editorial on page 4 that P.W. Botha's speech at the National Party congress has revived the basic elements of apartheid as a result of external pressure and his speech "actually reverts to the mumbo-jumbo days of apartheid when Nationalist politicians rightly perceived obscurity to be a necessary disguise for their intentions." "We fear the worst: while discriminatory laws in the social and economic spheres of South African life will continue to be repealed, or limited in their impact, the Nationalists will keep a tight and determined hold on political power. The central problem of South African life — the power relationships between the races — will once again be swept behind unrepresentative institutions filled with unrepresentative black leaders." This outcome to the international sanctions campaign "against white rule is no surprise." "The alternatives in SA are not war or sanctions; they are war and sanctions on the one hand or liberalising economic growth on the other." The sanctions campaign has spawned "reaction and polarisation." In these circumstances, businessmen are "trapped between the anvil of apartheid and the hammer of sanctions." In the past businessmen have been charged with lamenting apartheid but doing little to change it. "That will no longer serve. The future depends on finding and exploiting every possibility for change to be found in the interstices of official policy."

Press Challenges Restrictions

Joel Mervis, former editor of the *Sunday Times*, writes on page 4 of *Business Day* about the legal case brought by lawyer Sidney Kentridge to the Natal Supreme Court on behalf of the various South African newspaer groups. Mervis explains that the reason the courts have said they could review the president's authority with respect to the emergency regulation is that when parliament delegated to the president the power to make emergency regulations, he recieved this power as a "subordinate authority." "He is 'subordinate' in the sense that, while Parliment is free to legislate in any way it likes, the State President's powers are limited or restricted — and to this extent: he may not go beyond the powers or exceed the authority given to him by Parliament." Kentridge argued that the state president had exceded his powers in a number of respects. First, it was argued that he had been delegated power and could not in turn delegate powers to others, which he had done to the police. Second, in addition to the vagueness of the Public Safety Act, the president, who had limited power, was giving unlimited power to the police commissioner and police officers. A further defect was that the "opinion of the commissioner" is brought into the act, for example, in giving him to power to ban a paper because in his opinion, it contained subversive information. "Counsel submitted that the regulation, for the most part, was void, so unreasonable and so uncertain that it could never have been contemplated by Parliament." The case continues.

BEELD on Reagan Speech

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 14 August says in an editorial on page 16: "Those who are depressed by the general idea that the whole world wants to shout at and pressure South Africa can look to what President Reagan of America said the night before last about his country's relations with South Africa. For the second time in 3 weeks, the most important leader of the West showed a remarkable understanding of South Africa's difficult situation." The editorial concluded: "President Reagan has barely 2 years left in the White House. Almost 6 years have passed in which the American influence created a climate in South Africa — and overseas — in which the germ of reform could grow. In Britain and West Germany during the same time there were also people at the helm who looked soberly at the southern tip of Africa. After President Reagan, after Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and after Mr Helmut Kohl, it will be more difficult to buy time."

BEELD on KwaNdebele Independence

A second editorial on the same page says: "The decision by the Kwandebele legislative assembly not to go ahead with plans for independence for the tiny homeland was inevitable. In the light of the constitutional dispensation which is unfolding in South Africa, such a step simply did not make sense." Pointing to the opposing views on the matter inside the homeland, and the recent violence there, the paper says: "The decision against independence has not yet dampened the smouldering political fuse. There is still the question of the Sotho-speaking area of Moutse which has been incorporated against its will; and of the irrigation area of Rust der Winter which was unexpectedly granted to KwaNdebele, and which annually produced 2,000 jobs for the Sothos ... there is a lot of thinking ahead."

BEELD on New Elections

A third editorial on the same page says the newspaper welcomes the strong indication by President P.W. Botha that an election or referendum may be on the way. "Reform in South Africa has already led to drastic constitutional changes, and it is good that voters are to be tested on this matter — otherwise democracy is going to be stumbling over the very first hurdle. In the past, the government has honored its word and tested the voters." As an example, the paper cites the referendum on the new constitition. "Among some of the white voters there has recently been a restlessness because they were not being called to the voting booth. It is not good that confidence in the government should be undermined, and therefore we believe there will be eagerness over whichever method of testing is used, so that the expansion of democracy can take place democratically."

TRANSVALER on Self-Sufficiency

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans of 13 August says in an editorial on page 16 that, in the light of the president's address at the federal congress of the ruling party, it is clear that the our future strategy will be aimed at using our resources to the maximum for our own self-sufficency. And the country's labor force has to be protected, it says. "Even though the country is in a recession with disturbingly high numbers of unemployed, the country remains a land of milk and honey for inhabitants of neighboring states, where ever a honey comb can be found — hence the 1.3 million 'illegals' in the country. This is an aspect which was notably ignored at the recent Commonwealth meeting on southern Africa, but which South Africa clearly cannot ignore. Repatriating these 'illegals' will place a great additional burden on the shoulders of the state machinery, but it simply has to be done in order to protect our own labor force and to ensure that as many as possible of our own people have emplyment."

Security Forces Unwelcome at Schools

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 15 August, in a page 4 editorial, states that "the security forces at black schools have most certainly overstayed their welcome." The Department of Education and Training has misunderstood the situation in terms of the activities of the schoolchildren. "These children are not just undisciplined and misbehaved. They believe they have a just battle to fight. They may be wrong, but punitive ways will not convice them to the contrary."

Sisulu Guest Columnist

In the "Guest Column" on the same page, Albertina Sisulu, political activist and wife of jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu, reviews the history of the women's movement in South Africa. After the 1954 convention forming the Federation of South African Women and pass laws for women in 1956, the organization was banned in 1960. Sisulu notes that women have fought for better education, housing, and lower rent, defending the interests of the future, and of children. Her hope is "that one day we will live in a democratic society where government will be by the will of the majority."

Government 'Naivete'

In the "Joe's Burg" column on page 6, the government's insistence that the ANC abandon violence as a prelude to unbanning is examined. "Playing political games while this country is burning" is no way to clearly address the issues. "What makes this government think that a situation will arise that would make it necessary for the ANC to revert to a stance of violence? What makes them think that they will not be able to work out a compromise solution that would reasonably satisfy the majority of the people in this country — black and white?" "The point is whether the government likes it or not, there will have to come a time when they will negotiate with the acceptable black leaders of this country." The "Government knows the processes of democracy that determine whether a leader is acceptable or not." In regard to the so-called homeland citizenship, it is apparent that "people know they are South African citizens and want to hear nothing of this so-called independence. It is impossible to accurately gauge the depth of naivete in the Government. Our only salvation, it seems, is in praying for this country."

Talking With Botha Encouraged

"It looks as if the State President's offer to hold talks with the heads of State of the United States, Britain, France, and West-Germany, as well as leaders of Southern African States, will not be accepted," remarks Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English for 15 August in a page 6 editorial. Geoffrey Howe's statement "that the South African problem did not require 'new forums' " is regarded as "quite deplorable." The only topic of discussion of apparent interest to Western leaders is the handing over of power to black majority rule; "it is madness, for it presupposes that the Pretoria Government is going to talk itself out of existence to satisfy its critics. Which government has ever voluntarily agreed to its own demise, or the suicide of a nation?" The "Western Four" "might learn a good deal, and do a great deal of good, by speaking to" Botha. "He also deserves the chance to tell them what he is doing and how they can help to achieve peace in this vital region. Besides, why kick a reformist State President in the teeth when he needs encouragement and support?"

Sales Tax Cut Viewed

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 15 August notes the announced cut in the general sales tax [GST] in a page 6 editorial. The paper is surprised by this move, as "government's demand for revenue has become literally insatiable." State spending is rising. "There will be day of reckoning, and the price will be paid in hardship and poverty." "Government, having borrowed us to the poorhouse, is now taxing us to the poorhouse. The merit of a cut in GST must be measured entirely by whether it accompanies a cut in State spending, or whether it is simply a change of style."

Repaying Foreign Loans

The need to repay foreign loans, "debts incurred for the purpose of high living in the early years of the decade," is the subject of a second editorial on the same page. Sanctions will obviously deprive the country of foreign currency needed to repay such loans. "Why, then, shake their [foreign bankers'] fragile confidence by repeated statements of the blindingly obvious? Ambassador Denis Worrall caused a run on the currency by voicing the threat/waring in London, so why must the Finance Minister repeat it?"

'Reform by Confusion'

Political correspondent Max du Preez describes the new national Party (NP) strategy outlined by this week's party congress as " 'reform by utter confusion,' " in his column on page 6 of *Business Day*. "Most ordinary delegates left Durban disappointed that no new vision of a peaceful and prosperous future were given to them, and very confused at what government leaders actually told them." After P.W. Botha spoke on the Group Areas Act, "no one could tell whether [it] is going to be drastically amended." Also, "without fully realising it, congress ratified the first cornerstones of Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis's future federal confederal empire." He moved for the creation of a joint council of state, decisionmaking structures for blacks outside the homelands, "autonomous black metropolitan areas," and "independent city states." However, no one "bothered to explain" beyond the initial wording of these motions. "They did not explain and were not asked to." "There are more questions about government policy after the congress than there were before. But a few things did become clear: His royal Heunis' empire is growing by the day. The NP is not going to budge one inch on their ideology of 'own affairs and general affairs' and of 'self-determination for all population groups.' Negotiation with radical black movements, such as the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front] appear nowhere on the NP agenda." One "very prominent Nat" said: " 'The value has been that we could push through the first stages of a very ambitious new constitional scheme for a totally new SA. And what we were happiest about is that the right-wing backlash inside the party has been proved to be totally overestimated.' " "But the most truthful answer to an ordinary Nationalist question — where is the government really planning to take SA — was given in a NP information booklet distributed at the congress: 'The best available brain power is working unremittingly on it.' "

Growing Politicization

In another column on the same page, Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert discusses the growing politicization in the country. "Many people have been 'mobilised' (another word for motivated) to question the right of government to control their lives without their consent." The government "has responded to this questioning by attempting to exert more control. And so things have become politicised." This politicization has spread to churches and schools as well as business, And the free enterprise system is being increasingly questioned. "In this new politicised environment business faces an opportunity and a challenge to lay to rest some misconceptions, eradicate past mistakes and strike new alliances for the future. But then it will have to recognise its own degree of politicisation and begin to think strategically about the relationship between politics and business."

CITY PRESS on KwaNdebele Decision

Commenting on Kwandeble's rejection of independence in an editorial on page 2, Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 17 August [date as published] notes that the people's struggle against independence cost over 100 lives and millions of rands in property damage. The people of Kwandebele "refused to buckle" to pressure from homeland leaders and the South African Government. "And, in the end, they overcame. They overcame, we believe, because truth triumphed over lies. Aparthied is a lie. And no lie lives forever."

'Percy's Itch' Returns

In the "Percy's Itch" column on page 6, Percy Qoboza asks: "What the hell am I doing, keeeping my mouth shut in protest against the state of emergency?" The only people "who'll enjoy my silence will be the government. I am climbing off that silent bandwagon as of now." Qoboza goes on to note that South Africa has a "staggering" 151 cabinet ministers and 14 education departments and asks: "Does it surprise you that our economy is in such ruins? And for no other reason than to make apartheid workable." Qoboza also notes that the Soweto town council has "decided to form vigilantes in each ward to 'sort out' people it considers to be 'radicals.' " However, it appears that a person who complains about "filthy open spaces" or "exhorbitant rents" is considered a radical. "You can't open your mouth about anything without being labelled a radical. Heaven help them when they come face to face with real radicals. As for forming vigilantes: You can bet the people won't allow illegal police forces to terrorise them into accepting their leadership."

STAR on Stock Exchange Boom

Noting that the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) is experiencing a boom, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 15 August in an editorial on page 12 warns that "market mania will come to a stop when other areas of investment become equally attractive. This means lower inflation, positive and not negative interest rates, a sound currency, no foreign money boycott and above all a return of confidence." "With all the confusion and lack of political direction in the country the JSE stands as a beacon of hope. But investors beware: share markets can slump dramatically too, especially in volatile economic and political climates."

Slabbert on Botha Speech

"Listening to and reading reports of President Botha's Federal Congress 'no-rivers-to-cross-this-time' speech had its moments of pathos. There was something sad in the unoriginality of it all," Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert writes in his "My View" column on page 12 of *The Star*. "No matter how many constitutional permutations and processes of reform are considered, presented, defended or attacked, at the end of the day the government is confronted with one of two options: either to get rid of its position of white domination as painlessly as possible; or to keep on adjusting it to pressures for as long as possible in order to maintain control." It is clear that the government is "prepared to accommodate other racial groups into the power structure that it is busy creating, without losing control over that power structure." To call this process of "adjusting white domination without sacrificing it, a broadening of democracy, is pure and simple hypocisy." What is even worse is to combine this hypocricy "with the claim that what you are doing in South Africa is somehow 'unique' in the political history of the world. There is nothing unique in a privileged dominant minority using its powers of patronage to co-opt clients into the political structures of its own making." What would really be unique "would be if whites as a dominant minority were prepared to work for and creat a truly non-racial democracy; if they, without qualification, identified themselves as Africans with fellow Africans, recognising their differences, but seeking unity in that diversity; if they sought no pride of place but worked for the eradication of injustice and inequality against enormous odds."

CAPE TIMES on Botha Speech

"The one great merit of President Botha's speech is that it removes any remaining doubts that anyone might have had about the government's intentions. President Botha has no intention whatsoever of negotiating with his government's principal adversaries in the banned African Nationalist movements," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 14 August says in an editorial on page 6. Instead P.W. Botha offers the country a South Africa in which blacks have no representation in parliament. "He offers a South Africa continuing under Afrikaner Nationalist rule, with the assistance and support of those people in the English-speaking, black and brown communities who favour this style of government and believe that an Afrikaner Nationalist monopoly of effective power is the only basis for stability in the interests of all." The role of blacks, coloreds, Indians, and English speakers "will be essential supportive. In terms of current political realities, the power will continue to be held firmly in the hands of the National Party. Whether such a scheme of things can provide the basis for economic recovery and peace in the short term, never mind the long term, is open to doubt."

CAPE TIMES on Homelands

Commenting on Kwandebele's decision to reject independence in another editorial on the same page, the *Cape Times* says: "We hope this will end the Verwoerdian dream of independent homelands surrounding a white South Africa in which, as Dr Connie Mulder once explained there would be no black South Africans." "President Botha asks why the world refused recognition to South Africa's independent homelands when other tiny nations were seen as part of the world community. Independence for these statelets, propped up by casinoes and the South African taxpayer, was the wish of Pretoria, not of the people concerend who were not consulted. It was — and still is — an excuse for denying them citizenship and concommitant full political rights in South Africa, not an alternative. It was — and still is — a central pillar of apartheid. That will not change until black people are given full rights in South Africa and can them choose between that and partition."

Reagan Losing Hold

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 15 August says in an editorial on page 12: "That President Ronald Reagan will go down in history as one of the most popular presidents seems at present to be something no one would deny. That his policy of constructive engagement with South Africa is landing him in ever more trouble in his country is equally true, unfortunately. Under pressure from his Congress, the President recently had to approve selective sanctions against South Africa. And now again his State Department performed an about-turn over his earlier support for a Western conference on South Africa. With congressional elections just around the corner, the sobering fact has to be accepted that President Reagan is busy losing his hold on his administration, particularly as far as his South African policy is concerned. What a great pity that would be."

Need for Regional Cooperation

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 14 August editorilializes on page 10: "Countries like Zimbabwe and Zambia which want to exercise their political wrath against South Africa by means of economic sanctions can, unfortunately, harm essential scientific cooperation among countries of the region. And that would be a great pity." The editorial cites education as just one field in which such cooperation is sorely needed. "In his chairman's report to the Africa Institute, Prof P. Smitt rightly pointed out the need for greater cooperation between universities and scientists in the countries of southern Africa, particularly as a result of the tremendous technological developments in recent times. In this regard, Professor Smitt referred to the outstanding work of a body like the former commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara in improving the living standards of people. His plea that such an organization again be established deserves the attention of all responsible leaders in southern Africa."

STAR on Universities' Call

Commenting on the joint call by leading English-speaking universities for the lifting of the state of emergency in an editorial on page 10, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 16 August says this is "a cry on anguish, because the Western values they uphold, and which South Africa should uphold, are being mangled in the power struggle between the government and dissident groups demanding a new order." "Universities are the crucibles of future leadership. Their appeal to the government to lift the emergency and to address the problems of education imaginatively, as well as their support for 'reasonable, rational and non-violent' attempts to establish democracy and freedom, constitute responsible advice responsibly given. In trying to stop revolt, the Government has made itself guily of serious breaches. The univerities have given a timely reminder that it has gone too far. The Government ignores that advice and reminder at the peril of the whole country."

'Bold Leadership' Needed

"Much of what still needs to be done is going to be hard for some white voters to swallow," Rex Gibson writes in his "Undercurrents Affairs" column on the same page. "Yet surely the State President has discovered one encouraging truth: the reforms up to now were once just as hard to swallow, but no reasonable person remembers them any longer as bitter medicine. When the Government did things it had to do it kept all the support it needed. Oh yes, it lost the right wing, but then it could never have kept the right wing anyway. Even marginal movement was going to lose them sooner or later." Most whites have accepted the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act, as well as the scrapping of the pass laws and the emergence of mixed sport. "I think white South Africans are ready to take a real plunge on reform if only some leader somewhere will" lead them. "Gold won't save us in the long run; people will. And bold leadership can overcome their prejudices."

NP Congress Offers Little on Reform

Commenting on the National Party's (NP) federal congress in his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun says the congress "may have shored up the National Party's eroding constituency (at least on the right), but it had nothing to entice the white right back into the fold (other than heavy emphasis on order and sanctions tub-thumbing.) Nationalists and other South Africans who want to see the Government deliver more reform received at best, only a few scraps." P.W. Botha said he wanted more flexibility in the Group Areas Act, although neither he nor anyone else specified what this meant and he hinted "that the electorate (including for the first time black voters) would be given a chance to express their views on 'drastic' reforms to the constitution. Such a test, he said, was coming sooner than many expected. If drastic changes materialise, the 1986 federal congress may one day be considered the beginning of a new dawn. Right now, it still looks pretty dark."

NP Reaffirms Apartheid's 'Primary Tenets'

Reporting on the NP congress, Patrick Laurence writes on page 3 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 15-21 August that "the National Party this week reaffirmed its belief in the primary tenets of apartheid while shying away from the word." P.W. Botha defended "the establishment of separate ethnically-based states or homelands for blacks by the high priest of apartheid, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd," and made "an impassioned defence" of "compulsory residential and educational segregation." Furthermore Ministers F.W. de Klerk and Gerrit Viljoen, "two of the top contenders to succeed Botha," defended "compulsory grouping of South Africans by race, and political representation according to their assigned race." Speeches by two other ministers, Magnus Malan and Louis le Grange, "reflected a hardening of atttitude toward the ANC" and Foreign Minister Pik Botha echoed "the same tough line."

RSA Not 'Good Neighbor'

"The reality of sanctions" has forced South Africa to use the dependency of its neighboring states "to impress upon its Western tormentors the cost which sanctions will impose on the region," Peter Vale, director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, writes on page 4. "Certainly the region and South Africa are deeply intertwined, and the search for alternative regional patterns in transport and trade will be costly. However, by highlighting these vulnerabilities, and by crudely exploiting them, Pretoria has shown itself unwilling to be a good neighbour. The fact that these countries are ruled by blacks only enhances South Africa's international image of pursuing a fundamentally racist ideology. In addition, the entire region looks unstable, and those foreign investors who remain in this part of the world are increasingly nervous."

Parys Under 'Siege'

"Development Board police, sometimes working with a local vigilante group, have laid siege to Tumahole township outside the Free State town of Parys, according to residents," Jo-Ann Bekker reports on page 6 of *The Weekly Mail*. Residents charge that since the state of emergency was declared, schoolchildren who were late for school or attempted to skip morning assembly were beaten by the police, anyone caught on the streets an hour before the 10pm curfew was sjambokked by police and the vigilante group, 15 rent defaulters, "many the parents of activists," were evicted, and 34 Tumahole residents, many of them youths, have been detained. Furthermore, "a member of the Tumahole Civic Association said teachers, businessmen, police and other residents had been approached by white Development Board officials to join the community council. He said they were offered salaries of R150 and promised R1,500 if they informed on prominent activists."

East London Stayaway

"East London was hit by a partial stayaway of workers from Duncan Village and Mdantsane yesterday," Franz Kruger reports on page 7. The stayaway appears to have been only partially effective. "Some employers reported not having been affected at all, while others reported absenteeism of various degrees." About 50 percent of the workforce at the Mercedes Benz plant stayed away, but a South African Transport Services spokesman said all workers had reported.

Life in Hiding

In an article on page 9, Gavin Evans, a former journalist and now a leading member of the End Conscription Campaign, describes his experience in hiding since the state of emergency was declared. His apartment was teargassed and his motorbike vandalized while neighbors were asked to inform on his movements. "Like hundreds, perhaps thousands of others, my hair, dress and general appearance have had to undergo drastic changes. I am also on my sixth safe vehicle and my 11th safe house. These precautions have helped take me through four roadblocks and past several familiar security policemen." "In a strange kind of way this type of existence gives a white South African a slight inkling of the way of life led by millions of South Africans who are refugees in the land of their birth; like the seven million 'homeland citizens' not affected by P.W. Botha's 'scrapping' of the pass laws. What can be said for sure is that being on the run keeps you on edge." After a while, however, the edginess becomes anger, "anger at not being able to go home, at having to abandon employment and studies, at having a social life, which by necessity becomes synonomous with a political life, at not being able to move freely. But most of the anger is directed against the system which forces this kind of life on you, and on millions of others. So you become more focused. Every thought becomes a political thought and political thoughts become increasingly directed." "I can't help thinking," Evans writes, "that the real result of the emergency will be "a stronger, more dedicated, more resolute anti-apartheid activist."

UDF's Tsenoli Interviewed

On page 10, Carmel Rickard interviews United Democratic Front (UDF) Natal Publicity Secretary Lechesa Tsenoli, who was recently released from detention after a court ruled that the government's regulations permitting arrest and detention were unlawful. "Asked about his detention and interrogations, Tsenoli said he was questioned several times, for about 10 minutes on each occasion. What was he asked? 'Actually it was rather like this interview. Where were you born? What did you do? That sort of thing.' " Police allege they found a grenade in his house and claim that an outside trench covered with corrugated iron, which was empty, was normally used for storing weapons and that Tsenoli's house was a training center to teach young people how to use arms and ammunition. Tsenoli said the grenade was " 'planted' and for the corrugated iron, 'it was put in the ground next to the house by the builders to prevent the roots of the tree outside damaging the foundations of the house."

KwaNdebele Decision Discussed

In an article on pages 14 and 15 on Kwandebele's rejection of independence, Phillip van Niekerk writes that "it was a remarkable victory for the popular will. In three months to the day, tribal traditionalists, schoolteachers, civil servants and 'comrades' had united to achieve what had never been done before: reverse a homeland administration's decision to take independence." However, "it is just as important to keep in mind that, as Botha's speech indicated, old-style apartheid is neither dead nor even particularly obsolete." While Kwandebele's "painful experience" makes it unlikely that another homeland will decide in favor of independence, the government plans "a greater blurring of the lines between the 'independent' and the 'self-governing' states which could turn Kwandebele's rejection of 'independence' into a pyrrhic victory."

SWAZILAND

ANC Denies Role in Police Station Raid

MB170627 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English
16 Aug 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] The ANC has denied involvement in the midnight raid at the Mankayane police station in which a hooded armed gang locked up police officers on duty and freed a member of the ANC.

A spokesman for the organisation's headquarters in Lusaka Zambia, claimed yesterday that South African security forces were suspected to have been responsible for the action.

In a telephone interview yesterday the spokesperson refuted rumours that the man could have been freed by some members of the ANC from police custody.

"The ANC does not usually free its men like that in independent countries. What we usually do is to talk to the authorities responsible or make it official if we want any of our men held by police to be freed," she said.

The ANC information officer at the headquarters, Mr Tom Sebina, said that investigations on the mater were underway.

The man in question was arrested in Manzini and transferred to the Mankayane police station from Manzini for certain reasons. The armed gang stormed into the police station at two in the morning and held it under siege.

They beat up three police officers who were on duty and locked them in a cell after blindfolding them. They then set free an ANC man together with two other men who were being held.

The police said yesterday that investigations were continuing and that the gnag which carried out the raid was still not known.

ZIMBABWE

USSR Reaffirms Support for Frontline States

MB132018 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has reaffirmed its unwavering support for the Frontline States in their efforts to work for the total destruction of apartheid in South Africa. The reaffirmation was made by the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Comrade Anatoliy Adamishin, in an interview with newsmen in Harare today.

Comrade Adamishin said the Kremlin will continue to give the Frontline States and liberation movements economic and diplomatic and military support until the last vestiges of imperialism have been relegated to the dustbin of history.

He reminded the authorities in racist South Africa that their policy of confrontation has catastrophic consequences.

Earlier, Comrade Adamishin delivered a special message to the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, from the Soviet leader, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Later, the Soviet official held discussions with officials from the minister of foreign affairs.